

THE JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS (JTR)

UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBERS AND DOD CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

MR. DONALD G. SALO, JR.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Military Personnel)

REAR ADMIRAL MATTHEW W. SIBLEY
U.S. Coast Guard
Acting Director of Reserve and Military
Personnel

RUSSELL W. BELAND
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Military Manpower and Personnel)

REAR ADMIRAL MICHAEL J. SILAH
National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration
Director, NOAA Corps

MR. JEFFREY R. MAYO
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Force Management Integration)

REAR ADMIRAL JOAN F. HUNTER
U.S. Public Health Service
Director, Division of Commissioned Corps
Personnel and Readiness

Published by:
The Per Diem, Travel, and Transportation Allowance Committee
U.S. Department of Defense
4800 Mark Center Drive
Suite 04J25-01
Alexandria, VA 22350-9000
www.defensetravel.dod.mil
FAX: (571) 372-1301

JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS

UNIFORMED SERVICE MEMBERS AND DOD CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

AUGUST 1, 2018

A. Authorized Personnel. These regulation changes are issued for all Uniformed Service Members and DoD Civilian Employees.

B. New Regulation Changes. Material new to this change is indicated by yellow highlighting and is effective IAW the date of this change unless otherwise indicated.

C. Applicable MAP and/or CAP Items and Brief of Revisions. This change includes all material and revisions written in the following MAP and/or CAP Items:

MAP 007-18(E) – Rewrite of Chapter 10 (Housing Allowances). Revises Chapter 10 to allow for simplification of the language. This item is intended to lessen the number of pages in the JTR and make it more easily understood without changing regulatory authority. This revision also eliminates Appendix K.

MAP 051-18(I) – Escorting a Dependent – Designated Place. Clarifies the authority for a Service member to escort a dependent to a designated place in preparation for an unaccompanied OCONUS tour on a unit Permanent Change of Station move. Affects par. 050802 and Table 5-18.

MAP 54-18(I) – Clarify Partial DLA Authorization. Removes wording in JTR, par. 050508-A to further clarify the authorization of partial DLA.

MAP 058-18(I) – Reinstates Language in par. 052901-A2 Concerning a Dependent's Inability to Drive. Reinstates language in par. 052901-A2 concerning a dependent's inability to drive that was omitted in the rewrite.

CHAPTER 5: PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL (PDT)

PART A: STANDARD PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION ALLOWANCES (SERVICE MEMBERS)

0501 Introduction

This part includes PCS rules for travel by a Service member, travel by a dependent, local travel, and shipment and storage of belongings. It also covers the eligibility for types of standard PCS allowances: transportation, per diem, miscellaneous reimbursable expenses, dislocation allowances (DLA), and temporary lodging expenses (TLE). The standard travel and transportation rules, in Chapter 2, apply unless otherwise indicated in this chapter. Also see [Tour Lengths and Tours of Duty OCONUS](#).

050101. PCS Transportation Allowance

A. Transportation Options. The amount of reimbursement depends upon the mode of transportation the Service member or dependent chooses to use, if not otherwise directed or authorized. Transportation allowances are for travel directly from the old PDS to the new PDS, or between authorized points as specified in the JTR. Multiple options are available for arranging and paying for transportation, subject to the limitations specified in this chapter. Use the actual amount, without rounding, when computing a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation (MALT).

1. Government transportation.
2. Government-procured commercial transportation.
3. Personally procured commercial transportation.
4. Privately owned transportation.

B. Using Mixed-Mode Transportation. If more than one mode of transportation is used between official points, this is mixed-mode travel (see Appendix A definition). A Service member or dependent may use more than one mode of transportation.

050102. PCS Per Diem Allowance

This section addresses per diem allowances to and from official travel locations. The amount of reimbursement is determined by the mode of transportation authorized and used, the official distance, the number and age of dependents authorized to travel, and whether a dependent is traveling with the Service member. Use the actual amount, without rounding, when computing per diem allowances.

050103. Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses

See Chapter 2 for information about miscellaneous reimbursable expenses.

050104. Dislocation Allowance (DLA)

A DLA partially reimburses a Service member for expenses incurred in moving a household. The household move must be required by a PCS, ordered for the Government's convenience, required due to an evacuation, or otherwise authorized in Section 0505. A DLA is a flat amount and may be paid as a primary DLA, a secondary DLA, or a partial DLA, depending upon the circumstances of the household move. A DLA is mandatory when the conditions in this chapter are met. Only one DLA is permitted in a fiscal year, unless the situation qualifies as an exception specified in par. 050501.

050105. Temporary Lodging Expense (TLE)

A TLE is an allowance designed to partially reimburse a Service member for the cost of lodging and meals when he or she or a dependent occupies temporary lodging in the continental United States (CONUS) during a PCS move. Use the actual amount, without rounding, when computing TLE allowances.

050106. Pet Quarantine Incident to a PCS

A. Eligibility. A Service member on a PCS order is authorized reimbursement for mandatory pet quarantine fees for household pets. A household pet is a cat or a dog.

B. Allowances. Reimbursement for actual mandatory household pet quarantine fees is authorized, limited to \$550 per PCS move.

C. General Pet Information. See [Pet Quarantine Information](#).

D. Pet Transportation. Transportation for a household pet is not a reimbursable expense, except when transportation is incident to an evacuation from a foreign PDS in accordance with par. 060204.

0502 PDT Transportation

050201. Transportation Types Most Advantageous to the Government for PCS Travel

A. Privately Owned Vehicle (POV). A POV is advantageous for use by a Service member or dependent. However, a Service can restrict POV use within its own regulations and may allow AOs to include these restrictions on PCS orders. An AO cannot restrict a Service member or dependent from using a POV on a PCS move unless a Service regulation contains the restriction. See par. 050203, when transoceanic travel is involved.

B. Government Transportation. Government or Government-procured transportation is advantageous for transoceanic travel by a Service member or dependent.

050202. Airplane, Train, Ship, and Bus Transportation

A Service member or dependent must use the Travel Management Center (TMC) for PDT. The standard travel and transportation allowances specified in Chapter 2 apply, unless otherwise indicated in this chapter.

A. Commercial. Reimbursement of personally procured transportation is limited to what the Government would have paid had the Service member or dependent purchased the ticket through the TMC for authorized transportation over a usually traveled and direct route (see “policy-constructed airfare” in Appendix A).

B. Government. An AO may direct a Service member or a dependent to use Government transportation.

1. A Service member or dependent who, for personal reasons, uses a transportation mode other than the mode directed is not reimbursed for transportation costs.

2. The AO must authorize or approve any reimbursement for excess accompanied baggage when a Service member or dependent uses Government transportation .

C. Air Travel Medically Inadvisable. When air travel is medically inadvisable for a family member:

1. The family should not be separated unless the family members agree to be separated, or military necessity requires the Service member to travel separately.

2. Surface transportation by the least costly commercial train or ship passenger accommodations must be used.

3. The provisions directing a Service member to use Government or Government-procured transportation do not apply.

D. Travel by Oceangoing Car Ferry

1. A Service member or dependent traveling by POV partly by road and partly by car ferry may be authorized transportation allowances. Only a passenger automobile, light truck, or similar vehicle used primarily for personal transportation, regardless of size, may be authorized for passage on the car ferry. The cost of a POV transported on a car ferry with the Service member or dependent does not constitute POV shipment. It is considered a reimbursable transportation expense.

a. MALT is authorized for the official distance from the old PDS to the car ferry port of embarkation and from the car ferry port of debarkation to the new PDS.

b. The traveler is authorized Government-procured ferry transportation, or reimbursement for personal transportation costs on the car ferry (including any part of the costs related to POV movement, limited to the Government-procured ferry transportation cost).

c. If the same POV is used for more than one trip, the MALT and car ferry fees apply for each trip. When a Service member is authorized or approved reimbursement for using more than two POVs, MALT and car ferry fees are authorized for each POV.

2. A U.S. flag car ferry must be used, if available. See par. 020206 for U.S. flag carrier requirements.

3. If POV transportation aboard an oceangoing car ferry at Government expense results in excess transportation costs, these costs are not collected from the Service member.

E. Directed Travel over other than a Usually Traveled Route. When a Service member is ordered to travel over a route involving a higher cost to the Government because the travel order is amended or modified while he or she is en route, then a Service member is authorized allowances over the ordered route.

F. Pet Transportation. When a traveler chooses transportation that is more expensive than the lowest Government-contracted airfare because he or she is transporting a pet, then the traveler is financially responsible for the additional costs.

050203. POV

A Service member or dependent who uses a POV may be authorized [MALT](#). MALT is based on the official distance in par. 020204, when traveling on a PCS order between any of the official points specified in Table 2-2. A rental car used for PCS travel is considered a POV. Use the actual amount, without rounding, when computing MALT. See Chapter 2 for POV use to or from a transportation terminal or PDS, or miscellaneous reimbursable expenses associated with POV transportation.

A. Transoceanic Travel

1. POV. An AO may authorize a Service member or dependent to use a POV on a route normally involving transoceanic travel if it is to the Government's advantage.

a. This provision only applies if the POV is used for the entire distance between the official points specified in par. 020205. This applies regardless of whether reimbursement exceeds other transportation modes.

b. If the Service member or dependent does not use a POV for the entire distance as authorized and instead uses mixed-mode transportation, then reimbursement is limited to the actual transportation cost or the policy-constructed POV cost, whichever is less.

2. Privately Owned Boat. A Service member or dependent who travels by privately owned boat may be reimbursed for either the policy-constructed airfare or the actual cost for fuel, oil, and docking fees, whichever is less.

B. Multiple Travelers

1. Passengers in a POV. When more than one traveler on official orders uses the same POV, only one traveler may receive reimbursement for MALT and POV-related reimbursable expenses. All other travelers in the same vehicle are considered passengers and receive no transportation reimbursement. [Computation Example](#).

2. Use of More than One POV. A Service member authorized travel for a dependent can be reimbursed when they use two POVs. More than two POVs used for PDT within the same household may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

Table 5-1. Use of More than One POV		
	If...	Then...
1	a Service member and dependent relocate on a PCS move and use two POVs,	reimbursement is authorized for each vehicle to include car ferry fees for each POV.
2	a Service member does not use a POV and the dependents use two POVs,	reimbursement is authorized for each vehicle.
3	more than two POVs are authorized,	
4	the same POV is used to transport the Service member or dependent for more than one trip between the old PDS and new PDS,	reimbursement is authorized for each official trip.
5	more than two licensed drivers are in the family, the family has more than two POVs, and this is the only reason additional POVs are requested,	reimbursement is authorized for only two POVs.
Examples of When More Than Two POVs Are Routinely Authorized or Approved		
6	The number of family members, including their luggage, cannot be transported in two vehicles.	
7	A dependent requires special accommodations due to physical conditions or age-related restrictions and two POVs are required for the Service member or dependent.	
8	A Service member must report to the new PDS before the dependents and the delayed travel is for reasons acceptable to the AO, such as school-term completion or personal business-affairs settlement and there are more dependents than can reasonably fit together with luggage in a single POV.	
9	The dependents perform unaccompanied travel between authorized points other than those that the Service member uses, such as travel to a designated place or to the new PDS while the Service member has a TDY en route, and there are more dependents than can reasonably fit together with luggage in a single POV.	
10	The dependents perform unaccompanied travel to the new PDS before the Service member's reporting date for reasons acceptable to the AO, such as to enroll dependents in school at the beginning of the term, and there are more dependents than can reasonably fit together with luggage in a single POV.	

050204. Indirect or Circuitous Travel To, From or Between OCONUS Points

A. Eligibility. A Service member or dependent who performs PCS travel to, from or between OCONUS points over an indirect or circuitous route at personal expense and convenience is authorized travel allowances unless he or she was directed to use Government transportation and did not use it when it was available.

B. Allowances. A Service member may receive the following travel allowances, limited to the amount he or she would have been authorized had travel been via the direct route between the old PDS and new PDS:

1. MALT plus flat per diem (MALT Plus) for land travel performed from the time the Service member or dependent departs the old PDS until the Service member reports to, or the dependent arrives at, the new PDS.
2. Reimbursement for the cost of transoceanic U.S. flag transportation used and per diem.
3. Reimbursement for transoceanic travel on non-U.S. flag transportation as specified in par. 020206.

050205. Authorized Travel Time

A. Travel Time Rules. A Service member or dependent is authorized travel time to complete a PDT move. The Department of Defense (DoD) Component determines the authorized arrival and departure date, but the AO computes the authorized travel time using the official distance, the mode of transportation authorized, and the transportation used. The distance from the home, office, or residence to the local transportation terminal is not considered when computing travel time. Compute the maximum authorized travel time for PDT as if travel were performed using a POV.

1. If the ordered travel is 400 or fewer miles between official points and the traveler uses a POV, Government automobile, or rental vehicle, then 1 day of travel is authorized for the official distance.

2. If the distance is greater than 400 miles, then divide by 350 to determine the number of authorized travel days. If the remainder is 51 or more, one additional travel day is allowed. The result determines the maximum number of authorized travel days.

Table 5-2. Authorized Travel Time Rules		
	If...	Then...
1	authorized travel by commercial air,	one day is allowed in the CONUS and within areas outside the CONUS (OCONUS).
2	the Government purchases commercial air, train, or bus transportation,	the authorized travel time is the actual time needed to travel over the direct route, including necessary delays.
3	traveling by commercial train,	compute the authorized travel time using the scheduled departure and arrival dates.
4	a traveler using an airplane, train, or bus chooses to travel by a transportation mode other than the one authorized,	use the actual travel time, limited to the travel time for the authorized mode of transportation.
5	the time between the departure date and the arrival date (elapsed time) is less than the authorized travel time,	the elapsed time is the basis for the payment.
6	a Service member is reassigned between activities at the same PDS,	no travel time is allowed.
7	a PCS order is modified, canceled, or revoked after travel has begun,	travel time is allowed between the same points used to determine the Service member's allowances.
8	a Service member travels to a local transportation terminal from the home, office, or residence,	this travel is not included in the determination of authorized travel time.
9	a Service member has a TDY en route,	travel time is the time allowed for the authorized mode of transportation between official points.
10	the elapsed time is more than the authorized travel time, such as when the traveler takes leave,	
11	a PCS is a unit move and a Service member is not escorting a dependent,	compute the travel time for the authorized mode of transportation.
12	a PCS is a unit move and a Service member is on an accompanied tour,	
13	a PCS is a unit move and a Service member escorts a dependent to or from a designated place while changing duty locations to or from an unaccompanied tour OCONUS,	compute the Service member's travel time for the authorized mode of transportation to the new PDS. The following legs of the trip are limited to the policy-constructed travel time as if the travel had been performed

Table 5-2. Authorized Travel Time Rules	
If...	Then...
	by Government-procured transportation: a. The return trip after escorting the dependent from the old PDS to the designated place. b. The trip from the new PDS in the CONUS to the designated place to retrieve the dependent upon conclusion of the unaccompanied tour OCONUS.
14	a POV delivery or pick-up is separate from en route PCS travel, par. 020302 applies.
15	the PCS involves two afloat units or an afloat unit and a shore activity, use the unit's location on the departure date or the planned location at the arrival date to determine travel time. This is subject to correction after the fact if either point changes.
Computation Example	

B. Mixed-Mode Travel. When travel is by mixed-mode transportation, compute the maximum number of days authorized as though a POV was used. Travel between the duty location and local terminal, or between local terminals is not considered. To compute mixed-mode travel time, the following computation applies:

Table 5-3. Computation for Mixed-Mode Travel*	
1	Determine the official distance between the authorized separate legs of the journey in par. 020205. If the distance is 400 or fewer miles, 1 day of travel is allowed. If the distance is greater than 400 miles, then divide by 350 to determine the number of authorized travel days. If the remainder is 51 or more, one additional travel day is allowed. The result determines the maximum number of authorized travel days.
2	Determine the actual number of miles a POV was used between the official points (the distance traveled to a leave point is included). If this is greater than the official distance in Step 1, then the authorized travel is the same as in Step 1 and no further computation is required. If the distance is less than what was allowed in Step 1, then divide by 350. If the excess distance is 51 or more miles, one additional travel day is authorized.
3	Allow 1 day for travel by air, train, or bus transportation.
4	Add Step 2 and Step 3 together, to determine the authorized travel time.
*When computing the authorized travel time, do not include travel while at the leave point, old PDS, new PDS, or TDY location, or when traveling from a leave point and returning to the same leave point.	
Computation Examples without Leave Involved Computation Examples with Leave Involved	

C. Transoceanic Travel Time. The actual time required for transoceanic travel by aircraft or ship, over a usually traveled direct route, is authorized. The embarkation or debarkation day at the terminal or port while awaiting transportation is included, regardless of the arrival or departure hour

D. Additional Travel Time. A Service member may request additional travel time for reasons beyond his or her control. The commanding officer may authorize or approve the actual time used or a shorter period than requested. Per diem is payable for any day additional travel time is authorized. The commanding officer may require additional documentation supporting the circumstances.

0503 PCS Per Diem

The specified per diem rates apply for all related travel unless otherwise authorized or restricted in the JTR. This includes but is not limited to necessary delays awaiting further transportation, delays at the port of embarkation or port of debarkation, and a TDY en route. Calculate travel time for en route per diem payments using the lesser of either the authorized travel time or the actual travel time. If the travel includes crossing the International Date Line, see par. 020314 and the PCS examples for additional computation guidance. When residence relocation is unnecessary because the PCS is a short distance move, no MALT Plus is authorized unless the Service member is ordered to perform a TDY en route.

050301. PCS Per Diem when Traveling by POV

Table 5-4. PCS Per Diem Rules when Traveling by POV (MALT Plus)		
If a Service member uses a POV...		Then...
1	between authorized points,	MALT Plus at the standard CONUS per diem rate is paid for each authorized travel day. Any Service member traveling on an official PCS order in a POV may receive MALT Plus.
2	and uses Government quarters or dining facilities while traveling between authorized locations,	there is no impact to the MALT Plus calculation.
3	and takes leave in connection with a PCS, or has a TDY en route,	MALT Plus is authorized for the allowable travel time between official points of the journey.
4	on any day that Lodging Plus, as specified in par. 02031, and MALT Plus could both apply, such as the arrival day at a TDY location or point of embarkation,	for that day, apply the rules in par. 020310. The day cannot be considered an authorized travel day for MALT Plus. Although per diem in the situation is paid using the Lodging Plus rules, the transportation is still paid at the MALT rate.

050302. PCS Per Diem when Traveling by Airplane, Train, Ship, or Bus

Table 5-5. PCS Per Diem Rules when Traveling by Airplane, Train, Ship, or Bus		
If a Service member travels...		Then...
1	between authorized points,	follow the calculation rules in par. 020310, for per diem at the destination locality rate paid for official travel time between authorized points.
2	and takes leave while traveling or there is a TDY en route,	
3	at the same time as his or her family and Government quarters cannot accommodate them to stay together,	neither the Service member nor his or her family are required to use the Government quarters at points of embarkation and debarkation.
4	by oceangoing car ferry and is required to spend the night on the car ferry anywhere in the world,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. lodging is authorized for required accommodations unless they are included in the car ferry transportation cost. b. on the day of arrival on the car ferry (the day of embarkation) and for each day thereafter through the day before the departure day from the car ferry, the meal and incidental expenses rate (M&IE) is computed using the highest M&IE rate in the CONUS. c. on the day of departure from the car ferry (the day of debarkation) compute the M&IE as follows:

Table 5-5. PCS Per Diem Rules when Traveling by Airplane, Train, Ship, or Bus	
If a Service member travels...	Then...
	<p>d. If travel ends on the debarkation day, then the rate used is the locality per diem rate for the new PDS.</p> <p>e. If travel does not end on the debarkation day, the rate used is the locality per diem rate for the Service member's or dependent's location at 2400 on that day. The Service member or dependent is authorized MALT Plus beginning the day after the debarkation day from the car ferry if travel by POV continues on the day after the debarkation day from the car ferry.</p>
5	by oceangoing car ferry and is not required to spend the night on the car ferry,
	the M&IE rate is MALT Plus while on the car ferry.
6	by commercial ship and meals are furnished without charge or are part of the accommodations cost
	Per diem is not authorized except on embarkation and debarkation days. On those days, the locality per diem rate for the port of embarkation or port of debarkation, as appropriate, applies.

050303. PCS Per Diem for Dependents

A. Per Diem Rates. When dependent travel is authorized, per diem is payable for travel directly from the old PDS to the new PDS (see Table 5-6).

Note: PCS allowances are not authorized for dependent travel to, from, or while at an en route TDY location.

Table 5-6. Per Diem Rates for Authorized Dependents Traveling on a PCS Order		
Conditions	12 Years of Age* and Older	Less Than 12 Years of Age
1 Dependent Travels with the Service Member	a. Per diem is calculated at 75% of the per diem the Service member receives for direct travel between the old and new PDS and authorized delay points.	b. Per diem is calculated at 50% of the per diem the Service member receives for direct travel between the old and new PDS and authorized delay points.
2 1 Dependent Travels Separately from the Service Member	100% of what the Service member would have received.	
3 2 or More Dependents Travel Separately from the Service Member**	a. Per diem is calculated at 100% for the first dependent and 75% for each of the remaining dependents traveling with the first dependent.	b. Per diem is calculated at 50% for each dependent traveling with the first dependent for direct travel between the old and new PDS.
*See Table 5-7 for the effect of the dependent's age on per diem.		
**Dependents use different routes or travel at different times.		
Computation Example		

B. Dependent Age and Eligibility. Eligibility for dependent travel and transportation allowances is based on whether the individual is a dependent on the effective date of the PCS order. If an individual is not a dependent when travel begins, then there is no authorization for travel and transportation

allowances at Government expense unless specifically authorized within the JTR. The timing of when a dependent child reaches 12 years of age impacts the per diem rate paid. Table 5-7 specifies how to determine the dependent's age for payment of travel and transportation allowances.

Table 5-7. Effect of Dependent Age Changes on Allowances		
	If...	Then...
1	dependent travel begins 60 or fewer days after the PCS order's effective date,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the date travel begins.
2	dependent travel begins more than 60 days after the PCS order's effective date,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the 60th day.
3	dependent travel begins on or before the PCS order's effective date and ends after the PCS order's effective date,	per diem is based on the dependent's age on the effective date of the PCS order.
4	dependent travel ends before the PCS order's effective date,	per diem is based on the dependent's age on the date travel ends.
5	the Service member is performing a PCS to a location OCONUS and dependent travel is delayed,	travel and transportation allowances to a designated location are determined as specified in Rows 1-4 of this chart.
6	the dependent traveled to a designated location awaiting authorization to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	authorized travel and transportation allowances to the PDS OCONUS from the designated location are based on the dependent's age at the time of travel.
7	a dependent is authorized to travel to, from, or between locations OCONUS,	travel and transportation allowances are determined separately for each leg of the journey.
8	a dependent travels from the old PDS to the aerial or water port of embarkation,	travel and transportation allowances are as specified in Rows 1-6 of this chart.
9	a dependent travels from the aerial or water port of embarkation to the port of debarkation,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the embarkation date.
10	a dependent travels from the aerial or water port of debarkation to the destination,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the date travel begins from the port of debarkation, provided there is no undue delay for personal reasons. A Service member is liable for costs associated with an undue delay for personal reasons.
11	a Service member performs a TDY en route in connection with the PCS, and the dependent travel is authorized but the dependent delays travel until the TDY is completed,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the date travel actually begins. When travel begins 60 or more days after the TDY ends, then travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the 60th day after TDY completion
12	a Service member performs a TDY en route in connection with a dependent-restricted PCS tour, and the dependent does not travel to a designated location until the TDY ends,	travel and transportation allowances are based on the dependent's age on the date travel actually begins. When travel begins 60 or more days after the PCS order's effective date, then allowances are based on the dependent's age on the 60th day after the PCS order's effective date.

C. Travel by Commercial Ship. Per diem is not authorized when traveling aboard a commercial ship when meals are furnished without charge or are part of the accommodations cost, except on embarkation and debarkation days.

0504 Standard Dependent Travel Allowances

050401. Time Limit

A Service member's authority for dependent travel and transportation allowances may be used while the PCS order remains in effect, before receipt of a new PCS order to another PDS, unless specifically restricted in the JTR. This includes receipt of a home port change announcement. However, dependent travel must be because of the Service member's PCS and not for personal reasons.

050402. Funds Advance and When Transportation Documents or Funds are Lost or Stolen

A. Funds Advance. A Service member authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances may receive an advance of funds for the allowances. A Service member authorized dependent transportation in connection with a separation or relief from active duty may be advanced an amount equal to 75% of the MALT. However, if a Service member fails to complete at least 90% of the initial active duty obligation and is separated from the Service or relieved from active duty under Section 0510, the advance is limited to 75% of the amount for the least costly available transportation mode. A Service member authorized dependent travel and transportation upon retirement is authorized a funds advance.

B. Transportation Documents or Funds are Lost or Stolen. A dependent traveling on a PCS order at Government expense who is stranded en route because documents or funds needed to purchase authorized transportation were lost or stolen may be furnished transportation-procurement documents in accordance with Service regulations.

050403. Dependent Travel before an Order is Issued

This paragraph does not apply to travel for an early return of a dependent, for evacuation travel, or for travel under Section 0508.

A. General. Ordinarily, travel that occurs before an order is issued is at personal expense and no reimbursement is authorized. However, a Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances for dependent travel that occurs before a PCS order is issued but after the Service member has been advised that such an order would be issued. The Service member must be otherwise eligible for dependent travel and transportation allowances.

B. Conditions. General information provided to the Service member concerning order issuance before the determination is made to actually issue the order (such as time of eventual release from active duty, when the service-term expires, retirement eligibility date, or expected rotation date) is not advice that an order will be issued. Any travel voucher for travel occurring before a PCS order is issued must be supported by a statement from the PCS AO or designated representative, that the Service member was advised that the order would be issued, and must cite this paragraph as authority for payment. Transportation must not be provided before a PCS order is issued.

050404. Deferred Dependent Travel

If a Service member chooses not to move a dependent when he or she is authorized to do so, the dependent travel and transportation allowances for an eligible dependent are payable during a subsequent PCS, as indicated below.

1. The allowance is for the actual travel to the new PDS. However, the allowance is limited to the greater of the distances from one of the following locations to the new PDS:

- a. Home of record (HOR) or place where last entered or called to active duty (PLEAD), unless the dependent was moved to the HOR or PLEAD in connection with a move to a non-PDS location.
- b. Designated place.
- c. PDS from which the Service member elected not to move the dependent.
- d. Last PDS.

2. Any interim PCSs for which the Service member did not claim dependent travel and transportation allowances are ignored.

050405. When Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances are not Payable

A. No Allowances Authorized. 5-8 contains three columns specifying the situations when dependent travel and transportation is not authorized. Reasons related to travel OCONUS are contained in Section 0508. Dependent travel and transportation allowances are not authorized in the following circumstances or as specified in Table 5-8:

- 1. Between points otherwise authorized in Section 0504 to a place where they do not intend to establish a permanent residence, including pleasure trips. For PCS travel of a student, the student's permanent residence when not living with the Service member while at school is the Service member's PDS, or the designated place of the Service member's other dependents if they are not authorized to reside with the Service member.
- 2. For transoceanic transportation or land transportation OCONUS when the Service member is without dependents, as defined in Chapter 9, unless a Service member is assigned to a COT and is to serve an accompanied tour at the new PDS.
- 3. To a PDS OCONUS when a Service member's unexpired term of service is less than the specified tour, unless he or she voluntarily extends the term of service to permit completion of the specified tour or the Secretary concerned grants an exception to the normal tour on an individual case basis.
- 4. To a TDY location when a Service member is assigned to an indeterminate TDY (ITDY).

Table 5-8. Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances Are not Authorized	
Traveler	Not Authorized Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances
1 Service Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A cadet or midshipman. b. Assigned to a school or installation as a student, if the course of instruction is less than 20 weeks (except as in Section 0322). c. A Reserve Component (RC) enlisted member called or ordered to initial active duty for training for less than 6 months. d. Called or ordered to active duty for training for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 139 or fewer days when the active duty for training period intended in an order

Table 5-8. Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances Are not Authorized	
Traveler	Not Authorized Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances
	<p>is for 139 days or less, except as in Section 0322.</p> <p>(2) 140 or more days when the active duty is at more than one location, but less than 140 days, except as in Section 0322, at any one location.</p> <p>e. Called to active duty for reasons other than training for:</p> <p>(1) 180 or fewer days.</p> <p>(2) 181 or more days when the active duty is at more than one location, but 180 or fewer days at any one location.</p> <p>(3) 181 or more days at one location, but authorized per diem as specified in Section 0303.</p> <p>f. Absent Without Leave.</p> <p>g. A Deserter or Straggler.</p> <p>h. Dropped or dismissed.</p> <p>i. Transferred as a prisoner to a detention facility.</p> <p>j. Transferred to a different location to await trial by court-martial.</p> <p>k. In confinement, except as in par. 050804.</p>
2 Dependent	<p>a. Is a Service member on active duty, on the PCS order's effective date (see Section 0509 for travel and transportation allowances after the spouse is no longer on active duty).</p> <p>b. Is not a dependent, except as in par. 050409, on the PCS order's effective date. Allowances when a spouse separates or retires from the Service after the Service member's PCS order's effective date and when a dependent's travel and transportation is due to an IPCOT are unaffected. Receives any other Government-funded travel and transportation allowances for this travel.</p> <p>c. Is a Service member's or spouse's parent, stepparent, or person in loco parentis, who does not reside in the Service member's household, unless otherwise authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. The exception to this is for a dependent listed in this table who was transported at Government expense to a PDS OCONUS as an eligible dependent, but who no longer qualifies as a dependent and is returned to the CONUS at Government expense.</p> <p>d. Is a dependent child who is not in the Service member's legal custody and not under his or her control on the PCS order's effective date. See Section 0512 for travel authorization when legal custody or control changes after the PCS order's effective date.</p>

B. Only Per Diem Authorized

1. Per diem is payable for any part of a journey that a U.S. flag air carrier or ship is available, but a dependent uses foreign flag transportation.

2. Per diem is payable when dependent transportation is made available (whether used or not) by a foreign Government, at no cost to the United States or the Service member, under a contract or agreement with the United States.

050406. Service Member Attains Eligibility for Dependent Travel

A Service member, ineligible for dependent travel and transportation allowances to a new PDS under Table 5-8, who later attains eligibility, is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances on the next qualifying PCS, as specified in this paragraph.

Table 5-9. Allowances for a Service Member Who Attains Eligibility for Dependent Travel		
If a Service Member is on Active Duty at a...	And...	Then the Service Member is Authorized Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances ...
1 location in the CONUS to which dependent travel is authorized	attains eligibility for dependent travel and transportation allowances while at that location,	on the Service member's next qualifying PCS in or to the CONUS. Unless otherwise specified in the JTR, travel is authorized from the dependent's location on the date the PCS order was received, limited to travel from the PDS where the Service member attained eligibility to the new PDS or to another authorized location.
2 location OCONUS to which dependent travel is authorized, and attains eligibility for dependent travel and transportation allowances while at that location	a. the dependent is command-sponsored,	for the dependent's travel on the Service member's next PCS OCONUS if the Service member has at least 12 months remaining on the tour OCONUS at that location after the dependent is scheduled to arrive, unless otherwise exempted. Travel authorization is from the dependent's location on the PCS order receipt date, limited to the authorization for travel from the PDS where the Service member attained eligibility to the new PDS or to another authorized location.
	b. the dependent is not command-sponsored,	for the dependent's travel on the Service member's next PCS OCONUS, until the dependent obtains command-sponsorship. The Service member is not authorized dependent transportation for transoceanic travel from a PDS OCONUS to a PDS CONUS, if the dependent was not command sponsored at the PDS OCONUS or qualifies as a Service member with dependents as defined in par. 090101-E. The acquired dependent is authorized travel from the CONUS port to the new CONUS PDS at Government expense.
3 dependent-restricted tour area	the Service member becomes eligible for travel and transportation allowances while at that location,	for the dependent only upon a PCS to a PDS where dependent travel and transportation is authorized. If the new PDS is OCONUS, the dependent must be command-sponsored before the AO authorizes allowances to the new PDS. Travel is authorized from the dependent's location on the date the PCS order was received to the new PDS or to another authorized location. This is limited to the travel to the new PDS from the location where the dependent remained, or moved to at personal expense, when the Service member was transferred to the dependent-restricted tour area. The Service member is not authorized dependent transportation for transoceanic travel from a PDS OCONUS to a PDS CONUS, if the dependent was not command sponsored at the PDS OCONUS or qualifies as a Service member with dependents as defined in par. 090101-E. The acquired dependent is authorized travel from the CONUS port to the new CONUS PDS at Government expense.

050407. Dependent Temporarily Absent from the Old PDS, Designated Place, or Safe Haven when a PCS Order Is Received

The Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the old PDS,

designated place, or safe haven to the new PDS, if the dependent returns to the old PDS, designated place, or safe haven and travels from there to the new PDS ([B-195643, April 24, 1980](#)).

050408. Travel and Transportation Involving Locations Other Than the Old or New PDS

This paragraph does not apply to travel to or from a designated place. For this paragraph, the place where the dependent resides and from which the Service member commutes daily to the PDS is treated as his or her PDS location. A Service member in receipt of a PCS order is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the place where the dependent resides to the new PDS, or from the old PDS to the new place where the dependent will reside, limited to the authorization from the old to the new PDS.

050409. Spouse Separates or Retires from the Service after the Effective Date of a Service Member's PCS Order

When a Service member married to a Service member travels on a PCS order and his or her spouse separates or retires from the Service after the PCS order's effective date, he or she is authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances for that spouse. This is limited to the cost for travel from the separated or retired spouse's last PDS to the Service member's PDS on that PCS order.

050410. Escort for a Dependent

A. Eligibility. Escort travel is authorized only when the AO determines that dependent travel is necessary and that the dependent is incapable of traveling alone due to age, physical or mental incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstance. The Service member's AO or commanding officer may appoint an escort for the dependent. An escort for a dependent may be authorized for any of the following reasons:

1. The Service member cannot accompany a dependent. A dependent is authorized an escort within the 1-year period after the Service member dies, is declared missing, is injured, or is otherwise unable to accompany the dependent. A Service member, civilian employee, or another person may serve as an escort.

2. Concurrent dependent travel to the new PDS is not permitted by the Secretary concerned for a sole parent or a Service member married to another Service member. Round-trip travel and transportation is authorized for a Service member who serves as an escort for the dependent, once command-sponsorship is granted. If Government transportation is not available, then transportation as specified in Section 0502, is authorized. The following Service members may serve as an escort for the dependent:

- a. A Service member who is a sole parent, but not another person.
- b. A Service member married to another Service member, but not both.

B. Escort Allowances. A Service member escort under this paragraph is authorized round-trip TDY travel and transportation allowances as specified in Chapter 2. A civilian employee escort, under this paragraph, is authorized the TDY travel and transportation allowances in regulations issued by the Agency or Department that is funding the travel. A person other than a Service member or civilian employee, designated to travel as an escort for a dependent, is issued an [Invitational Travel Authorization \(ITA\)](#) (see Section 0305). This individual is authorized the same transportation and travel allowances as a

civilian employee on TDY as specified in Chapter 2. See [Invitational Travel Authorization \(ITA\)](#).

Note: See par. 050804 for an escort associated with an early return of a dependent.

050411. Dependent Joins or Accompanies the Service Member during TDY En Route

A. Basic Allowance. When a dependent accompanies or joins a Service member performing TDY en route between two PDSs, the dependent's travel and transportation allowances are as specified in this paragraph. The Service member's travel time and the amount of per diem paid for the Service member's PCS travel are not used in computing the per diem for dependent PCS travel. Compute travel time as specified in par. 050205. No per diem is authorized for the dependent while at the TDY location. The Service member is authorized PCS allowances for the actual dependent travel performed limited to the greater of the following:

1. MALT for the official distance between authorized points as if the dependent had traveled separately, plus a per diem for the constructed travel time between the authorized points.
2. What it would have cost if Government-procured transportation had been used for travel between authorized points, plus a per diem as in Chapter 2 for the time required for travel between authorized points. If Government-procured transportation is used, then subtract the Government-procured transportation cost from the allowances.

B. Dependent Travels with the Service Member in the Same POV. The MALT rate applies for the official distance from the old PDS to the TDY location and then to the new PDS. No additional MALT is authorized for the dependent travel. The per diem rate in par. 050303, applies when the dependent travels with the Service member for the allowable travel time for that leg of the journey.

C. Dependent Travels in a Separate POV. The MALT rate applies for the Service member's travel from the old PDS to the TDY location and then to the new PDS. The Service member also is paid the MALT rate for the dependent's direct travel from the old PDS to the new PDS. The per diem rate in par. 050303, applies when the dependent travels separately from the Service member for the allowable travel time for that leg of the journey.

0505 Dislocation Allowance (DLA)

The purpose of DLA is to partially reimburse a Service member for the expenses incurred while relocating his or her household under the circumstances specified in this section. This section includes rules when the Service member is considered to be with or without a dependent or is married to another Service member. It also includes situations when a [secondary DLA](#) or partial DLA (par. 050508) is warranted. DLA may be paid in advance.

050501. Fiscal-Year Limitations

A. Eligibility. A Service member who is eligible for a DLA, with or without a dependent, must follow the fiscal-year requirements specified below.

B. Allowances. A Service member is authorized only one DLA payment during a fiscal year unless one of the following occurs ([37 U.S.C. §477](#)):

1. Payment is made for partial DLA.
2. The Secretary concerned determines that the Service’s requirements warrant more than one PCS during the current fiscal year. The authority listed in Table 5-10, may authorize additional DLA payments.

Table 5-10. Authority for Exceptions to Fiscal Year Limitations		
Service or Agency		Service Secretary’s Delegated Authority
1	USA, USN, USAF	No lower than a General or flag officer at the headquarters level who directs assignments.
2	USMC	No lower than an O-6 at the headquarters level who directs assignments.
3	USCG	To the Commander of the USCG Personnel Service Center.
4	NOAA Corps	To the Director of the NOAA.

3. The Service member is on a PCS to, from, or between a course conducted, controlled, and managed by one or more of the Services.
4. The eligible dependent is relocated to a designated place due to an evacuation.
5. The Service member’s household is moved due to a national emergency or in time of war.
6. The Service member or a dependent is moved under any of the following circumstances:
 - a. PCS order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked .
 - b. Service member is reported as dead or absent for 30 or more days and in a missing status.
 - c. Early return of dependents.
7. The household is moved due to a base realignment and closure (BRAC).
8. The Service member is ordered to a unit undergoing a change of home port for commissioning, outfitting, or overhaul, or because a shore unit is undergoing a change in PDS.
9. A Service member’s dependent relocates due to the Service member being assigned to ITDY.

C. Determining Fiscal-Year Eligibility

1. To determine the fiscal year in which DLA authority occurs, use the Service member’s departure or detachment date from the old PDS in accordance with the PCS order.
2. Exclude PCS moves in the same fiscal year for which a DLA was not authorized when determining if the fiscal-year limit applies to a DLA payment.
3. Except under the conditions in pars. 050501.B3, 050501.B6, and 050501.C2, all PCS moves, including those approved by the Secretary concerned, are counted to determine if the statutory

limitation applies.

050502. Service Member with or without a Dependent

The amount payable for a DLA is usually based on whether the Service member has a dependent. The allowances in this paragraph apply regardless of if the Service member has a dependent. A Service member may be eligible for DLA in any of the following circumstances:

A. Short-Distance Move. The Service member is authorized a short-distance HHG move at Government expense:

1. From a private-sector residence to another private-sector residence, for the Government's convenience, when proper authority directs the Service member to vacate local housing because the residence does not meet the Service's health and sanitation standards. This does not apply to moves to or from privatized housing.

2. Due to a PCS to a new PDS that is in proximity to the old PDS or when reassigned between activities at the same PDS ([42 Comp. Gen. 460 \(1963\)](#)).

B. PCS Order Due to A Change in Service. A Service member is separated or relieved from active duty from one Service to continue on active duty in another Service without a break in service under the authority of [10 U.S.C. §716](#), or any similar statutory provision is eligible for a DLA when the household move is due to a PCS order resulting from a change of Service. The service performed after such separation is a continuation of the prior period of service.

050503. Service Member with a Dependent

For DLA purposes, a Service member with a dependent is one who, on the effective date of a PCS or ITDY order, has a dependent who is authorized transportation under that order. If the spouse is a dependent on the effective date of the order, the Service member is a Service member with a dependent even if the spouse received travel allowances upon separation from the Service as a former Service member.

A. Eligibility. A Service member with a dependent is authorized a DLA when:

1. The dependent relocates in connection with a PCS.

2. The dependent relocates in connection with an official alert notification before the Service member receives a PCS order to a PDS OCONUS where dependent travel is not authorized. The Service member becomes eligible for the DLA once the PCS is completed.

3. The Service member performs a PCS between PDSs not in proximity to each other, or relocates due to an ITDY order, but the dependent makes a proximity move based on the PCS order or ITDY order. For the Service member to be eligible for a DLA, he or she must provide one of the following:

a. A statement that the household move was necessary as a direct result of the PCS or ITDY from the new PDS commanding officer or from that commanding officer's designated representative. The designated representative cannot re-delegate this authority.

b. A statement that the move was necessary as a direct result of the PCS or ITDY when the PCS is to or from a dependent-restricted tour. In this case, the commander's statement is not required and the Service member's statement must be accepted.

4. A dependent moves because a Service member is reported as dead or absent for 30 or more days in a missing status.

5. One or more dependents returns early from a PDS OCONUS at Government expense. The Service member is authorized a DLA either the day the first dependent arrives at the permanent residence location or the day all of the dependents have departed the PDS overseas, whichever event occurs later. The Service member is ineligible for a DLA if the dependent is authorized to return to the Service member's PDS OCONUS.

6. The dependent makes an authorized move to or from a PDS OCONUS in connection with a tour change from accompanied to unaccompanied, or from unaccompanied to accompanied, at the same PDS OCONUS after the initial tour of duty completion.

7. A dependent completes travel to or from a designated place due to a PCS order or an evacuation order. When a dependent completes travel to a designated location due to a PCS order, no other DLA is payable for that PCS unless the Service member's tour changes after the initial tour of duty completion and a dependent travels.

8. The Service member is ordered to move due to a BRAC Commission action and, as a result, the dependent moves.

9. A dependent moves in connection with an ITDY order.

10. The Service member relocates the household when he or she transfers from OCONUS, or inside the CONUS, to a hospital in the CONUS for observation and treatment. A statement of prolonged hospitalization is required from the receiving hospital's commanding officer when the Service member transfers to a hospital in the CONUS from inside the CONUS.

B. Allowances. If the dependent moves with the Service member, DLA at the with-dependent rate is paid. When a dependent is authorized to travel, but does not move with the Service member, DLA at the without-dependent rate may be paid, provided Government quarters are not assigned at the new PDS. If the dependent later joins the Service member and travels at Government expense, the difference between the without-dependent rate and the with-dependent rate may be paid.

050504. Service Member Considered to be without a Dependent for DLA

A. Eligibility

1. A Service member has no dependents.

2. A Service member may be eligible for a DLA and would be considered without a dependent when he or she:

a. Has a dependent who is authorized travel and transportation allowances in connection with a PCS but the dependent does not relocate ([59 Comp. Gen. 376 \(1980\)](#)).

b. Is not authorized travel and transportation allowances for a dependent to relocate either in connection with a PCS or to a new PDS.

B. Allowances. A DLA is authorized when a Service member is:

1. Ordered and moves to a new PDS where Government quarters are not assigned.
2. Ordered to a new PDS where Government quarters are assigned and occupied upon arrival at the new PDS for 60 days or less. The Service member's commanding officer may authorize or approve extending the 60 days by an additional 60 days for a total of up to 120 days when circumstances warrant.

Note: When calculating the 60 days, exclude days the Service member is deployed or on a TDY.

3. Ordered to, and actually moves, in connection with a BRAC Commission action of a U.S. installation.
4. Assigned to a two-crew nuclear submarine, not assigned Government quarters, and occupies a private-sector residence for 16 or more days before reporting aboard the ship ([57 Comp. Gen. 178 \(1977\)](#)) and [59 Comp. Gen. 221 \(1980\)](#)) upon arrival at the ship's home port or upon arrival at the ship's new home port when the ship's home port is changed.

050505. A Service Member Who Has No Dependent

A Service member who has no dependents is authorized DLA when:

1. Assigned to permanent duty aboard a ship if he or she:
 - a. Chooses not to occupy assigned shipboard quarters and is above the grade of E-5, or is authorized BAH and is in the grade of E-5 or E-4.
 - b. Occupies private sector housing ashore.

Note: DLA at the without-dependent rate is payable under this paragraph when the Service member is a Service member with a dependent for housing purposes only because the Service member is paying child support.

2. He or she is assigned quarters belonging to the United States, or to a housing facility under a Service's jurisdiction, that do not meet the DoD minimum adequacy standards, and the Service member above grade E-5 chooses not to occupy the quarters.

050506. Service Member Married to Another Service Member

A. Eligibility. A Service member who is married to another Service member may be eligible for a DLA. However, neither Service member is a dependent of the other.

B. Allowances. Table 5-11 specifies the DLA rate to authorized Service members under specific conditions. [Computation Examples](#).

1. DLA is payable for Service members assigned to the same new PDS but living in separate

dwellings only if it can be conclusively shown it is necessary to establish separate households for or on behalf of each Service member or for the dependent.

2. A Service member without dependents who is assigned to Government quarters at the new PDS, including a ship, is not authorized a DLA except when both Service members are without dependents and are moving into family-type Government quarters at a new PDS or as specified in pars. 050504-B2, and 050504-B3.

3. Service members married to each other may select the greater allowance.

Table 5-11. DLA for a Service Member Married to a Service Member			
Neither Service Member Has a Dependent			
	If...	And They Occupy...	Then...
1	neither Service member is assigned to a ship	the same family-type Government quarters at the new PDS,	the senior Service member is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate.
2	both Service members are below Grade E-6, are assigned at the same time to permanent duty aboard a ship, elect not to occupy assigned shipboard quarters	the same private sector residence or family-type Government quarters ashore at the new PDS,	
3	the Service members occupied the same dwelling at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	either Service member is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate, but not both.*
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	each Service member is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate. Only one DLA is authorized if moving from separate quarters to the same family-type Government quarters.
4	the Service members occupied separate dwellings at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	
One Service Member Has a Dependent and the Other Has None			
	If...	And They Occupy...	Then...
5	the Service members occupied the same dwelling at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	either the Service member with no dependent is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate, or the Service member with a dependent is paid a DLA at the with-dependent rate, but not both.*
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	the Service member who has no dependent is paid a DLA at the without-dependent rate, and the Service member who has a dependent is paid a DLA at the with-dependent rate.
6	the Service members occupied separate dwellings at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	
		b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,	
Both Service Members Have Dependents			
	If...	And They Occupy...	Then...
7	the Service members occupied the same dwelling at the old PDS	a. the same dwelling at the new PDS,	either Service member is paid a DLA at the with-dependent rate, but not both.*
		b. separate dwellings at the	each Service member is paid a

Table 5-11. DLA for a Service Member Married to a Service Member		
8	the Service members occupied separate dwellings at the old PDS	new PDS, a. the same dwelling at the new PDS, b. separate dwellings at the new PDS,
DLA at the with-dependent rate.**		
<p>*If married Service members, each on PCS orders, maintain separate households, one establishing a permanent household at the new PDS and the other maintaining one at the old PDS, and they later occupy the same residence at the new PDS, they are both eligible to receive the DLA (B-191742, August 1, 1978, and DOHA Case 96110801, June 26, 1997). A Service member eligible for the without-dependent rate receives a DLA at that rate.</p> <p>**Payable only if it can only be conclusively shown it is necessary to establish separate household for or on behalf of each member or for the dependent.</p>		

050507. Secondary DLA (Orders Amended, Modified, Canceled, or Revoked)

A. Eligibility. When a PCS order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked to direct the Service member to return to the PDS from which transferred, the Service member is eligible for a DLA if the Service member or a dependent has moved from the place of residence before the date the order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked.

1. If a Service member or dependent move from the place of residence due to a PCS order and complete a move to a new location, and then that PCS order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked to either direct the Service member to return to the old PDS or to go to a different PDS, then a DLA is payable in connection with each move.

2. No more than two DLAs are authorized.

3. Only one DLA is allowable when a dependent is authorized to move to a designated location and travel to a PDS OCONUS was officially delayed by 20 weeks or more.

B. Allowances. DLA for a move from an old PDS to a new location is paid using the primary DLA rate. A second DLA using the rates in the secondary rate table is paid for a move to the location directed in the amended, modified, canceled, or revoked order.

050508. Partial DLA

A. Eligibility

1. A Service member who is ordered to occupy family-type Government quarters or to vacate family-type Government quarters due to privatization, renovation, or any other reason for the Government’s convenience, except a PCS, must be paid a partial DLA.

2. Partial DLA is not authorized for a local move upon separation or retirement, from privatized housing to privatized housing, or for any of the following reasons:

a. A PCS.

b. A change in family size or bedroom requirements for the Service member’s convenience, including promotion.

- c. A Service member voluntarily decides to move.
- d. Pending divorce or family separation.
- e. Service member misconduct.

B. Allowances. A partial DLA is a one-time payment paid at a flat rate of \$750.76 (as of January 1, 2018) for a qualifying event.

050509. DLA is not Authorized

DLA is not authorized in connection with a PCS in the following circumstances:

A. From home or PLEAD to the first PDS unless a dependent moves from the Service member's residence to the PDS or a designated place in connection with the PCS. If a Service member does not have a dependent, or if he or she has a dependent but that dependent does not relocate to the new PDS, DLA is not authorized to the first PDS.

Note: When an RC member separates from active duty and is still in the RC, then is issued a new call or order to active duty that is effective more than 24 hours after the RC member last separated from active duty, that new call or order to active duty is considered a first PCS, and that PDS is a first PDS, for travel purposes, including for a DLA.

B. From last PDS to home or to the PLEAD.

C. From the last PDS in one period of service to the first PDS in another period of service when there was no ordered PCS between those locations.

D. When the Service member does not relocate the household.

Note: Household relocation is not limited to transporting HHG. A Service member may relocate his or her household and not transport HHG or move dependents. When a Service member with dependents leaves the dependents in place and moves to the new PDS, taking some personal belongings, the Service member has relocated his or her household.

E. For a Service member who has a dependent, when PCS travel is performed under the following conditions:

- 1. When the Service member is:
 - a. A cadet or midshipman.
 - b. Assigned to a school or installation as a student, if the course of instruction is less than 20 weeks, except as in par. 03220-A3.
 - c. An enlisted RC member called or ordered to initial active duty for training for less than 6 months.
 - d. Called or ordered to active duty for training for 140 or more days when the active duty

is at more than one location, but 139 or fewer days at any one location.

2. When a dependent:
 - a. Is a Service member on active duty on the PCS order effective date.
 - b. Is not a dependent on the PCS order's effective date. This does not affect allowances associated with the spouse retiring or separating from Service after the order's effective date, as specified in Section 0509, or for dependent travel and transportation due to an IPCOT, as specified in Section 0508.
 - c. Travels at personal expense before a PCS order is issued or before official notice is received that a PCS order is to be issued.
 - d. Receives any other Government-funded travel and transportation allowances for the travel being performed.
 - e. Is a Service member's or spouse's parent, stepparent, or person in loco parentis who does not reside in the Service member's household, unless otherwise authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.
 - f. Is a dependent child who is not under the Service member's legal custody and control on the PCS order's effective date. See par. 051204 when legal custody or control changes after the PCS order's effective date. ([B-131142, June 3, 1957](#)).
 - g. Has transportation made available (whether used or not) by a foreign Government, at no cost to the United States or the Service member, under a contract or agreement with the United States.
- F. For local, short-distance moves in accordance with Section 0519, unless otherwise authorized in this Section.
- G. For a Selected Reserve member authorized limited PCS allowances from his or her primary residence to the duty location under Section 0511.

0506 Temporary Lodging Expense (TLE)

050601. TLE for Service Members

A. Eligibility. A Service member on a PCS living in temporary lodging in the vicinity of the old or new PCS location, home of record, initial technical school, or a designated place may be eligible for a TLE allowance for lodging and meal expenses. The lodgings occupied must be a temporary residence, not a permanent one. TLE is an allowance intended to partially pay a Service member for lodging and meal expenses incurred while occupying temporary lodging in the CONUS upon a PCS. TLE may not cover all of the lodging and meal expenses incurred. Table 5-12 lists eligibility criteria for TLE and some of the situations when a Service member would be ineligible.

Table 5-12. Eligibility Criteria for the TLE Authorization		
1	Authorized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Before leaving the old PDS in the CONUS, designated place. Upon arrival at the new PDS in the CONUS, designated place, or first PDS. b. Before leaving technical school or a Service member's home of record if the Service member is reporting to the first PDS. c. While house hunting after completing PCS travel to the new PDS in the CONUS. d. For the elapsed time between PDSs when PCS per diem is not payable. e. When the Service member's PCS order is cancelled or revoked after occupying temporary lodging. f. After initial arrival at the PDS in the CONUS and while waiting to be assigned Government lodging. g. After initial arrival at the PDS in the CONUS and while finalizing plans for other permanent housing when Government quarters are not available. h. For a new dependent who was added to the family before the effective date of the next PCS assignment. TLE can also be authorized in the vicinity of the place where the person became a dependent. i. For a move to the Service member's first PDS upon entering active-duty service.
2	Not Authorized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. When leaving active duty. b. For a house-hunting trip before the Service member moves to the new PDS. c. For any individual that became a dependent after the PCS order's effective date. d. For any dependent who returned from OCONUS before issuance of a PCS order. e. For any dependent relocating for personal safety. f. When ordered to an ITDY location. g. If he or she is a Service member of the Selected Reserve and is authorized limited PCS allowances between his or her primary residence and the duty location. h. At any location OCONUS.

B. Allowances. A Service member may be authorized TLE for either 5 or 10 days, depending on whether the new PDS location is in the CONUS. The days may be split between multiple authorized locations and at the Service member's or dependent's discretion. Table 5-13 specifies the number of days a Service member is authorized based on location.

Table 5-13. Authorized TLE Locations and Time Limits		
If a Service member is...		Then TLE is authorized for 5 days...
1	moving to a PDS OCONUS from a prior PDS in the CONUS,	at the following locations if within the CONUS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prior PDS. b. Designated place.
2	reporting to the first PDS OCONUS from a home of record or the initial technical school,	at the following locations if within the CONUS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Home of record. b. Initial technical school. c. Designated place.
If a Service member is...		Then TLE is authorized for 10 days...
3	reporting to a PDS in the CONUS,	at the following locations if within the CONUS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prior or new PDS. b. Designated place.
4	reporting to the first PDS in the CONUS from the home of record or initial technical school,	at the following locations if within the CONUS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Home of record. b. Initial technical school. c. Designated place. d. First PDS.

Table 5-13. Authorized TLE Locations and Time Limits
[Computation Examples](#)

1. TLE may be temporarily increased for up to 60 days for a PCS move to a new PDS in the CONUS if the location was jointly approved by the Service Secretaries because the new PDS in the CONUS is in a Presidentially declared disaster area or is experiencing a sudden increase in the number of Service members assigned there. The Secretaries set the dates when the additional days for TLE are effective.

Table 5-14. TLE Temporarily Increased Locations		
Location	Effective Dates	Number of TLE Days
Traverse City, Michigan	June 12 to September 30, 2017. TLE must be completed before September 30, 2017.	TLE is limited to 60 days.

Table 5-15. TLE Criteria for Increase in Number of Days	
If...	Then...
1 a PCS move is to an affected location where the TLE days have been temporarily increased,	any TLE days used at the old PDS in the CONUS must be deducted from the maximum number of TLE days allowed at the new PDS.
2 the Service member or dependent is departing from an extended TLE location,	the increased number of days do not apply.
3 the Service member arrives before or during the effective dates of the increased TLE authorization period, and terminates temporary lodging within that authorization period,	the Service member is eligible for TLE for the extended time period.
4 the Service member's temporary lodging begins during the effective dates of the increased TLE authorization period, but terminates after the date the authorization expires,	the Service member is limited to 5 or 10 days of TLE, as applicable.

2. TLE is reimbursed at the locality per diem rate of the PDS, designated place, home of record, or initial technical school where the Service member occupies temporary lodging.

a. Government quarters must be used, if available, before commercial lodging and is subject to the rules outlined in Table 5-16. A Service member is not required to use Government quarters that are available in the vicinity of the designated place.

Table 5-16. Criteria for TLE for Government Quarters	
If...	Then...
1 Government quarters are available at the old or new PDS and the Service member chooses to stay in other lodgings,	reimbursement is limited to the Government quarters cost or the locality lodging rate, whichever is lower.
2 Government quarters are not available,	the Service member is required to obtain a non-availability confirmation number provided by the Service's lodging reservation process to justify reimbursement for commercial lodging.
3 family-type Government quarters are not occupied because they are under renovation, or HHG has been packed, picked up, and shipped, but not received by the Service member, or	reimbursement for commercial lodging is authorized.

Table 5-16. Criteria for TLE for Government Quarters	
If...	Then...
HHG has not been shipped from the old PDS,	

b. A Service member and his or her dependent may be reimbursed up to a maximum of \$290 per day and may occupy temporary lodging on the same or different days up to the authorized number of days.

(1) The Service member may elect the days for which TLE is claimed.

(2) If the Service member and his or her dependent claim TLE on different days, then TLE is reimbursed as if the lodging was occupied on the same day.

(3) TLE is calculated based on the locality per diem rates, the number of dependents and their ages, and the actual lodging expenses.

c. The steps to the calculation are on DTMO's website. When determining the daily lodging ceiling and M&IE rate, multiply the percentage in Table 5-17 by the applicable locality per diem rate.

Table 5-17. Daily Lodging Ceiling and M&IE Rate Percentages for TLE		
Number of Eligible Persons Occupying Temporary Quarters		Percentage Rate Applicable
1	Service member or one dependent	65
2	Service member and one dependent, or two dependents only	100
3	For each additional dependent 12 years of age or older	35
4	For each additional dependent younger than 12 years of age	25

(1) For Service members married to each other, each spouse begins with 65%. Each dependent then increases the percentage for the Service member claiming that dependent. Both Service members cannot claim the same dependent for TLE on the same days. Each member may be reimbursed up to \$290 per day.

(2) For a Service member with multiple dependents occupying the same temporary lodging, add each dependent starting with the oldest dependent to get the correct percentage rate. A Service member with two dependents, one over 12 and one under 12 is 125%.

(3) When a Service member or dependent stay with friends or relatives, no lodging reimbursement is authorized. The TLE meal portion is payable.

050602. Advance of TLE

An advance may be paid for the average number of days that TLE is paid in connection with a PCS to a PDS. The average number of days that TLE is paid is determined through the Secretarial Process. If the new PDS is in the CONUS, the advance is limited to the maximum amount for 10 days. If the new PDS is in OCONUS, the advance is limited to the maximum amount for 5 days.

CHAPTER 5: PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL (PDT)

PART B: CATEGORIES OF PDT (SERVICE MEMBERS)

Part B includes major categories of travel for a permanent change of station (PCS), including accession and training travel, moves outside the continental United States (OCONUS), home port and retirement and separation. The standard travel and transportation rules specified in Chapter 5, Part A apply, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.

0507 Accession and Training Travel

050701. Entering Active Duty

A. Eligibility. A Service member may be eligible for travel allowances when he or she enters active duty from civilian life or from a non-active-duty status under the circumstances below:

1. When he or she travels from his or her primary residence, home, or place from which called or ordered to active duty (PLEAD) to the first permanent duty station (PDS), upon appointment or re-appointment—including reinstatement—to regular Service from civilian life, or from a Reserve Component (RC).

2. An RC member is called or ordered to active duty, including duty for training, for 20 or more weeks at one location, and travels from his or her primary residence, home, or PLEAD to the first PDS under that call or order to active duty.

a. When an RC member separates from active duty, is still in the RC, and is issued a new call or order to active duty that is effective more than 24 hours after that separation, then the new call or order to active duty is an accession for travel allowance purposes.

b. The PCS under the new call or order to active duty is considered a first PCS for travel purposes.

3. When he or she is recalled to active duty from the Fleet Reserve, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, or from retirement (including temporary disability retirement) and travels to the first PDS under that recall order.

4. Upon his or her enlistment or induction into the Service, under regular conditions or during emergency, when he or she travels to the first PDS from home, primary residence, or PLEAD.

5. When a newly enlisted Service member is undergoing processing, indoctrination, basic training, or initial active duty for training, or when an RC member is undergoing follow-on technical training or home-station training.

6. When he or she is ordered to active duty and a PDS is not designated in the order.

B. Allowances

1. Transportation

a. Transportation allowances are detailed in Section 0502. A travel order may direct transportation with limited or no reimbursement, or direct a specific transportation mode, for the Service member's transportation to the first duty location upon enlistment, reenlistment, or induction, if Service regulations permit.

b. If Government or Government-procured transportation is used, then the Service member is authorized reimbursement of miscellaneous expenses as specified in Chapter 2.

2. Per Diem

a. Per diem is not authorized before reporting to the first PDS for an enlisted Service member at a location where both Government dining facilities and Government quarters (other than temporary lodging facilities) are available when undergoing any of the following:

- (1) Processing.
- (2) Indoctrination.
- (3) Basic training.
- (4) Follow-on technical training or home-station training for an RC member.
- (5) Instruction in a TDY status when no PDS has been assigned.

b. When a Service member is called to active duty and the order does not designate a PDS after the TDY is completed, no per diem is authorized at the TDY location. However, when a Service member receives an order naming a PDS other than the TDY location, per diem begins from the date he or she receives the order.

c. If a PDS has been assigned, a Service member on a TDY for instruction who has just completed initial technical or specialty training may be authorized per diem through the Secretarial Process.

d. Unless the Service member travels on Government or Government-procured transportation under orders stating limited or no per diem reimbursement, per diem is authorized during travel to, from, or between locations for the following purposes:

- (1) Processing.
- (2) Indoctrination.
- (3) Training.
- (4) Instruction.
- (5) During a delay or processing due to travel to a designated PDS or while awaiting

transportation to the PDS.

e. If the Service member or dependent travels by privately owned vehicle (POV), the per diem specified in Section 0503 applies. If any other mode of transportation is used, the per diem specified in Section 0203 applies.

f. When meal tickets are not available and the Service member must purchase a meal or lodging, reimbursement is authorized for occasional meals and lodging as specified in Chapter 2.

3. Recruit's Civilian Clothing. A recruit is authorized transportation of up to 50 pounds of civilian clothing to the home of record (HOR) when Service regulations require their disposal and after receiving uniform clothing.

C. Additional PCS Allowances for Accession Travel. When a PCS order is issued for a Service member to travel from his or her home, primary residence, or PLEAD to the first PDS, the following allowances are authorized:

1. If the Service member has a dependent on the effective date of the PCS order, then transportation for the dependent is authorized from the dependent's location to the Service member's first PDS. See Section 0502 for specific provisions for transportation. Reimbursement is limited to the cost of traveling from the Service member's home, primary residence, or PLEAD to the first PDS.

2. A household goods (HHG) shipment, storage in transit (SIT), non-temporary storage, and movement of a mobile home, when appropriate, may be authorized. The following allowances may also be authorized when the Service member meets the eligibility criteria:

- a. Temporary lodging expense (TLE).
- b. A dislocation allowance (DLA).
- c. POV storage or shipment.

050702. Uniformed Services Applicants and Rejected Applicants

Travel of a Uniformed Service applicant or rejected applicant is considered PCS travel unless Service regulations specify that this travel follows TDY rules. See Section 0308.

A. Eligibility. An individual who applies to the Uniformed Services, the RC, or for flight training may be eligible for travel allowances. An applicant for flight training may include any of the following:

1. A civilian who applies for an appointment as an aviation cadet.
2. An RC member not on active duty.
3. A Service member in the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps.

B. Allowances

1. PCS transportation allowances as specified in Sections 0502 and 0503 are authorized for

an applicant or rejected applicant:

a. For flight training, a Uniformed Service, or an RC. The travel allowances are authorized from the applicant's home or the place where the application is made to the place where he or she received a physical examination, qualifying examination, processing, or acceptance into the Service.

b. Who is rejected or who is accepted and ordered to return home to await further orders or a reporting date. The PCS allowances are from the place where the applicant was transported at Government expense to the home or the place at which the application was made.

2. Services may issue regulations that require the applicant to use Government-procured transportation or meal tickets. If the applicant does not use Government-procured transportation or meal tickets, and the AO accepts the applicant's reason for not doing so, then transportation costs are reimbursed at the TDY POV mileage rate for the official distance and costs for personally purchased occasional meals and lodging are reimbursed. If the AO does not accept the applicant's reason for not using required Government-procured transportation or meal tickets, then he or she is not reimbursed.

050703. Service Academy Cadets and Midshipmen

A. Service Member Enters a Service Academy. An active-duty enlisted Service member entering a Service academy is authorized standard PCS allowances from the last PDS to the Service academy. A person other than an enlisted Service member who is entering a Service academy is authorized standard PCS allowances from the home or school to the Service academy.

B. Graduate Ordered to Active Duty. When commissioned and ordered to active duty, a graduate of a Service academy is authorized PCS allowances from the Service academy or home to the new PDS, via any TDY en route locations. PCS allowances are calculated based on the actual distance traveled, limited to what would have been paid based on the official distance from the Service academy or home to the first PDS via any TDY en route locations designated in the travel order.

C. Dependent Travel. The Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances to the new PDS or designated location, as appropriate. When a Service member gains a dependent after his or her departure or detachment date from a Service academy on an active duty PCS order, but on or before the PCS order's effective date, the Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances to the new PDS from the HOR, the Service academy, or the place at which the individual becomes a dependent. If the dependent travels to the HOR or Service academy before the active duty PCS order's effective date, then the allowances are from the HOR or Service academy, whichever one the dependent traveled to.

050704. Service Member Assigned to a Foreign Service College

A Service member assigned to a Foreign Service college on a PCS for 20 or more weeks is authorized standard PCS travel and transportation allowances. This includes dependent travel and transportation allowances. The tour-length restrictions contained in Table 5-8, do not apply in this situation.

0508 Moves outside of the United States (OCONUS)

050801. Transportation for a PCS OCONUS

A. Standard Transportation. Unless otherwise directed, a Service member traveling to, from, or between a location OCONUS is authorized the following:

1. Standard PCS allowances from the old PDS, via any TDY locations, to the appropriate aerial or water port of embarkation.
2. Reimbursement for transportation procured at personal expense for the transoceanic travel if Government or Government-provided transportation is unavailable.
3. Standard PCS allowances from the appropriate aerial or water port of debarkation, via any TDY locations, to the new PDS.
4. Standard PCS allowances between official points when there is no transoceanic travel and only land travel is involved.

B. Vehicle Processing Center (VPC). When travel to or from a designated VPC is concurrent with a Service member's en route PCS travel, standard PCS allowances are authorized.

C. Transoceanic Travel. Standard PCS travel and transportation allowances apply for ordered travel between official locations. The Fly America Act provision applies. When computing travel time, the day of embarkation or debarkation at the port, while awaiting transportation, is included in actual time for transoceanic travel, regardless of the embarkation or debarkation hour.

50802. Escorting a Dependent to or from a Designated Place for a Unit PCS Move **OCONUS**

A Service member may be authorized travel and transportation allowances to escort dependents to or from a designated place when performing a unit PCS move as specified in Table 5-18

Table 5-18. Escorting a Dependent on a Unit Move to or from a Designated Place for an Unaccompanied Tour OCONUS			
	If...	Then...	And...
1	a Service member is required to travel on a PCS from a PDS in the continental United States (CONUS) to a PDS OCONUS with the unit for an unaccompanied tour,	he or she may escort a dependent from the old PDS to a designated place, and return to the old PDS before departure for the PDS OCONUS	is authorized round-trip PCS allowances between the old PDS and the designated place.*
2	a Service member is required to travel on a PCS from an unaccompanied tour at a PDS OCONUS to a PDS in the CONUS with the unit,	he or she may escort dependents from the designated place to the new PDS	is authorized round-trip PCS allowances between the new PDS and the designated place.**

*Travel time for return to the PDS is limited to constructed travel time as if the travel had been performed by Government-procured transportation.
 **Travel time from the new PDS to the designated place is limited to constructed travel time as if the travel had been performed by Government-procured transportation.

050803. Attaining or Losing Eligibility for Dependent Travel for PCS OCONUS

A dependent must be command-sponsored before he or she begins travel for the Service member to be eligible for reimbursement of dependent travel at Government expense to, between, or from a location OCONUS except as in Table 5-9. A Service member must meet the standard eligibility requirements in Section 0504, and have at least 12 months remaining on the tour of duty OCONUS from the arrival date of a dependent at the PDS OCONUS, unless otherwise exempted. Table 5-19 specifies allowances when a traveler no longer qualifies as a dependent. Travelers listed in Table 5-19 must complete travel within 6 months after the Service member completes personal travel from the PDS OCONUS due to a PCS (see par. 051104 if a Service member entitled to basic pay dies while on duty OCONUS).

Table 5-19. Dependent Travel Eligibility for PCS OCONUS		
1	Qualified Travelers No Longer Dependents	The following travelers transported OCONUS at Government expense who no longer qualify as dependents: a. Parent. b. Stepparent. c. Person in loco parentis. d. An unmarried child who turns 21 years old. e. An unmarried child who turns 23 years old and loses student status while the Service member is serving OCONUS,
2	Travel and Transportation Allowances	Allowances are for travel from the PDS OCONUS to one of the following appropriate locations determined through the Secretarial Process: a. United States or a non-foreign location OCONUS. b. The former dependent's native country if he or she is foreign-born.

050804. Early Return of Dependents (ERD)

This section applies to situations when a command sponsored dependent, who is at a PDS OCONUS, returns to a designated place at Government expense before the Service member receives official notice of a PCS from the PDS OCONUS ([DoDI 1315.18](#) (Military Personnel Assignments)).

A. Reasons for Return. The return must be caused by one of the following:

1. An official situation.
2. A matter of national interest.
3. A personal situation at the PDS OCONUS.
4. Disciplinary action is taken against a Service member stationed OCONUS.

B. Dependent's Travel Order. A dependent must begin travel before the Service member is issued a new PCS order from the PDS OCONUS, except for travel for disciplinary reasons. The AO must cite the specific reason for the authorization or approval in the dependent's travel order. For disciplinary action, travel and transportation allowances are limited to the cost from the Service member's last or

former PDS OCONUS or the place to which the dependent was last transported at Government expense, as applicable, to the designated place or, if the dependent is foreign-born, to the dependent's native country. If the Service member is convicted by court martial and placed on leave involuntarily while awaiting completion of an appellate review, allowances are limited to the cost to the Service member's home of record or PLEAD.

1. A Service member may return a dependent at personal expense—at Government expense if the Service member serves an in-place consecutive overseas tour (IPCOT)—to the location OCONUS from which the dependent traveled. If that dependent is again command-sponsored, the Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the PDS on the subsequent PCS.

2. The Secretary concerned may delegate authority for ERD travel.

C. Designated Place Location. The dependent may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process to travel to a designated place in the CONUS, a non-foreign area OCONUS or, if the dependent is foreign born, to a designated place in the dependent's native country. The Secretary concerned may authorize a dependent who is a foreign national to return to his or her foreign country origin, even when the Service member is stationed within that country. The Secretary concerned may delegate the authority for travel to a foreign-born dependent's native country to the headquarters that directs the Service's dependent transportation policies or procedures. The official authorizing the transportation determines the destination and ensures that a reasonable relationship exists between the destination, conditions, and circumstances when the early return is due to any of the following:

1. A foreign national returning to his or her native country.
2. An official situation, national interest, or a personal situation.
3. Disciplinary action against the Service member stationed OCONUS.

D. Official Situations. Dependent travel and transportation allowances specified in this paragraph are in addition to, and have no effect on, the Service member's dependent travel allowances on the next PCS order's effective date. Table 5-20 specifies the eligibility and allowances for ERD associated with official situations.

1. The Secretary concerned may delegate this authority to either of the following:
 - a. The headquarters that directs the Service's dependent transportation policies and procedures for travel to a foreign-born dependent's native country.
 - b. The installation commander, who is an O-5 or higher, or the commanding officer of the unit to which the Service member is assigned, for designated places in the CONUS or in a non-foreign location OCONUS.

Table 5-20. Early Return of Dependents (ERD) for Official Situations			
If the dependent...		And is involved in an incident that is any of the following:	Then...
1	is command-sponsored and resides at the Service member's current PDS OCONUS	a. embarrassing to the United States, b. prejudicial to the command's order, morale, and discipline, c. facilitates conditions in which the dependent's safety can no longer be ensured due to adverse public feeling in the area or due to force protection and antiterrorism considerations, d. requires the dependent to register as a sex offender under the laws of any jurisdiction,	dependent travel and transportation allowances may be authorized at PCS rates through the Secretarial Process to a designated location.
2	was command-sponsored at an old PDS OCONUS and remains there while the Service member serves a dependent-restricted tour at another PDS OCONUS		
3	is a foreign-born dependent who was moved at Government expense to the dependent's native country while the Service member serves a dependent-restricted tour at a PDS OCONUS		

2. A dependent whose early return was caused by an incident that was an embarrassment to the United States or prejudicial to the command's order, morale, and discipline cannot move again at Government expense until the Service member is ordered on a PCS from the PDS OCONUS or serves an IPCOT.

3. Return travel to the PDS OCONUS is not authorized at Government expense unless the incident requiring the early return was because the dependent's safety could not be ensured due to adverse public feeling in the area or due to force protection and antiterrorism considerations.

4. If the dependent returns to the PDS OCONUS at personal expense, and is then command-sponsored, the Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the PDS OCONUS on the next PCS.

E. National Interest

1. Eligibility. A command-sponsored dependent at a location OCONUS may be eligible for travel and transportation allowances when the Secretary concerned or more senior official determines that a dependent must return early for reasons of national interest.

2. Allowances. The major commander, or his or her designated representative, may authorize PCS travel and transportation allowances to a designated place or, if the dependent is foreign-born, to a designated place in the dependent's native country.

a. If the Service member receives a PCS order to a different PDS where dependent travel is authorized, the dependent travel and transportation allowance is from the designated location to the new PDS.

b. If national interests dictated that a dependent not be at the PDS, then a Service member is authorized PCS dependent travel and transportation allowances from the designated place or foreign location to the current PDS when the determining authority decides that the national interest no longer requires the dependent to stay away from the PDS.

F. Dependent Travel Due to Personal Situations, Including Disciplinary Action when a Service Member Is Stationed OCONUS. The AO determines that the return is in the Government’s best interest and that the issue occurred after arrival at the PDS OCONUS. The appropriate authority determines or agrees that local resources cannot resolve the problem. A Service member who is permanently stationed OCONUS may request through the Secretarial Process travel and transportation allowances for a command-sponsored dependent to a designated place, even if the Service member’s PDS remains unchanged. The designated place may be in the CONUS, non-foreign area OCONUS, or the spouses native country if he or she is foreign-born. A command-sponsored dependent of a Service member serving a dependent-restricted tour OCONUS is eligible for travel and transportation allowances if the dependent remained at the Service member’s old PDS OCONUS after the Service member’s PCS, or the spouse is foreign-born and the dependent moved at Government expense to the spouse’s native country.

1. Table 5-21 specifies the authority for ERD travel.

Table 5-21. Delegated Authority for ERD Travel Allowances	
Dependent Traveling...	Authority
1 to a Location in the CONUS or Non-foreign Location OCONUS	An officer O-5 or higher, or equivalent-grade civilian employee, where the Service member is assigned and who is one of the following: a. At the activity-commander level. b. Support group’s commander. c. Unit’s commanding officer.
2 to a Foreign-born Dependent’s Native Country	The headquarters that directs the Service’s dependent transportation policies or procedures for travel to a foreign-born dependent’s native country.
3 when Disciplinary Actions Are Taken Against Service Member	The officer exercising special or general court martial jurisdiction over the Service member.

2. Table 5-22, specifies the only circumstances when dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized by this paragraph. ERD must be authorized judiciously as the last resort. If the Service member’s situation does not meet the criteria, the request must be denied. A travel order and, when the approving official requests, supporting documentation is required.

a. Except when death, serious illness, or incapacitation of a dependent or for compelling personal reasons, when a dependent travels without an order, no reimbursement for such travel is authorized even though an order is later issued.

b. Recommendations from religious, mental health, financial management, family counseling, or legal agencies should be obtained, if appropriate, to demonstrate the need.

3. Dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized when disciplinary action, as specified in Table 5-22, is taken against a Service member stationed OCONUS whose dependent resides in the CONUS. These allowances are limited to the cost from the Service member’s last or former PDS OCONUS, or the place to which the dependent was last transported at Government expense, as applicable, to the designated place or, if the dependent is foreign born, to the dependent’s native country. A reasonable relationship must exist between the conditions and circumstances and the travel destination, which is determined through the Secretarial Process and may be authorized upon request of a dependent or former dependent, if the Service member is not available or has declined to make such a request.

Table 5-22. Dependent Travel Due to Personal Situations, Including Disciplinary Action when a Service Member Is Stationed OCONUS	
1	<p>When Disciplinary Action is Taken Against a Service Member Who Is...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. sentenced by a court martial to be confined or to receive a punitive discharge (includes a bad conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, and dismissal). b. sentenced to confinement in a foreign or U.S. civil confinement facility. c. discharged OCONUS under other than honorable conditions. d. returned to the CONUS for discharge under other than honorable conditions. e. returned to the CONUS to serve a sentence of confinement in a civil or military confinement facility. f. serving OCONUS and is dropped from the rolls, sent to prison under sentence, or transferred as a prisoner to a place of detention. g. serving OCONUS and is transferred to a different ship or location to await trial by court martial as a deserter or straggler. h. discharged under other than honorable conditions after surrendering to military authorities in the CONUS following a period of absence without leave from the PDS OCONUS, i. convicted by a court martial and placed on leave involuntarily while awaiting completion of an appellate review. A statement of authorization or approval required under this situation must support the transportation procurement documents for allowances, which are limited to the cost to the Service member's HOR or PLEAD.
2	<p>Other Circumstances Qualifying Dependent Travel Eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. There is a death, serious illness, or incapacitation of a dependent ordinarily caring for a Service member's minor dependent that requires, in the opinion of the authorizing or approving authority, that the minor dependent be transported to a place at which proper care may be maintained. b. There are compelling personal reasons, such as financial difficulties, marital difficulties, unforeseen family problems, death or serious illness of a close relative, or for reasons of a humanitarian or compassionate nature or other situations which have an adverse effect on the Service member's performance of duty, and the best interests of a Service member, or the dependent, or the Government are served by the movement of one or more dependents.* c. Essential medical treatment is neither available at the Service member's PDS nor readily available in the theater.** d. Educational facilities or housing for the dependent is inadequate.*** e. Conditions in a theater OCONUS are such that, although the evacuation of a dependent is neither warranted nor desired, the Service member is concerned justifiably for the dependent's safety and wellbeing.**** f. A dependent receives an order from a Selective Service Board to report to the United States for induction into the U.S. Armed Forces. g. Acceptable employment opportunities for a dependent child age 18 years or older at the foreign PDS OCONUS are lacking.*****
<p>*The AO's statement must support the circumstance and must not be used to authorize dependent student transportation to the CONUS to attend school. **The Service member's request must be supported by medical documentation, including a statement by the attending physician, indicating that the treatment is essential to the dependent's wellbeing. ***A statement from the AO is required that explains the inadequacy of such educational facilities or housing is due to conditions beyond the Service member's control and that knowledge of those conditions arose after the dependent began to travel to the Service member's PDS OCONUS.</p>	

**Table 5-22. Dependent Travel Due to Personal Situations,
Including Disciplinary Action when a Service Member Is Stationed OCONUS**

****The Combatant Commander (CCDR) must make such determinations considering the recommendation of the major commander in the area for the Service concerned. Determination authority may be delegated to no lower than a General Officer or flag officer in the respective CCDR's headquarters.

*****The commanding officer of the activity concerned must determine that the lack of employment opportunity at the PDS and the resulting idleness may likely cause the dependent child to become involved in situations creating embarrassment to the United States that place additional administrative burdens on the commanding officer or have adverse effects on the Service member's performance and that early return is in the best interest of the Service member, or dependent, and the United States.

G. Escort for Dependent. A Service member who is the sole parent (not another person), or a Service member married to another Service member (not both), may be authorized travel and transportation allowances to escort a dependent for an ERD. Government transportation must be used on a space-required basis as the directed mode, when available. If not available, then allowances are as specified in Chapter 2 for TDY.

050805. Dependent Travel Due to Divorce or Annulment

A. Eligibility. A Service member permanently stationed OCONUS whose marriage is terminated by divorce or annulment may be authorized travel and transportation allowances for a former family member. The former family member must have been a formerly command-sponsored dependent residing with the Service member at the duty location OCONUS. Movement of a former dependent must be in the best interest of the United States, the Service member, and the former dependent concerned.

1. The travel for the former family member must be authorized through the Secretarial Process.
2. The Service member, who was the former sponsor, should request movement of the former family member.
3. If the Service member is unavailable or declines to initiate a request for movement, the former spouse or former family member concerned may initiate the request.

B. Allowances. The official must determine on a case-by-case basis that a reasonable relationship exists between the case's conditions and circumstances, and the requested destination. Travel must originate at or in the vicinity of the Service member's present or former PDS OCONUS and must terminate in the United States, a non-foreign location OCONUS, or in the former dependent's native country. The allowances authorized are payable to the Service member, but may be paid directly to the former spouse when the Service member authorizes direct payment.

1. Transportation. If transportation is not provided by Government or Government-procured means, reimbursement for personally procured commercial transportation and POV travel must follow standard PCS allowances, including applicable per diem.
2. Time Limitation. Travel must be completed within 1 year after the final divorce decree or annulment's effective date or 6 months after the date the Service member completes personal PCS travel from the PDS OCONUS, whichever occurs first.

a. On a case-by-case basis, and only when the delay is not for personal preference, the commanding officer or designated representative at the duty location at or near the dependent or former dependent's location may authorize or approve an extension of the 6-month time limit for up to 6 additional months. Acceptable reasons for an extension include hospitalization, medical problems, and school year completion.

b. If an extension to the 6-month time limit is authorized or approved, travel must be completed within 1 year of the final divorce decree or annulment's effective date or the date the Service member completes personal travel from the PDS OCONUS for a PCS, whichever occurs first.

3. Dependent Returns

a. If a custody agreement changes, or the Service member makes other legal arrangements, and a former family member becomes a dependent of the Service member again, the dependent's return to the Service member's PDS OCONUS may be authorized through the Secretarial Process.

(1) The Service member cannot have received a PCS order, must be otherwise authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances, and must have at least 12 months remaining on the tour at the PDS OCONUS on the dependent's scheduled arrival date.

(2) The dependent must be command-sponsored before travel and his or her return must be for the Government's convenience. Travel and transportation allowances are limited to direct travel from the place to which the former family member was transported at Government expense to the PDS OCONUS along a usually traveled route.

b. If the Service member remarries and a former family member becomes a dependent of the Service member again, the dependent is not authorized to return to the Service member's PDS OCONUS at Government expense. If the Service member returns the former dependent to the PDS OCONUS at personal expense and the former dependent is again command-sponsored, the Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the PDS on a subsequent PCS.

050806. Ordered to a PDS OCONUS and Dependents Authorized to Travel

When a Service member is ordered on a PCS to a PDS OCONUS and dependent travel is authorized, the Service member is authorized the dependent travel and transportation allowances if the dependent actually travels.

A. Dependent Authorized Concurrent Travel with Service Member. When a dependent is authorized concurrent travel to the PDS OCONUS, the Service member is authorized dependent travel allowances from the dependent's location when the Service member receives the PCS order to the PDS OCONUS. Allowances are limited to direct travel from the last place where the dependent was transported at Government expense to the new PDS along a usually traveled route. Government transportation facilities for transoceanic travel should be used when available.

B. Concurrent Dependent Travel Denied with Anticipated Delay of 20 or More Weeks from the Service Member's Port Reporting Month

1. When concurrent dependent travel is denied by a proper authority for 20 or more weeks from the Service member's port reporting month, the Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances to a designated place in the CONUS or to a designated place in a non-foreign

area OCONUS if:

a. The Service member was a legal resident of that state, commonwealth, territory, or possession, before entering on active duty.

b. The Service member's spouse was a legal resident of that location at the time of marriage.

c. The Service member was called to active duty from that location or it is the Service member's HOR.

2. A Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the designated place to the PDS OCONUS if authorized at a later date, provided the dependent is command-sponsored before travel and the Service member has at least 12 months remaining on the tour OCONUS on the date the dependent is scheduled to arrive.

C. Concurrent Dependent Travel Denied with Anticipated Delay of Less than 20 Weeks from Member's Port Reporting Month. When the anticipated dependent travel delay is less than 20 weeks from the Service member's port reporting month, the dependent's total travel and transportation allowances are limited to the allowances from the last place to which transported at Government expense to the new PDS. Reimbursement for the authorized travel is made after travel to the PDS OCONUS is completed.

D. Service Member Chooses to Serve an Unaccompanied Tour. A Service member who chooses to serve an unaccompanied tour may leave the dependent at the current location or move him or her to either a designated place in the CONUS or a non-foreign area OCONUS. If the move is to a non-foreign area OCONUS, one of the following is required:

1. The Service member was a legal resident of that area before entering active duty.
2. The Service member's spouse was a legal resident of that area at the time of marriage.
3. The Service member was called to active duty from that area.
4. The area is the Service member's HOR.
5. Authorization or approval through the Secretarial Process.

E. Sufficient Time in Service Remains. If the Service member is scheduled to serve an accompanied tour immediately after completing an unaccompanied tour, that location OCONUS may be authorized as a designated place. The Service member must have sufficient time in service remaining to complete the unaccompanied tour and the subsequent accompanied tour. A dependent cannot be moved again at Government expense until a subsequent PCS order is issued or the Service member is selected to serve an IPCOT. A Service member moving a dependent to a designated place may move the dependent to the PDS OCONUS at personal expense. If the dependent is command-sponsored at the PDS OCONUS after arrival, he or she may be moved from that PDS at Government expense when a subsequent PCS order is issued.

F. Reimbursement for Transoceanic Travel. Section 0502 also applies to reimbursement for authorized transoceanic travel performed by a dependent at personal expense.

050807. Reassigned OCONUS Due To Base Closure or Similar Action before the Ordered Tour OCONUS Is Completed

A Service member, accompanied by a command-sponsored dependent, who is involuntarily transferred on a PCS order due to base closure or similar action between PDSs OCONUS, is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances to the new PDS if dependents are authorized at the new PDS. Dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized to a designated place if the Service member is ordered on an unaccompanied tour at the new PDS.

A. Subsequent PCS. Upon a subsequent PCS transfer from the new PDS, dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized, regardless of the length of time served at the Service member’s last PDS.

B. Tour-Length Restrictions. If the move is within the same theater, tour-length restrictions do not apply.

050808. Dependent Travel and Transportation Due to an Alert Notice

A Service member of a unit is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances as though assigned to a dependent-restricted tour when the unit is officially alerted for movement to a PDS OCONUS to which dependent travel and transportation is not authorized ([45 Comp. Gen. 208 \(1965\)](#)). This applies when the anticipated move is within 90 days after the alert notice. This also applies to a Service member on a PCS order to the unit after the unit has received the alert notice.

A. Service Member Relocates. When a Service member is ordered to a PDS where dependent travel is authorized instead of to the dependent-restricted PDS OCONUS contained in the alert notice, then dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the designated place to the new PDS.

B. Service Member Does not Relocate. If the Service member stays at the alerted PDS, then dependents are authorized return travel to that PDS.

050809. Consecutive Overseas Tour (COT)

A Service member stationed OCONUS who is selected to serve a consecutive overseas tour (COT) is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances.

Table 5-23. Dependent Allowances when Serving a COT	
Tour Change	Dependent Allowances
1 Unaccompanied to Unaccompanied	The dependent may be moved from a designated place to another designated place only on a PCS order and if authorized or approved by the Secretary concerned. This authority may not be delegated. The request must show that the dependent’s movement is in the Government’s best interest.
2 Unaccompanied to Accompanied	The dependent may be moved from a designated place to the Service member’s new PDS if the dependent is command-sponsored prior to travel to the new PDS.
3 Accompanied to Unaccompanied	When a Service member serves an unaccompanied tour, par. 050806-D or 050814 applies. A Service member may leave a command-sponsored

Table 5-23. Dependent Allowances when Serving a COT	
Tour Change	Dependent Allowances
	dependent at the old PDS when this location is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. Delegation may not be below the Service headquarters that directs the dependent transportation policies or procedures. This location is then a designated place and the Service member may receive station allowances at the with-dependent rate (see par. 090103). A dependent is no longer command-sponsored once the Service member departs on a PCS order.
4 Accompanied to Accompanied	A dependent may be moved to the new PDS, if he or she was command-sponsored before travel, when a Service member serves an accompanied tour at the new PDS. A Service member assigned to a key billet and choosing to serve without dependents is authorized allowances for dependent travel and transportation to a designated place.

050810. Dependent Travel and Transportation for an In-Place COT (IPCOT)

This paragraph covers authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances for a Service member stationed OCONUS who is selected to serve an IPCOT. An IPCOT is not an extension; it is another full tour.

Table 5-24. Dependent Allowances when Serving an IPCOT	
Tour Change	Dependent Allowances
1 Unaccompanied to Accompanied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dependent travel and transportation at Government expense from a designated place to the current PDS where the IPCOT will be served may be authorized or approved if the dependent is command-sponsored before travel to the current PDS. b. A Service member who gains a dependent after the PCS order's effective date, but before he or she begins an IPCOT, is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances to the current PDS where the IPCOT will be served if the dependent is command sponsored before travel to the current PDS. Travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the place where the dependent is located to the current PDS.
2 Accompanied to Unaccompanied	<p>A dependent may remain at the current location or may be authorized to move to either a designated place in the CONUS or a non-foreign area OCONUS. If the move is to a non-foreign area OCONUS, one of the following is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Service member was a legal resident of that area before entering active duty. b. The Service member's spouse was a legal resident of that area at the time of marriage. c. The Service member was called to active duty from that area. d. The area is the Service member's HOR. e. Authorization or approval through the Secretarial Process.
3 Accompanied to Accompanied	A Service member who gains a dependent after the PCS order's effective date but before beginning an IPCOT is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the place where the dependent is located to the current PDS where the IPCOT will be served if the dependent is command-sponsored before travel to the current PDS.

050811. Consecutive Tours OCONUS for A Service Member with A Non-Command-Sponsored Dependent

A Service member ordered on a PCS between PDSs OCONUS, who has a non-command-sponsored dependent at or near the old PDS, is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances if the Service member is to serve an accompanied tour at the new PDS OCONUS. A Service member who was authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances when he or she was assigned to the old PDS OCONUS is authorized actual dependent travel performed, limited to the allowances from where the dependent was last moved at Government expense. A Service member who was not authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances when he or she was assigned to the old PDS OCONUS is limited to the travel and transportation allowances from the point of embarkation in the CONUS serving the old PDS to the new PDS.

050812. Consecutive Overseas Tour Leave

A. Eligibility

1. When a Service member is selected to serve a COT or an IPCOT, the Service member and his or her dependent may be eligible for COT leave. The Service member and the dependent must meet eligibility requirements to qualify for COT leave, and once qualified, may travel together, or may travel independently on separate trips. Table 5-25 specifies the eligibility requirements. [DoDI 1315.18](#) (Military Personnel Assignments) contains requirements for COT leave, including the specific requirements for a COT when the Service member is assigned to Alaska or Hawaii.

Table 5-25. Eligibility for COT Leave		
1	Service Member	A Service member must be stationed OCONUS and ordered to one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An IPCOT. b. A COT for the designated tour at the new PDS and one of the following applies: c. One tour is unaccompanied. d. Both tours are accompanied and the total time to be served at the PDSs is equal to or greater than the sum of the unaccompanied tour lengths for the PDSs.
2	Service Member's Dependent*	A dependent must meet all of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be a dependent on the last day of the Service member's first tour at the old PDS OCONUS or is a dependent on the effective date of the PCS order to the new PDS OCONUS. b. Be command-sponsored for both tours. c. Be located at or in the vicinity of the Service member's old PDS OCONUS. If the dependent has been evacuated from the PDS, then the dependent must have been evacuated from the vicinity of the old PDS OCONUS. d. Accompany the Service member during both tours.
*COT leave travel and transportation allowances are authorized for a command-sponsored dependent born during a COT leave deferral period.		

2. A Service member is in a travel status during direct travel between authorized locations. For other travel for personal convenience, other types of leave, and administrative absence, a Service member's travel status is limited to the constructed travel time that is equal to the time required for direct travel between authorized locations by available transportation. See par. 050205 and [DoDI 1327.06](#) (Leave and Liberty).

B. Allowances. An eligible Service member for his or her travel, and on behalf of an eligible dependent, is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances between authorized locations. Transportation and other reimbursable expenses between the Service member's PDS and the authorized air terminal may be reimbursed as local transportation as specified in Chapter 2. [Computation Examples](#).

1. City Pair Program airfares are authorized for use between the authorized locations.
2. Travel between authorized locations is from:
 - a. the old PDS OCONUS to an authorized destination and return to the old PDS OCONUS, if the Service member is serving an IPCOT.
 - b. the old PDS OCONUS to an authorized destination, and then to the new PDS OCONUS.
 - c. the old PDS OCONUS to an authorized destination and returning to the old PDS OCONUS before going to the new PDS OCONUS *only* when the Service member or dependent drives a POV to the new PDS OCONUS.
 - d. the new PDS OCONUS to an authorized destination and return to the new PDS OCONUS when COT leave is deferred.
 - e. the old PDS to a designated place where a dependent is or was located if authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.
 - f. the place where a Service member or dependent is located, if either is temporarily absent from the PDS and begins COT leave from the place away from the PDS, to the authorized destination, and return to the appropriate location—either the old PDS or the new PDS. Travel and transportation is limited to the cost from the old PDS OCONUS to the authorized destination, and then to the new PDS OCONUS.
3. If the Service authorizes or approves the Service member to use a POV for COT leave transportation, a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation (MALT) plus flat per diem (MALT Plus) for a PCS is authorized. If the Service does not authorize the use of a POV for COT leave transportation, and the Service member or dependent uses a POV anyway, then the reimbursement is limited to the policy-constructed airfare.

C. Authorized Destination. The authorized destination is the Service member's HOR. Transportation to any other location is limited to the cost had the Service member or dependent traveled to the HOR.

1. If transportation to a selected alternate location is more expensive than transportation to the HOR, the Service member is financially responsible for the additional cost unless transportation to the more expensive alternate location is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.
2. If the Service member or dependent travels to a more expensive alternate location, and that location has not been authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process, then City Pair Program airfares cannot be used for transportation to or from the more expensive alternate location.

D. Scheduling COT Leave Travel

1. Schedule to take COT leave between the tours OCONUS and in connection with PCS travel, if any.
2. When the Service member's HOR is in the CONUS, COT leave travel may be deferred until after PCS travel is completed only if the deferred travel is authorized or approved as specified in Service regulations.
3. When the Service member's HOR is OCONUS, he or she may elect to defer COT leave travel until after the PCS is completed.
4. When COT leave travel is allowed to be deferred it must be completed before the tour at the new PDS ends, unless the reason travel is deferred is due to duty in a contingency operation. If a dependent takes deferred COT leave, that dependent must have been located in the vicinity of the Service member's old PDS OCONUS while the Service member was at that old PDS. If the COT leave is not taken before the end of the tour, the authority for COT leave expires.
5. When COT leave is deferred due to duty in a contingency operation, the COT leave must occur within 1 year after the contingency operation duty ends.
 - a. The Service member is authorized COT leave from the new PDS OCONUS to an authorized location. The cost from the new PDS and return is limited to what it would have cost to travel to the HOR from the PDS from which deferred travel could not be taken and return.
 - b. The Service member cannot combine COT leave with any other leave or travel allowance while on the contingency operation unless the combination is in accordance with Service regulations or unless the Service member specifically requests, and is authorized by the Secretary concerned, to take the deferred COT leave with another leave or travel allowance.

E. Limitations

1. A Service member on a 12-month unaccompanied tour to a FEML location who extends for a consecutive second 12-month tour is eligible for only one funded-leave transportation program. The Service member may take COT leave or FEML, but not both.
2. COT leave must not be used as dependent student travel. That means the student cannot travel from the CONUS to the PDS OCONUS and then return to the CONUS using COT leave allowances.
3. The Service member or dependent cannot use a cruise or tour package for COT leave.
4. COT leave travel and transportation is not authorized if a Service member chooses 15 days of leave and transportation under the SR&R leave program, or either cash or 30 days of leave without funded transportation under the SR&R leave program.

050813. Dependent Travel and Transportation Due to a Service Member's Tour Extension

A Service member who is on a tour that is less than the specified tour length at a PDS, and whose tour

length is extended due to unusual circumstances and the needs of the Service, may be eligible for dependent travel and transportation allowances. The Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances only when he or she did not move a dependent to that PDS initially due to the anticipated short time on that assignment. The allowance is from the place where the dependent is located to the current PDS, limited to the cost from the old PDS to the current PDS.

050814. Dependent-Restricted Tour

A. Eligibility. A Service member may receive dependent travel and transportation allowances when he or she is reassigned by a PCS order on a dependent-restricted tour.

B. Allowances. A Service member may leave the dependent at the current location or move the dependent from the old PDS, HOR, or PLEAD if it is the Service member's first PCS on active duty, to a designated place in:

1. The CONUS.
2. A non-foreign area OCONUS. For a move to a non-foreign area OCONUS, one of the following is required:
 - a. The Service member was a legal resident of that area before entering on active duty.
 - b. The Service member's spouse was a legal resident of that area at the time of marriage.
 - c. The Service member was called to active duty from that area.
 - d. It is the Service member's HOR.
 - e. Authorization or approval through the Secretarial Process.
3. A location OCONUS at which the PCS order states the Service member is to serve an accompanied tour immediately after completing the dependent-restricted tour, or a tour under unusually arduous sea duty, as specified in par. 050907. The Service member must have sufficient time in service remaining to complete the dependent-restricted tour and the subsequent tour.
4. A location OCONUS that has been justified under unusual conditions or circumstances and authorized or approved by the Secretary concerned. This authority may not be delegated below the Service headquarters that directs dependent travel and transportation policy and procedures.
 - a. For an Armed Forces' member, the Secretary concerned may only authorize a location OCONUS to return a foreign-born dependent to the spouse's native country in accordance with [DoDI 1315.18](#) (Military Personnel Assignments).
 - b. The Commandant of the Coast Guard (CG-13) may make an exception for a Coast Guard member.
 - c. A dependent residing in the same country as the Service member cannot be command-sponsored if moved there under this authority.

C. Subsequent Authority. If the dependent is temporarily absent from the old PDS, designated

place, or safe haven when a PCS order is received, see pars. 050407 and 050408.

1. A Service member is ordered from a dependent-restricted tour to a location where dependent travel is authorized. Dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized to the new PDS from whichever of the following locations results in the lowest reimbursement:

- a. The dependent's location when the Service member receives the PCS order.
- b. The place the dependent was last moved at Government expense.

2. A Service member is on a dependent-restricted tour when the restriction against dependent travel to the Service member's PDS is lifted. Dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized to the Service member's current PDS from whichever of the following locations results in the lowest reimbursement:

- a. The dependent's location on the date the restriction against dependent travel was changed.
- b. The place the dependent was last moved at Government expense.

050815. PDS Changed to a Dependent-Restricted Tour Location

When a Service member receives a PCS order to a PDS where dependent travel is authorized and that PDS is later changed to a dependent-restricted PDS, then this subparagraph provides authority for dependent travel and transportation allowances to a designated place in accordance with par. 050814. See Chapter 6 for travel and transportation allowances involving an evacuation.

A. Change after an Order Is Received. When a change is implemented after the date the Service member first receives his or her PCS order but before the dependent begins travel from the Service member's old PDS, the authority for dependent travel and transportation allowances is determined in accordance with par. 050814-B.

B. Change after a Dependent Begins Travel. When a change is implemented after a dependent begins travel, indirectly or otherwise, on or after the date the Service member first receives the PCS order, dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the old PDS to the place where the dependent received notification of the change and from that place to a designated place authorized in par. 050814. Travel and transportation allowances are limited to those from the old PDS to the following:

1. The port of embarkation serving the Service member's PDS OCONUS and from the port of embarkation to a place authorized in par. 050814.
2. The home port of the ship and from the home port to a place authorized in par. 050814 in the case of a change in designation of the duty of a ship.

C. Change while the Dependent Is at a Designated Place. If the dependent is at a designated place authorized in par. 050814 where he or she was located under a prior order on the date he or she first received notification of the change, no dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized.

D. Change after a Dependent Leaves the Designated Place. When the change is implemented after the dependent begins travel from an authorized designated place on or after the date the Service

member first receives the PCS order, dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized. Allowances are from that designated place to the location he or she first receives notification of the change and from that location to the previous or a new designated place. The authority is limited to that location from the designated place where travel began to the CONUS home port or the port of embarkation serving the Service member's PDS OCONUS and from that home port or that port of embarkation to the designated place last chosen.

E. Change while En Route from the Old PDS. When the change is implemented after the dependent begins travel and before the dependent arrives at or in the vicinity of the Service member's PDS OCONUS, dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized. Allowances are from the old PDS where travel begins, to the place where the dependent first receives notification of the change and from that location to a:

1. Designated place in the CONUS.
2. Temporary location OCONUS authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.
3. Designated place in a non-foreign area OCONUS if authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

F. Change after the Dependent Arrives at the Service Member's Duty Location. When the change is implemented after the dependent arrives at the Service member's PDS or home port OCONUS, or is not known to the dependent until arrival at or in the vicinity of that PDS, dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized to the same locations and under the same conditions as when a change is implemented while en route from the old PDS.

G. Subsequent Authority. A Service member authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances is authorized dependent travel to the PDS, limited to the cost of travel from the place where the dependent was last transported at Government expense to the Service member's PDS, if any of the following circumstances apply:

1. The duty location changes from a dependent-restricted location or unusually arduous sea duty to one where dependent transportation is authorized.
2. The Service member is assigned to a location where dependent transportation is authorized.

H. Dependent Stays at a Place Where He or She Traveled.

1. When the dependent is in the CONUS, return transportation to the same or another PDS OCONUS may only be authorized when at least 12 months remain in the Service member's tour OCONUS following the later of either the dependent's estimated date of arrival at the PDS or the date command sponsorship is granted.
2. If the Service member chooses, the dependent may stay at the place where he or she traveled in accordance with this paragraph until further transportation is authorized. A dependent may stay at a temporary location OCONUS to which transported when the change is implemented while en route from the old PDS or home port (see par. 050815-E) only when authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

050816. Dependent Student Travel

A. Definitions. The following definitions are specific to this paragraph and apply to students in grade 9 and above.

1. Formal Education (37 U.S.C. §490(f)). A formal education is:

a. A secondary education, which is attendance at a public or private school offering instruction at grade levels 9 to 12, or equivalent.

b. An undergraduate college education.

c. A graduate education pursued on a full-time basis at an institution of higher education (see 20 U.S.C. §1001 for the meaning of institution of higher education).

d. Vocational education pursued on a full-time basis at a postsecondary vocational institution (see 20 U.S.C. §1002(c) for the meaning of “postsecondary vocational institution”). Post-secondary education includes a full-time program accredited by an organization recognized by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) at either of the following:

(1) University or college, including 2-year junior or community college, that offers academic courses leading to a degree.

(2) Nursing, performing arts, technical, or vocational institution leading to a degree, certification, or license.

2. Unmarried Dependent Child. An “unmarried dependent child” is a dependent child, as defined in Appendix A, who is under age 23 and meets one of the following conditions:

a. The child is enrolled in a school in the United States to obtain a formal education and is physically attending that school or is participating in a foreign study program approved by that school and, as part of that program, is attending a school outside the United States for a period of 1 or fewer years.

b. Graduates, quits, or is separated from a school in the United States, who travels within 30 days following separation from the school. An extension to this time period may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process, based on extenuating circumstances (for example, dependent illness or an inability to schedule travel during peak travel periods), and meets the conditions in pars. 050401 and 050101.

B. Eligibility

Table 5-26. Eligibility for Dependent Student Travel		
1	Eligible	<p>A Service member permanently stationed OCONUS, who is authorized to have a dependent reside at or near the PDS or the home port of a ship OCONUS, is eligible for transportation of the minor dependent if either of the following apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. His or her minor dependent attends a dormitory school operated by the DoD or selected for the student by the appropriate Department of Defense (DoD) Education Activity Regional Director. b. The dependent attends a school in the United States to obtain a formal education that is accredited by a state, regional, or nationally recognized accrediting agency or association recognized by SecDef.
2	Ineligible	<p>Par. 050816-D does not apply to a Service member:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assigned to a PDS in Alaska or Hawaii, or to a ship whose home port is in one of those states, who has an unmarried dependent child attending a school in Alaska or Hawaii. b. Assigned to a PDS in Alaska or Hawaii, or to a ship whose home port is in one of those states, who has an unmarried dependent child attending a school in the CONUS to obtain a secondary education. c. Who has an unmarried dependent child attending a Service academy as a cadet or midshipman. d. Who has an unmarried dependent child attending a school in the United States to obtain a secondary education, if the: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Child is eligible to attend a secondary school for dependents that is located at or in the Service member's PDS vicinity and is operated under the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. §921). (2) Service member is stationed in Puerto Rico or in Guam and the child is eligible to attend a DoD Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, formerly known as Section 6, secondary school, in the PDS or home port vicinity.

C. Allowances

1. Transportation. Transportation of the minor dependent is authorized between school and his or her residence. Authorized transportation is transportation in-kind, transportation reimbursement, or a MALT. Government or Government-procured transportation on a space-required basis should be used when possible. See Chapter 2 for official transportation.

2. Per Diem. Per diem is not authorized unless otherwise indicated.

D. Dependent Student Transportation to a School in the United States

1. Retained Travel and Transportation Authorization. A Service member who has a dependent student, who is separated from school in the United States and who has not previously traveled at Government expense to the Service member's PDS OCONUS, retains the authorization for dependent travel and transportation to the PDS OCONUS.

2. Transportation Allowances

a. A Service member is authorized one annual round trip for each dependent student at

any time within a fiscal year (October 1 to September 30) between the Service member's PDS OCONUS and the dependent student's school in the United States when a Service member meets both of the following conditions:

(1) Permanently stationed OCONUS.

(2) Accompanied by a command-sponsored dependent at or in the Service member's PDS vicinity (or home port of the home port when the Service member is assigned to a ship with a home port OCONUS) unless the only dependents are unmarried dependent children under age 23 attending school in the United States to obtain a formal education.

b. A dependent student who is attending a school outside the United States for 1 year or less under a program approved by the school in the United States where the dependent is enrolled is authorized one annual round trip between the OCONUS school being attended and the Service member's PDS OCONUS. Reimbursement is limited to the transportation allowances for that dependent's annual round trip between the school in the United States and the Service member's PDS OCONUS.

3. Lodging

a. Reimbursement for dependent lodging that is necessary due to an interruption in travel caused by extraordinary situations, such as mandatory layovers, unscheduled stops, physical incapacity, or similar circumstances, is authorized.

b. Reimbursement is determined using the locality per diem lodging rate at the location of the interruption.

c. If another entity, such as an airline, pays for the overnight lodging expense, no additional reimbursement is authorized, except for lodging expenses above that paid by the airline and within the locality per diem lodging rate for the expense location.

d. Lodging tax on the authorized payment is payable in a location in the CONUS and in a non-foreign location OCONUS.

4. Travel Period Carry Over

a. Authorization for a portion of a round trip not taken during a fiscal year ordinarily does not carry over to a subsequent fiscal year.

b. A Service designated official may extend the fiscal year travel period for not more than 30 calendar days due to an unusual or emergency circumstance, such as an early or late holiday recess or school closing.

5. Travel to a Location Other than the Service member's PDS OCONUS or Home Port

a. Travel to a location other than the Service member's PDS OCONUS or home port may be authorized if the Service member states in writing to the AO that travel to the other location is so the student may join the family at that location.

b. Reimbursement is limited to what it would have cost the Government for transportation from the school to the Service member's PDS OCONUS or home port by the authorized

transportation mode.

6. Transoceanic Travel

a. When Air-Mobility Command (AMC) service is reasonably available, transoceanic travel must be on a space-required basis by AMC, unless air travel is medically inadvisable. Reimbursement is not allowed for transoceanic travel at personal expense when AMC service is available. When air travel is medically inadvisable, reimbursement is limited to the least costly first-class, passenger accommodations provided by a Travel Management Center (TMC) on a commercial ship.

b. When AMC is not reasonably available, use Government-procured air transportation from a TMC for the transoceanic travel portion. Reimbursement is allowed for transoceanic, and other air and rail, travel at personal expense when AMC service is unavailable, limited to the amount the Government would have paid for Government-procured transportation.

c. Reimbursement is authorized for transportation when Government or Government-procured transportation is not available, limited to the policy-constructed airfare over the direct route between the origin and destination.

7. Other Travel. For travel to and from carrier terminals, reimbursement is authorized in accordance with Chapter 2.

a. Overland travel should be by Government-procured transportation or at personal expense on a reimbursable basis if a TMC is not available.

b. When a POV is used, the TDY mileage rate is authorized, limited to the cost had a TMC provided Government-procured transportation.

c. Government-procured air transportation usually is furnished for the portion of the travel within the United States.

8. Unaccompanied Baggage. Unaccompanied baggage of up to 350 pounds may be transported for each authorized trip between the school and the Service member's PDS. The Service member is financially responsible for any overweight unaccompanied baggage during educational travel.

9. Baggage Storage. During a student's annual trip between the school and the Service member's PDS, or during a different period in the same fiscal year selected by the Service member, a Service member may store the student's unaccompanied baggage, limited to 350 pounds, in the school vicinity in lieu of transporting the unaccompanied baggage. The Service concerned may pay, or a Service member may be reimbursed for, the storage cost, limited to the cost of round-trip transportation for unaccompanied baggage.

0509 PCS in Connection with Ships and Sea Duty Home port

When the new PDS is a ship, the locality per diem rate is based on the location where the ship is boarded. If the ship is at sea, then the locality per diem rate is based on the last location that the ship departed. See [Computation Examples](#).

050901. Ship, Mobile Unit, or Organization Undergoing a Home Port Change

A Service member assigned to a unit undergoing a home port change may be eligible for PCS allowances as specified in Table 5-27. Travel must begin within 1 year from the effective date of the home port change, unless the time limit is specified otherwise in Table 5-26 or extended through the Secretarial Process.

Table 5-27. PCS Allowances for a Service Member Undergoing a Home Port Change	
If...	Then...
1 a Service member is unable to travel to the new home port or PDS with his or her organization for reasons acceptable to the Service,	the Service member is authorized PCS allowances to later join the organization under a proper order.
2 a unit's home port is changed and the mobile unit or ship is at the old home port,	a Service member may be authorized PCS allowances from the old home port to the new home port and return to the unit by way of any TDY location.
3 a unit's home port changed,	a Service member may be authorized PCS allowances to the old home port and then to the new home port by way of any TDY locations.
4 a Service member is on leave from a deployed unit whose home port is changed,	PCS allowances begin from the leave point to the old home port and continue to the new home port. This is limited to the allowances authorized had the Service member started from the unit's location when he or she departed on leave rather than from the leave point.
5 a unit is ordered to a new home port or PDS and a Service member assigned to it is unable, due to mission requirements, to assist with the move of HHG or a POV, or to accompany dependents, to the new location before the effective change date,	he or she may return from the new home port to the old home port after the effective change date to move HHG or a POV, or to accompany dependents, to the new home port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Travel must begin within 180 days after the effective date of the home port change and before the order expiration date. b. Requests for travel commencing after 180 days must be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. c. This does not apply in the case of a home port change announcement or when a unit's home port is officially changed.
6 a Service member assigned to a mobile unit or ship is undergoing a home port change,	he or she may travel to a place other than the old or new home port, limited to the PCS allowances otherwise specified in this table and Table 5-28.

050902. Service Member Ordered on a PCS to or from a Ship or Mobile Unit Operating away from Its Home Port

A. Eligibility. A Service member on PCS orders to or from a ship or mobile unit operating away from its home port or PDS may be eligible for travel and transportation allowances.

B. Allowances. Allowances for an eligible Service member are specified in Table 5-28.

Table 5-28. PCS Allowances for a Service Member Ordered to or from a Ship or Mobile Unit Operating away from Home Port		
If a Service Member is Ordered on a PCS...		
Then the Service Member may be Paid PCS Allowances...		
1	from a unit that is away from its home port or PDS,	from the location where PCS travel begins to the new PDS via the old home port or PDS and any TDY locations.
2	from a unit undergoing a home port change and detaches after the home port change effective date,	from the unit to the new PDS via the old home port or a designated place, if applicable, and any TDY locations.
3	to a unit that is away from its home port or PDS,	from the old PDS to the new unit via its home port, PDS, and any TDY locations.
4	to a unit whose home port change has been announced and he or she travels to the new home port before or after the effective date of the home port change,	from the old PDS to the unit via the new home port and any TDY locations.
5	to a newly commissioned ship and the ship's announced home port is different from the Service member's old PDS,	to the old PDS or home port, then to the ship's announced home port via any TDY locations, and then to the place at which the ship is located. For two-crew ships, both crews may be paid these allowances. Travel must begin within 1 year from the ship's commissioning effective date.

050903. Dependent Travel when a Service Member Assigned to a Ship or Mobile Unit is Undergoing a Home Port Change or Unit Move

A. Eligibility. A Service member's dependent may be eligible for travel and transportation allowances when the Service member is assigned to a ship or mobile unit and undergoing a change in home port or unit move. A "home port change announcement" is an order modification until the PCS order is amended, modified, canceled, or revoked.

B. Allowances. Allowances for an eligible dependent are payable as specified in Table 5-29.

Note: When determining dependent travel and transportation allowances, a mobile unit or ship-based staff with an assigned home port (as opposed to an assigned PDS) has the same status as a ship with an assigned home port.

Table 5-29. Dependent Travel and Transportation Allowances during a Home Port Change		
	If...	Then...
1	a Service member's unit is specified as unusually arduous sea duty and the home port change is due to completion of an overhaul,	on the effective date of the home port change, dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the old home port or designated place to the new home port or designated place.
2	a Service member's home port change involves unusually arduous sea duty and the dependent travels from the old home port or a designated place to somewhere other than the new home port,	the dependent's travel is limited to allowances from the old home port or designated place to the new home port.
3	a Service member is on duty with a ship, afloat staff, or an afloat unit on the home port change effective date, that home port change is a PCS for dependent travel and transportation purposes,	the dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the old home port to the new home port.
4	an official announcement has been made designating a home port change,	travel and transportation allowances for a dependent may no longer be paid to the old home port in connection with a PCS order to the unit at that old home port. This may include a Service member who delayed dependent travel or transportation to the old home port or is issued a PCS order to the unit naming the old home port after the home port change was announced. It does not affect allowances for a dependent transported after a PCS order is received and who is in a transit or in an otherwise irreversible transportation status on the date of the announcement.
5	a Service member delays travel due to mission requirements and is unable to assist with moving his or her HHG or a POV, or cannot accompany dependents to the new home port,	only the Service member, not the dependents, is allowed to travel from the new home port back to the old home port after the effective change date of the home port change.

E. Home Port Change

1. Unusually Arduous Sea Duty. When on duty with a unit specified as unusually arduous sea duty on the home port change effective date, a Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from the old home port or designated place to the new home port if the home port change is due to commencement of an overhaul to be performed at the new home port. If travel is from:

a. The old home port to a location other than the new home port, par. 050408 applies.

b. A designated place to a location other than the new home port, the dependent travel and transportation allowances are limited to travel directly from the designated place to the new home port by a usually traveled route.

2. Completion of an Overhaul. When on duty with a unit undergoing a home port change due to a ship overhaul, a Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances from:

a. The old home port to the new home port or to a designated place if the home port change is due to completion of an overhaul. If travel is from:

(1) A location other than the old home port to the new home port, par. 050408 applies.

(2) A location other than the old home port to a designated place, the authority is limited to that from the old home port to a designated place.

b. The old home port or from a designated place to the new home port or from the old home port to a designated place, if the home port change is not due to an overhaul. Travel from one designated place to another is not authorized.

F. Home Port Change Announcement. When an official announcement has been made designating a home port change, travel and transportation allowances for a dependent may no longer be paid to the old home port for a PCS order to the unit at that old home port. The home port change announcement is an order modification until such time as the PCS order is later amended, modified, canceled, or revoked.

1. A dependent transported after a PCS order is received and who is in transit or in an otherwise irreversible transportation status on the date the announcement was made can receive PCS allowances to continue on to the old home port.

2. A Service member who has delayed dependent travel or transportation to the old home port, or been issued a PCS order to the unit naming the old home port after the home port change has been announced cannot receive dependent allowances to the old home port.

050904. Dependent Travel when a Service Member Transfers to, from, or Between Sea Duty Assignments Not Specified As Unusually Arduous Sea Duty

A. Travel and Transportation Authorized. When a Service member is transferred between PDSs, neither of which is unusually arduous sea duty, dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the old PDS to the new PDS.

B. Travel and Transportation not Authorized. Except for assignments involving duty on a dependent-restricted tour or unusually arduous sea duty, dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are not authorized when the old and new PDS are the same (**B-185099, June 1, 1976**).

050905. Ship Being Constructed or Undergoing Overhaul or Inactivation

A. Dependent Allowances. A dependent may be provided transportation, specified in this paragraph, but no per diem or reimbursement for meals and lodging, to the overhaul or inactivation port when the dependent resides in the area of the home port or former home port. The term "area" means places surrounding the home port from which personnel customarily commute daily to the home port. The dependent's travel is limited to what it would cost for a Service member to travel round trip on Government-procured, commercial transportation. This dependent travel would replace the Service member's travel. One of the following circumstances must be met:

1. The Service member is on duty aboard a ship being overhauled or inactivated at a place other than its home port.

2. The Service member is on duty aboard a ship being overhauled or inactivated if the home port is changed to the port of overhaul or inactivation.

B. Timing. A dependent must not be provided transportation under this paragraph unless the Service member has been assigned to the ship for more than 30 consecutive days. All travel authorized under this paragraph must begin before the ship departs from the overhaul or inactivation port. Dependent travel, instead of the Service member's travel, may be provided on or after the 31st day after the date the ship enters the overhaul or inactivation port or after the date the Service member becomes permanently assigned to the ship, whichever occurs later. An additional trip may be provided every 60th day thereafter. A dependent who is authorized a round trip before using a prior authorization does not lose a previously earned authorization.

C. Ship's Home Port Changed. When the ship undergoes a home port change to the overhaul or inactivation port, the dependent is authorized travel between the ship's former home port and the overhaul or inactivation port instead of PCS allowances if, due to personal situations, the dependent is not relocated to the overhaul or inactivation port, such as a dependent receiving medical care and no similar facility exists at the overhaul or inactivation port.

D. Ship's Home Port not Changed. When the ship's home port is not changed, dependent travel is authorized between the home port and the overhaul or inactivation port unless the Service member has elected personal travel under par. 031102, in which case dependent travel specified in this paragraph is not authorized. The Service member has the option to alternate travel, such as Service member, dependent, Service member, each time the authority becomes available. Dependent travel specified in this paragraph is limited to the cost of Government-procured, round-trip travel for the Service member.

E. Dependent Travel while the Ship Is Being Constructed

1. The dependent of a Service member may be provided or reimbursed for round-trip transportation when all of the following apply to the Service member:

- a. He or she is assigned to permanent duty in conjunction with the construction of a ship.
- b. His or her duty location is not the ship's designated future home port or area where the dependent resides.

2. Travel can be to the construction port from either the site of the ship's future home port or the area where the dependent resides. If the Service member has elected personal travel under par. 031102, dependent transportation specified in this paragraph is not authorized. A Service member has the option to personally travel or substitute dependent travel each time the authority becomes available.

3. Authorization for transportation accrues on or after the 31st consecutive day after the date the Service member is permanently assigned to the ship. An additional trip may be provided every 60th day thereafter. A dependent who receives authorization for a round trip before using a prior authorization does not lose a previously earned authorized round trip. All travel specified in this paragraph must begin before the ship departs the construction port.

F. Transportation Allowances. The standard travel and transportation allowances specified in Chapter 2 apply. The transportation is limited to the cost of Government-procured, commercial round-trip air transportation between the Service member's home port or former home port and the ship's

overhaul or inactivation port.

050906. Sea Duty Changed to Unusually Arduous Sea Duty

When there is a change in the designation of the duty aboard a ship, afloat staff, or afloat unit from sea duty to unusually arduous sea duty, then follow the provisions in par. 050815 for dependent travel and transportation allowances to a designated place.

050907. Unusually Arduous Sea Duty or Sea Duty Specified OCONUS of 1 Year or More

A. Eligibility. A Service member may be eligible for dependent travel and transportation allowances when he or she is:

1. Assigned by a PCS order to a ship, afloat staff, or afloat unit specified in writing through the Secretarial Process as involving unusually arduous sea duty.
2. Permanently assigned to a ship or afloat staff *on* the date it is specified through the Secretarial Process as in an area OCONUS for an expected continuous period of 1 year or more.
3. Assigned by a PCS order to a ship, afloat staff, or afloat unit *after* the date it is specified through the Secretarial Process as in an area OCONUS for an expected continuous period of 1 year or more.

B. Allowances. Dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the old PDS to the new PDS. If the new PDS is a dependent-restricted tour, or to a ship or afloat staff specified as in an area OCONUS for an expected continuous period of 1 year or more, then the allowances are authorized to a designated place as specified in par. 050814-B.

C. Subsequent Authority. If the dependent is temporarily absent from the old PDS, designated place, or safe haven when a PCS order is received, see pars. 050407 and 050408.

1. If the Service member is reassigned from a specified ship, afloat staff, or an afloat unit, then allowances are authorized from the dependent's location on receipt of the PCS order or from the place the dependent was last moved at Government expense—whichever results in the least reimbursement—to the PDS. This does not apply when the Service member is serving a dependent-restricted tour at the new PDS or another specified ship, afloat staff, or afloat unit.

2. If the Service member is on permanent duty aboard a ship or on an afloat staff when the ship or staff is relieved from unusually arduous sea duty or relieved from the specified continuous overseas duty of 1 year or more, then the allowances to the PDS are from whichever of the following locations results in the lowest reimbursement:

- a. The dependent's location on the date the ship or afloat staff changes status.
- b. The place the dependent was last moved at Government expense.

3. A Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances, including when the home port of the old ship, afloat staff, or afloat unit and the new PDS are identical ([57 Comp. Gen. 266 \(1978\)](#)).

0510 Retirement and Separation

051001. Eligible Retirees and Separated Service Members

A Service member must actually travel to the appropriate location to be eligible for travel and transportation allowances specified in this Section when any of the following occur:

- A. Discharge, resignation, or separation under honorable conditions.
- B. Release of an RC member from active duty, including active duty for training, if the Service member has served 20 or more weeks at one location.
- C. Transfer to the Fleet Reserve or to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.
- D. Retirement.
- E. Temporary disability retirement.
- F. Discharge or separation from military duty under conditions other than honorable.

051002. Service Member Separates or is Released from Active Duty, Excluding a Discharge with Severance or Separation Pay

A Service member on active duty who separates or is released from the Service, unless otherwise specified in this Section, may be eligible for PCS travel and transportation allowances for his or herself and for a dependent. The Service member must have a break in service of at least 1 day and actually travel. A Service member is authorized travel from the last PDS to his or her HOR or PLEAD. A dependent is authorized travel from the PDS or place where he or she was last transported at Government expense to the HOR or PLEAD, whichever the Service member selects. A different location may be selected or travel may be between other locations. However, reimbursement is limited to the amount that would have been paid if the Service member had traveled from the last PDS to the HOR or PLEAD. See Part C for HHG transportation.

A. Officer HOR Correction. An officer whose HOR was incorrectly indicated as the place where he or she was serving instead of the actual HOR is authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances to the correct HOR when relieved from active duty if the Service member meets the following criteria:

1. The HOR was incorrectly listed when he or she was commissioned from an enlisted grade, commissioned in the regular Service while serving on active duty as an RC member, or accepted a new commission in an RC without a break in service.
2. The officer certifies that the duty location or local area was designated in error as the HOR at the time of commission, and the home the Service member declares was the Service member's HOR at the time of commission.

B. Service Member Selects Alternate Out-Processing Station. A Service member may select an alternate out-processing station to be released from active duty. However, it must be authorized and approved through the Secretarial Process and conform to the individual Service policies. If authorized

and approved by the Service Secretary, a Service member:

1. May travel from the last PDS to the processing station of choice and from there to his or her HOR or PLEAD and receive PCS travel and transportation allowances. However, reimbursement is limited to the amount payable had the Service member been ordered to travel to, and separated at, the appropriate separation location as determined by the Service.

2. Is authorized per diem or an actual expense allowance (AEA) away from the PDS during separation processing at the alternate station. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Marine and Aviation Operations Commissioned Personnel Center operates processing stations for NOAA.

C. RC Member Released. Dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are not authorized for an RC member who is released from active duty after he or she is ordered to active duty for either of the following:

1. Less than 20 weeks, including active duty for training.
2. Training for 20 weeks or more at multiple locations, but the active duty is performed less than 20 weeks in any one location.

D. Continuing or Re-Entering Service. A Service member who separates or is released from active duty and then continues or re-enters Service may be authorized the travel and transportation allowances specified below.

1. Separating to Continue in Service. If a Service member separates or is released from active duty specifically to continue in another Service or in the same Service, as is the case in a re-enlistment, and must relocate on a PCS order, then PCS travel and transportation allowances for the Service member and dependent are authorized. If the Service member does not have to relocate to continue service, then travel and transportation allowances are not authorized.

2. Re-Entry into Service at Same Location Where Separated. PCS Travel and transportation allowances are not authorized for a Service member who separates or is released from the Service at the end of his or her enlistment or term of service and then re-enters the Service at the same location where he or she separated or was released with no change in the PDS.

E. Service Member Receives a Discharge or Separation Order While on Leave. A Service member who travels on leave at personal expense and receives a DD214, "Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty," or a separation order during his or her leave is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances. These allowances are paid from the Service member's last PDS and not the leave location.

F. Service Member Awaiting Disability Proceeding Results. A Service member is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances:

a. To travel to a Government-ordered location, after signing a release not to contest the results of the initial physical evaluation board, and meets all of the following criteria:

(1) Found unfit by a physical evaluation board to perform the duties of the Service member's grade.

(2) Not authorized a home of selection (HOS) move.

(3) Ordered to that location for the Government's convenience until the disability proceedings are complete.

b. From the Government-ordered location to the location specified in the next issued order once a final disposition is reached in the disability proceedings.

c. For a dependent to the Government-ordered location even if a disability separation order or other order is issued.

d. For a dependent from the PDS—the PDS where the Service member received the order to proceed to the Government-ordered location—to that Government-ordered location and from there to the HOR or PLEAD when released from active duty. However, the dependent's travel is limited to the cost of traveling directly from the PDS where the Service member received the order to proceed to the Government-ordered location to the HOR or PLEAD.

G. Service Member Selected for Undergraduate Program. An enlisted Service member who is selected to pursue an undergraduate degree through the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) and separates from the Service due to that selection is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances to the college. The Service member may choose dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances to the college, the HOR, or the PLEAD

H. Service Academy Cadet or Midshipman. A cadet or midshipman, including a graduated cadet, who resigns, is dismissed, or is discharged is authorized standard PCS allowances for travel from the Service academy to the abode, home, or PDS, as appropriate.

I. Service Member Contracts with an RC. A Service member who separates from active duty to continue military service through a signed contract in an RC, may be authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances through the Secretarial Process to the designated Selected Reserve PDS, instead of limiting costs to the HOR or the PLEAD.

1. This authority does not apply to a Service member who is separated or relieved from active duty and has served less than 90% of the enlisted active-duty period.

2. No additional travel and transportation allowances are authorized once the RC contract is terminated.

J. Service Member Served Less Than 90% of Enlistment or Commitment. A Service member who is separated from the Service or released from active duty and has served less than 90% of his or her initial active-duty enlistment or initial service commitment receives no per diem for travel. The Service member is authorized the same transportation for the dependent transportation that he or she receives, but no per diem. Transportation allowances for the Service member and dependent are limited to transportation in-kind by the least costly mode available or, if transportation is personally procured, reimbursement is limited to the amount the Government would have paid for the least costly mode of transportation. Exceptions to this policy include Service members who are:

1. Retired due to a physical disability.

2. Placed on the Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL) under [10 U.S.C. §1201-§1222](#), regardless of the length of time served.
3. Retired with pay for any reason after serving at least 8 years of continuous active duty with no break of more than 90 days.
4. Transferred to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.
5. Separated or released from active duty by the Secretary concerned due to either of the following:
 - a. A medical condition affecting the Service member.
 - b. A reduction in service time and under honorable conditions.
6. Discharged for hardship under [10 U.S.C. §1173](#).

K. Time Limitations for Separation. A Service member and his or her dependent must begin travel to the HOR or PLEAD before the 181st day following separation from Service or release from active duty to receive separation allowances. When travel before the 181st day would impose a hardship on the Service member, a time-limit extension may be authorized or approved for a specific time through the Secretarial Process. The request for a time-limit extension must include the following:

1. A description of the circumstances that prevent travel within the 180 days, the specific amount of additional time requested, and an acknowledgement that the extension is not being granted merely to accommodate personal preference or convenience. The extension must be for the shortest time appropriate under the circumstances.
2. An extension cannot be authorized or approved if it extends travel and transportation allowances for more than 6 years from the date of separation, release from active duty or retirement, or from the date the Service member's dependent receives an official notice that the Service member is dead, injured, missing, interned, or captured. The only time the 6 years may be exceeded is when a Service member's certified on-going medical condition prevents relocation of the dependent for longer than 6 years from the notification date.

051003. Service Member on Active Duty who Retires, is Placed on the TDRL, is Discharged with Severance or Separation Pay, or is Involuntarily Released with Readjustment or Separation Pay and Associated Dependent Travel

A. Eligibility

1. A Service member and his or her dependent are authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances when the Service member is on active duty and meets any of the following conditions:
 - a. Retired for a physical disability or placed on the TDRL, regardless of the length of service.
 - b. Retired with pay for any reason, including transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, after serving at least 8 years of continuous active duty with no single break of more than 90 days.

c. Separated with severance or separation pay after serving at least 8 years of continuous active duty with no single break of more than 90 days.

d. Involuntarily released with readjustment or separation pay after serving at least 8 years of continuous active duty with no single break of more than 90 days.

2. The Service member's PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized from the last PDS to a home that he or she selects, known as an HOS. The dependent's PCS travel and transportation allowances are from the last PDS, or the place where the dependent was last transported at Government expense, to the HOS.

B. Selecting an HOS. The Service member may select a home that is:

1. Any place in the United States.

2. His or her HOR outside the United States or the place outside the United States from which the Service member was initially called or ordered to active duty.

3. Any other place. Reimbursement is limited to the PCS travel and transportation allowances to a location in the CONUS that the Service member selects.

a. Compare the cost of travel and transportation to the actual HOS to the cost that would have been incurred had the Service member traveled to the selected location in the CONUS.

b. The Service member is paid the lesser of the actual cost or the constructed cost.

Note: Once a home is selected, that selection is irrevocable if transportation in-kind is furnished and used or if travel and transportation allowances are received after travel is completed.

C. No HOS

1. A Service member is not authorized an HOS and may only be reimbursed PCS travel and transportation allowances to either the HOR or the PLEAD, but not to an HOS, when the Service member:

a. Is retired without pay.

b. Has less than 8 years of continuous active-duty service before retirement and retires for any reason other than a physical disability.

c. Has less than 8 years of continuous active-duty service before discharge with severance or separation pay.

d. Is involuntarily released to inactive duty with readjustment or separation pay.

2. A Service member may be reimbursed dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances from the last PDS to an HOR, or to a place where the dependent was last transported at Government expense.

D. Dependent Travels to Different Place. A Service member who is authorized to travel to an HOS and travels within the specified time frame, but whose dependent travels to a home other than the Service member's HOS is authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances. These allowances are limited to what it would have cost the Government had the dependent traveled from the Service member's last PDS, or from the place where the dependent was last transported at Government expense, to the Service member's HOS.

1. A dependent must travel within 1 year after the Service member's active-duty termination unless the time limitation is increased through the Secretarial Process.

2. A Service member who did not move the dependent at Government expense during the current tour of duty is still authorized dependent travel from the HOR.

3. A Service member may elect dependent travel to his or her HOR or PLEAD outside the United States.

E. Recall to Active Duty. A Service member who retires is subject to recall to active duty. Table 5-30 contains allowances for both the Service member and his or her dependent when the Service member finishes the active duty after the recall.

Table 5-30. Service Member Recalled to Active Duty after Retirement or Separation		
When Recalled to Active Duty		Allowances Authorized
1	Before Traveling to an HOS	<p>a. Service member and dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances from the last PDS to an HOS upon termination of active duty.</p> <p>b. The travel to the HOS must begin within 1 year after the last release from active duty unless authorized an extension as specified in par. 051003-I.</p>
2	After Traveling to an HOS	<p>a. Service member and dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances upon termination of active duty under honorable conditions.</p> <p>b. The Service member may elect to return to the previous HOS or to the PLEAD. The dependent travel and transportation allowances are to whichever the Service member chooses.</p> <p>c. The travel to the HOS must begin within 1 year after the Service member's last release from active duty unless authorized an extension in accordance with time limitations specified par. 051003.</p>

F. Service Member Selects Alternate Out-Processing Station. A Service member may select an alternate out-processing station to retire from active duty or be released to inactive duty. However, it must be authorized and approved through the Secretarial Process and conform to the individual Service's policies. If authorized and approved by the Service Secretary, a Service member:

1. May travel from the last PDS to the processing station of choice and from there to his or her HOS.

2. Is reimbursed the amount payable had the Service member retired or been released to inactive duty at the normally established out-processing station.

3. Is authorized per diem or AEA appropriate for the processing station away from the PDS during processing for retirement or while undergoing release to inactive duty.

Note: The NOAA Office of Marine and Aviation Operations Commissioned Personnel Center operates processing stations for NOAA.

G. Service Member Awaiting Disability Retirement. A Service member and his or her dependent are authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances to travel to a Government-ordered location when the Service member is awaiting disability retirement and both of the following circumstances apply:

1. A physical evaluation board determines the Service member is unfit to perform the duties of his or her grade.
2. The Service member is ordered to the Government-ordered location for the Government's convenience until the disability retirement proceedings are complete. Once a final disposition is reached in the disability retirement proceedings, the Service member and his or her dependent are authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances under the retirement order, or other order if issued, from the Government-ordered location to his or her HOS (32 Comp. Gen. 348 (1953)). The dependent's travel is limited to the cost of traveling directly from the PDS where the Service member received the order to proceed to the Government-ordered location to the HOS.

H. Service Member on a TDRL Discharged or Retired

1. A Service member who retires for any reason, to include transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, while on a TDRL is not authorized any PCS travel and transportation allowances in addition to those that the Service member was already paid for travel to the HOS when the Service member was placed on the TDRL.
2. A Service member who is discharged with severance pay or who retires for any reason, to include transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, while on the TDRL is not authorized additional dependent travel and transportation allowances.

I. Time Limitations for Travel to the HOS. A Service member and dependent must begin travel to an HOS within 1 year of the Service member's termination from active duty unless additional time is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

1. Exceptions to this policy are as follows:
 - a. A Service member and his or her dependent are authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances from the last PDS to an HOS when the Service member is either confined in or undergoing treatment at a hospital. The Service member and dependent must begin travel from the hospital or medical facility within 1 year after discharge or termination of medical treatment.
 - b. A Service member who has not yet traveled to an HOS within 1 year after his or her active-duty termination date and becomes confined in or undergoes treatment at a hospital during that 1-year period is authorized additional time for PCS travel and transportation allowances from the last PDS to an HOS. The Service member and dependent's initial 1-year limit is extended by the number of days spent in the hospital.
 - c. A Service member and his or her dependent are authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances when the Service member is attending training or receiving education on his or her active-duty termination date to qualify for civilian employment. The Service member is authorized to

travel from the last PDS to an HOS. His or her dependent is authorized to travel to the HOS. A Service member who begins qualification training and then becomes confined to, or undergoes treatment at, a hospital is also authorized to travel from the last PDS to the HOS. The Service member and dependent must travel within 1 year after the training or education is completed or 2 years from the active-duty termination date, whichever occurs first.

d. If a Service member is prevented from traveling due to an unexpected event that is beyond the Service member's control and is related to the Service member's separation from the Service, the 1-year time limit applies for both the Service member and dependent's travel unless extended through the Secretarial Process. Any extension must be in the Service's best interest or substantially benefit the Service member, and is not costly and does not have an adverse impact to the Service.

2. A Service member must request all extensions in writing using the Secretarial Process. An extension may not be for more than 6 years from the date of retirement. The request must include the following:

- a. A description of the circumstances that prevent travel within the specified time period.
- b. The specific amount of additional time required. An extension should be for the shortest time necessary based on the circumstances. The 6-year limit may only be extended for travel to the HOS if a Service member has a certified and on-going medical condition.

051004. Service Member Discharged from the Service under Other than Honorable Conditions

A. Eligibility. A Service member who is discharged from the Service under other than honorable conditions may be authorized limited transportation allowances.

B. Allowances. An eligible Service member may be authorized the least expensive transportation by airplane, train, bus, or ship at Government expense, but *not per diem*. If the AO does not provide Government procured transportation, then the Service member may be reimbursed for personally procured transportation up to the least-expensive cost the Government would have incurred for transporting him or her. Table 5-31 specifies the authorized destinations and travel allowances when a Service member is discharged or released.

Table 5-31. Authorized Destinations and Allowances upon Discharge or Release		
	If...	Then...
1	a Service member has not been confined,	he or she is authorized to travel to either his or her HOR or PLEAD.
2	a former Service member is released or paroled from a U.S. military confinement facility,	he or she is authorized transportation allowances from the place of confinement to the HOR, PLEAD, or Service-approved place of residence as a parolee.
3	a former Service member is released or paroled from a non-U.S. military confinement facility OCONUS,	he or she is authorized transportation allowances to the port of embarkation in the country of the Service member's HOR or PLEAD from either the place of release from confinement or from the U.S. military facility nearest the place of confinement.
4	a former Service member is released or paroled from confinement by civil	he or she is not authorized transportation.

Table 5-31. Authorized Destinations and Allowances upon Discharge or Release		
	If...	Then...
	authorities (Federal, state, county, or local) in the CONUS,	
5	either the Service member's commanding officer or other proper authority authorizes or approves a destination other than the HOR or PLEAD*,	the Service member may be authorized transportation allowances to that destination from the place of separation, parole, or release.
6	a convicted Service member is waiting for the completion of an appellate review of his or her court martial sentence,	this transportation is the final separation travel unless the Service member is restored to duty. When a dependent travels at Government expense under this paragraph, such travel constitutes final separation travel unless the Service member is restored to duty (63 Comp. Gen. 135 (1983)).
7	the completion of an appellate review results in the convicted Service member being restored to duty,	he or she and a dependent are authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances to his or her PDS from the place where transportation was authorized when he or she was placed on appellate leave.
*The cost of the Government transportation is limited to the transportation cost to the Service member's HOR or PLEAD.		

051005. Dependent Travel and Transportation Related to a Court Martial Sentence or Administrative Discharge under Other than Honorable Conditions (for a Service Member Stationed in the CONUS)

A. Eligibility. A Service member, with dependent, stationed in the CONUS, is authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances, if the Service member:

1. Is sentenced by a court martial to any of the following:
 - a. Confinement for more than 30 days.
 - b. Receive a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge.
 - c. Dismissal from a Uniformed Service.
2. Receives an administrative discharge under other than honorable conditions.

B. Allowances. The standard PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized for the dependent by a Service-designated authority who determines the destination and that a reasonable relationship exists between the conditions or circumstances in the specific case and the authorized destination. The dependent destination must be a designated place, except that a foreign-born dependent may be returned to the dependent's native country. Travel may be requested by the Service member, the Service member's spouse, or another dependent if the Service member has no spouse, or the spouse is unavailable. Dependent travel must begin within 180 days from either the date the court martial is completed or the date of administrative discharge, except when additional time is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

C. Reimbursement Payment. Travel reimbursement may be paid to the Service member or to a dependent or ex-spouse, when the Service member authorizes payment to either of them (B-193430).

[February 21, 1979](#)).

051006. Restrictions on a U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Corps Service Member

A. U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). A USPHS Service member may be denied any or all travel and transportation allowances at the discretion of the Assistant Secretary for Health or through the Secretarial Process when he or she chooses to separate or resign from USPHS in any of the following circumstances:

1. Before completing 2 years of continuous active duty.
2. Before completing a period of active duty agreed to in writing.
3. Without following the Service's policy for separation or release from active duty.

B. NOAA. A NOAA Service member may be denied any or all travel and transportation allowances at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce when he or she chooses to separate or resign from the Service before completing 3 years of service from the date he or she was appointed in the NOAA Corps.

051007. Voided Enlistment

A Service member who is released or discharged from active duty due to a voided enlistment is eligible for travel allowances. Each Service may issue regulations requiring the use of Government or Government-procured transportation and meal tickets for this travel. If the Service has not issued such regulations, the Service member is authorized standard PCS travel and transportation allowances. The travel and transportation is authorized from the place of release or discharge to the HOR or PLEAD, as the Service member chooses.

051008. Pilot Program Permitting Service Members to be Inactivated from Active Duty

A. Eligibility. The Service Secretary of each branch of Service is authorized to implement a pilot program to enhance retention in the military service and allow the Service member to meet personal or professional needs. The program allows a Service member of the Regular Component or the active Guard or Reserve to be inactivated and placed in the Ready Reserve.

1. A Service member must return to active duty within 3 years of release into the pilot program or by December 31, 2022, whichever comes first.
2. The pilot program became effective in 2009 and will continue through 2019 as authorized in [P.L. 110-417](#) (National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2009) and amended by [P.L. 112-81](#) (National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2012), [P.L. 112-239](#) (National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2013), [P.L. 113-291](#) (National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015), and [P.L. 114-92](#) (National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2016).

B. Allowances. A Service member who is chosen for the pilot program receives PCS travel and transportation allowances:

1. To his or her HOS of choice in the CONUS when released from active duty into the program.
2. From his or her PLEAD, when returning to active duty. However, transportation allowances from the PLEAD are limited to the cost of transportation from the HOS that was selected when the Service member was released from active duty.

0511 PCS Travel Associated with Medical Events or Death

051101. Service Member Ordered to a Hospital in the CONUS

A. PCS to a Hospital. A Service member is authorized PCS allowances when traveling to, from, or between hospitals, provided the order does not authorize a return to the old PDS.

B. Ordered to a Hospital for Observation and Treatment. A statement by the commanding officer of the receiving hospital is required for dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances unless the dependent travels due to the Service member's initial hospital transfer from OCONUS. The commanding officer's statement must include that the case has been evaluated and that a prolonged treatment period of the Service member in that hospital is expected. The following paragraphs do not apply to a Service member not authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances under par. 050405.

1. From Duty Locations or Hospitals in the CONUS. A Service member on active duty who is transferred within the CONUS from a PDS or TDY location to a hospital for observation and treatment is authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances, limited to the cost of traveling from the last PDS, or from the place the dependent was last moved at Government expense, to the hospital. If the Service member is transferred from one hospital to another in the CONUS for further observation and treatment and the dependent traveled at Government expense to the initial hospital, then a Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances between hospitals.

2. From Duty Locations or Hospitals OCONUS. A Service member at a PDS OCONUS who is transferred to a hospital in the CONUS for observation and treatment is authorized dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances, limited to the cost of traveling from the PDS OCONUS or designated place to the initial hospital where the Service member is transferred for observation and treatment. When the dependent travels due to the Service member's initial hospital transfer from OCONUS, no statement of prolonged hospitalization is required.

3. Completion of Hospitalization. A Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances for travel to the PDS, HOR, PLEAD, or HOS, as shown in Table 5-32 when he or she is any of the following:

- a. Released from observation and treatment and restored to duty.
- b. Separated from the Service.
- c. Relieved from active duty.
- d. Placed on the TDRL.

e. Retired, including transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Table 5-32. Dependent Transportation Allowance after Service Member's Hospitalization	
If...	Then the transportation allowance is...
1 a dependent does not travel at Government expense due to the Service member's hospitalization,	from the place the dependent is located when the Service member is released from the hospital, limited to travel from the last or any prior PDS or the place where the dependent was last moved at Government expense, as applicable.
2 a dependent travels at Government expense due to the Service member's hospitalization,	from the place the dependent is located when the Service member is released from the hospital, limited to travel from the hospital where the Service member was transferred when the dependent traveled at Government expense.

051102. Service Member Dies while en Route to the New PDS

PCS allowances are payable to the appropriate beneficiary on behalf of a Service member. Allowances are authorized for the Service member's travel from the old PDS to the place of death, limited to the cost for travel and transportation from the old PDS to the new PDS.

051103. Dependent en Route to the New PDS at the Time of the Service Member's Death

When a Service member dies after a dependent begins travel under a PCS order, the dependent is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances from the place where travel began to the place where the dependent was notified of the Service member's death, limited to the travel and transportation allowances for the distance from the old PDS to the new PDS.

051104. Dependent Travel When Service Member Officially Reported As Dead, Injured, Ill, Or Absent For 30 or More Days In A Missing Status, Or Upon Death

A. Definitions. The following definitions are specific to this paragraph.

1. Dependent. When a Service member, entitled to basic pay, dies while on duty OCONUS, "dependent" includes an unmarried child who was transported at Government expense to that Service member's PDS, due to the Service member's assignment, and became age 21 while the Service member was serving at that PDS.

2. Transportation. Transportation is defined in Appendix A and includes transportation in-kind or reimbursement as specified in Section 0502.

B. Eligibility. The following dependents may be eligible for travel allowances:

1. A dependent of a Service member who dies while entitled to basic pay (37 U.S.C. §481f).
2. A dependent, without regard to command-sponsorship (B-158661, December 22, 1966), who receives an official notice that the Service member on active duty is officially reported as:

- a. Dead.

b. Injured or ill and the anticipated period of hospitalization or treatment is expected to be prolonged as shown in a statement by the commanding officer at the receiving hospital.

c. Absent for a period of 30 or more days in a missing status ([37 U.S.C. §484](#)).

C. Allowances

1. Dependent travel at Government expense can be authorized or approved only when a reasonable relationship exists between the dependent's circumstances and the requested destination, as determined by the Service concerned. A dependent may be furnished transportation to a Service member's HOR or to another location as authorized or approved by the official designated through the Secretarial Process.

a. When a Service member is officially reported as injured, ill, or absent for 30 or more days in a missing status ([37 U.S.C. §484](#)), dependent PCS travel and transportation must begin to the final home within 1 year after the date of the official status report unless a later start date is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. Travel after the 1-year period cannot be authorized or approved for an escort for the dependent.

(1) Per diem is not payable for dependent transportation authorized in this paragraph.

(2) Government-funded travel and transportation allowances are not authorized under this subparagraph when travel is delayed and is not performed until after receipt of official notice that the Service member has returned to an active status.

b. When a Service member who is entitled to basic pay dies on or after January 6, 2006, dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized. The dependent has 3 years, beginning on the Service member's date of death to choose an HOS. Per diem is authorized for a dependent traveling under this subparagraph.

2. If a dependent is residing OCONUS when the Service member on permanent duty OCONUS dies, the dependent may be transported to an interim location to reside pending a decision by the dependent as to the destination of the final move at Government expense. That final move must be accomplished within the time limits in par. 051104-C1b.

3. A dependent moved as specified in this paragraph may again be moved when an official notice is received that the Service member's status has changed from one eligible status to another *or* when the Service member has been reported officially as absent for a period of more than 1 year in a missing status and the Secretarial Process determines that the circumstances justify an additional move. When a Service member's casualty status is terminated, authorization for dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are determined as specified in Part 0504.

D. Escort. An escort to accompany an eligible dependent for travel under this paragraph may be authorized when the AO or commanding officer determines that dependent travel is necessary and the dependent is incapable of traveling alone due to age, mental or physical incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstances as specified in Service regulations.

1. An escort may be authorized for the Service member's dependent for travel performed no later than 1 year after the Service member dies, is missing, or is otherwise unable to accompany the dependent. Escort travel is not authorized after the 1-year limit is reached, and the time limit cannot be

extended, regardless of the circumstances.

2. Round-trip travel and transportation allowances are authorized for the escort. A Uniformed Service member or a civilian employee travels on a TDY order and receives standard travel and transportation allowances as specified in Chapter 2. Any other individual acting as the escort is issued an invitational travel authorization (ITA) and receives the standard travel and transportation allowances as specified in Chapter 2 for a civilian employee.

3. Each Service must issue regulations or instructions necessary for the administration of this paragraph. Travel and transportation allowances may be paid in advance as specified in Service regulations.

051105. Dependent Allowances when Service Member Dies after Retirement or Separation

When a retired or separated Service member dies and was eligible to choose an HOS, Table 5-33 specifies the travel allowances for his or her dependent.

Table 5-33. Dependent Allowances When a Service Member Dies after Retirement or Separation	
When the Service Member Dies	Allowances Authorized
1 Before Choosing a HOS and before Submitting a Personal Claim for Travel to a HOS*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances to a home of the dependent's selection at a place where the Service member would have been authorized to select, in par. 051003, from the place where the dependent was last transported at Government expense. b. The travel to the HOS must begin within 1 year after the Service member's last release from active duty unless authorized an extension in accordance with time limitations specified par. 051003.
2 After Choosing a HOS and Submitting a Personal Claim for Travel to a HOS*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances for travel to the Service member's HOS or to some other place selected by the dependent, limited to what it would have cost to travel to the Service member's HOS from the place where the dependent was last transported at Government expense. b. The travel to the HOS must begin within 1 year after the Service member's last release from active duty unless authorized an extension in accordance with time limitations specified par. 051003.

*The Service member did not ship HHG and the dependent has not traveled to an HOS.

0512 Other Categories and Situations

051201. PCS Orders and The Impact on Allowances

A PCS order must actually direct a PCS. The location where a PCS order is received may impact the allowances authorized. Authorization for dependent travel and transportation allowances must be included in the PCS travel order or in an amended or supplemental travel order.

A. Place Where Allowances Begin. When an order to active duty is received at, and begins from, a place other than where the order was addressed, PCS allowances are authorized from the place where travel begins and orders were received to the new PDS. The allowances are limited to what it

would have cost to travel from the place where the orders were addressed to the new PDS.

B. PCS Order Received While at TDY Location.

1. Service Member. When a PCS order is received while on a TDY order, and the Service member returns to the old PDS, he or she is authorized PCS allowances from the TDY location to the old PDS and from the old PDS to the new PDS via any TDY en route locations. This includes a situation where the PCS order designated the TDY location as the new PDS effective immediately.

2. Dependent Travel. When a Service member receives a PCS order while on leave or on a TDY order, the Service member is authorized dependent travel and transportation allowances, limited to the authorization for travel from the old to the new PDS.

C. PCS Order with TDY en Route. A Service member who departed the old PDS on a PCS order with a TDY en route is not authorized PCS allowances to return to the old PDS from the TDY location, even if the order is amended or modified naming a different new PDS.

D. PCS Order Received While at Leave Location. When a PCS order is received while the Service member is on leave from:

1. The TDY location, and he or she returns to the old PDS from the leave point, then the Service member is authorized PCS allowances from the leave point to the old PDS, and from the old PDS to the new PDS via any other TDY en route location. The total amount of travel and transportation allowances are limited to the allowances from the original TDY location to the old PDS and from the old PDS to the new PDS via any other TDY en route location.

2. The old PDS, and he or she begins travel from the leave location, PCS allowances are authorized from the place where the PCS order is received to the new PDS, limited to the allowances from the old PDS to the new PDS.

E. Order Amended, Modified, Canceled, or Revoked after Travel Begins.

1. Service Member

a. When a PCS order is amended or modified and names a new PDS or an en route TDY location, PCS allowances are authorized from the old PDS to the location where the amended or modified order is received, and from there to the last named new PDS. The amount payable is limited to travel from the old PDS to the last named new PDS, via any en route or added en route TDY locations and the first named PDS.

b. When a PCS order is canceled, returning the Service member to the old PDS, PCS allowances are authorized from the old PDS to the location where the cancellation notification was received, and from that location back to the old PDS. The amount payable is limited to travel from the old PDS, via any en route TDY locations and the first named PDS.

2. Dependent Travel. When a PCS order is amended or modified after the date the dependent begins travel and a new PDS is designated, or the PCS order is canceled or revoked, then dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized. Allowances are payable for the distance from the place where the dependent began travel to the place where he or she received notification that the order was amended, modified, canceled, or revoked, and from that location to the new

PDS or return to the old PDS. This is limited to the travel and transportation allowances for the distance from the old PDS to the original new PDS and then to the PDS on the most recent order or return to the old PDS.

F. Change of Activity. A document directing a change of activity at the same PDS is not a PCS order, regardless of any statement on the document to the contrary.

051202. Travel to or From a Designated Place

A. Travel to or from a Designated Place. A Service designated official may authorize or approve travel and transportation allowances to or from a designated place when the Service member must travel to the designated place en route between PDSs to assist in moving dependents, to assist dependents with HHG shipment, or to assist dependent transportation by POV. The Service member must travel to the designated place before traveling to the new PDS.

1. The travel and transportation allowances authorized are from the old PDS to:
 - a. The designated place and then to the new PDS.
 - b. The designated place to any TDY locations and then to the new PDS.
 - c. Any TDY locations to the designated place and then to the new PDS.
2. The Service member cannot be paid PCS allowances for round-trip travel between a TDY location and a designated place.
3. On the next PCS that results in dependent relocation, the Service member is authorized PCS allowances for travel from the old PDS to either any TDY location and the designated place and then to the new PDS or to the authorized processing station, if appropriate, then to the designated place, and then to the HOS, HOR, or PLEAD.

B. Service Member no Longer Has Dependents. If a Service member is divorced, or dependents die, before the next PCS order's effective date and the Service member no longer has dependents at the designated place, the Service member may be authorized PCS allowances to travel to the designated place to pick up HHG, personal items, or the Service member's or dependent's POV.

051203. PCS with TDY at a Location Near, but Outside the Limits of, the Old or New PDS

A. Eligibility. This paragraph applies when a Service member is ordered on a PCS with a TDY en route, and the TDY is near the old or new PDS or the TDY is at or near the home port when the PDS is a ship or afloat staff.

B. Allowances

1. No per diem is authorized if the Service member commutes to the TDY location from the quarters occupied while attached to the old PDS or from the permanent quarters the Service member intends to occupy at the new PDS.

- a. Old PDS quarters are no longer permanent quarters on or after the PCS HHG weight

allowance transportation date.

b. New PDS quarters become permanent quarters on or after the date the PCS HHG weight allowance shipment is accepted.

2. A Service member who is *required* to purchase meals at personal expense outside the PDS limits may be reimbursed for the cost as an occasional meal. See par. 020305 for occasional meals.

3. Transportation expense incurred in commuting between the quarters at the old or new PDS and the TDY location may be paid as specified in Chapter 2.

4. A Service member who detaches or signs out of the old PDS, performs a TDY en route elsewhere, and returns for a TDY en route to a location near the old PDS is authorized per diem at the location near the old PDS.

051204. PCS Travel Associated with Custody Change

Dependent travel and transportation allowances are not authorized for a dependent child who is not under the Service member's legal custody and control on the PCS order's effective date ([B-131142, June 3, 1957](#)). Dependent travel and transportation allowances are authorized when a Service member is granted legal custody or legal joint custody, or otherwise acquires custody lawfully after the effective date of his or her PCS order, such as when the custodial parent dies or when a child chooses to join a Service member after a court order lapses at age 18.

051205. PCS Travel Associated with an Evacuation and Safety

A. Service Member Ordered on a PCS from a PDS from which Dependents have been Evacuated. A Service-designated official may authorize or approve PCS travel and transportation allowances to a designated place or safe haven, as applicable, when the Service member is ordered on a PCS from a PDS where dependents were evacuated. The Service member must travel to the designated place before he or she completes PCS travel.

1. The Service member may be authorized or approved to travel to the designated place or safe haven when he or she must assist in the transportation of a dependent or HHG, pick up personal items, or personally drive his or her POV. The allowances authorized are from the old PDS to:

a. The designated place or safe haven, and then to the new PDS.

b. The TDY location and then to the designated place or safe haven, and then to the new PDS.

c. The designated place or safe haven and then to the TDY location, and then to the new PDS.

d. The authorized processing location, and then to the designated place or safe haven, and then to the HOS, HOR, or PLEAD, as applicable.

2. Travel allowances cannot be paid for round-trip travel between a TDY location and a designated place or safe haven.

B. Service Member Ordered to a PDS in the CONUS Where Dependent Travel is Delayed or Restricted by an Ordered Evacuation or Natural Disaster

1. The Services may request the designation of geographic areas within the CONUS as “non-concurrent travel application areas” when evacuations or major disasters occur, subject to approval by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Management and Reserve Affairs (ASD(M&RA)). This authority is used when military installations or the surrounding geographic areas infrastructure cannot support the dependent at the duty location (see [DoDI 1315.18](#) (Military Personnel Assignments)). Service M&RAs must request non-concurrent travel restriction authority through the Joint Chiefs of Staff or J1 for further coordination with the Services concerned, including Coast Guard, before submitting a recommendation to the ASD(M&RA) for concurrence, approval, and adjudication. Non-DoD Services are not subject to the DoDI, but should coordinate their policies with ASD(M&RA) for uniformity among Service members. See Section 0509 and par. 051202 when the Service member travels on a PCS order from the old PDS via the dependent’s designated place before reporting to the new PDS.

2. When the dependent travels on a PCS order en route to the new PDS that is within the designated non-concurrent travel area, and a concurrent travel restriction is imposed on travel to the new PDS, the dependent enters into an “awaiting further transportation” status. The Service member selects an “awaiting further transportation” location for the dependent. Dependent travel and transportation allowances at the “awaiting further transportation” location are the standard travel and transportation allowances specified in Chapter 2. PCS allowances from the “awaiting further transportation” location to a designated place or the new PDS are authorized.

3. Designation of an area in the CONUS as a “non-concurrent travel application area.” Upon this designation of an area in the CONUS, dependent travel to locations within the area is not authorized at Government expense until authorized or approved by the Installation Commander or designee. The Service member’s new commanding officer may authorize or approve additional travel time when appropriate according to Service policy. Section 0509 and par. 051202 are not applicable when the designated place has not been declared.

4. Delayed Dependent Travel between PDSs in the CONUS

a. PCS Order. The Service member’s PCS order must state that dependent travel to the new PDS must be authorized or approved by the Installation Commander or designee before travel may begin. Once the Installation Commander or designee authorizes or approves the dependent travel, the PCS order must be modified or amended to reflect the change.

b. Delay Anticipated to Be for Less than 20 Weeks from the Service Member’s Reporting Date. When the anticipated dependent travel delay is less than 20 weeks from the Service member’s reporting date, the dependent is expected to remain at the old PDS and moves to any other location at Government expense are not authorized.

c. Delay Anticipated to Be for 20 or More Weeks from the Member’s Reporting Date. When the authority designated through the Secretarial Process denies dependent travel for 20 or more weeks from the Service member’s reporting date, the dependent is authorized to move from the old PDS to an authorized designated place. The PCS order must be modified to reflect the authorized designated place. A non-foreign designated place OCONUS may be authorized through the Secretarial Process when both of the following occur:

- (1) The domicile of the Service member or spouse before entering active duty, or

marriage to the Service member, was at the non-foreign location OCONUS requested as the designated place.

(2) That non-foreign location OCONUS continues to be the Service member's or spouse's domicile.

5. Delayed Dependent Travel from a PDS OCONUS to a PDS in the CONUS. When the old PDS is OCONUS and dependent travel is delayed, regardless of the duration, the dependent is authorized to move from the old PDS OCONUS to an authorized designated place in the CONUS. A non-foreign designated place OCONUS may be authorized by the Installation Commander when the domicile of the Service member or spouse before entering active duty (or marriage to the Service member) was at the non-foreign location OCONUS and that non-foreign location OCONUS continues to be the Service member's or spouse's domicile. The PCS order must state that dependent travel to the new PDS in the CONUS is not authorized until the Installation Commander or designee authorizes or approves further travel. When travel to the new PDS is authorized or approved, the PCS order must be modified or amended.

6. Delayed Dependent Travel within a Designated Non-concurrent Travel Area. This subparagraph applies when the old and new PDSs in the CONUS are non-concurrent dependent travel locations due to an ordered evacuation or natural disaster.

a. Delay Anticipated to Be for Less than 20 Weeks from the Service Member's Reporting Date. When the anticipated dependent travel delay is less than 20 weeks from the Service member's reporting date, dependent travel to any other location at Government expense is not authorized.

b. Delay Anticipated to Be for 20 or More Weeks from the Service Member's Reporting Date. When the Secretarial Process denies dependent travel for 20 or more weeks from the Service member's reporting date, the dependent is authorized travel from the old PDS to an authorized designated place. The PCS order must reflect the authorized designated place. A non-foreign designated place OCONUS may be authorized through the Secretarial Process when both of the following occur:

(1) The domicile of the Service member or spouse before entering active duty, or marriage to the Service member, was at that non-foreign location OCONUS requested as the designated place.

(2) That non-foreign location OCONUS continues to be the Service member's or spouse's domicile.

7. Dependent Travels to an Alternate Location other than the Authorized Designated Non-concurrent Travel Area in the CONUS

a. When a dependent travels (separately or as a family) to a location not authorized or before an amended or modified PCS order is issued, then he or she can be reimbursed for travel and transportation only when a PCS order is issued that authorizes the dependent's travel to the new PDS. This applies when the dependent travels from any of the following:

(1) the United States or a non-foreign PDS OCONUS from which the Service member is ordered when an expected delay is less than 20 weeks from the Service member's reporting date.

(2) the foreign PDS OCONUS from which the Service member is ordered, to a

location other than the designated place when an expected delay is less than 20 weeks from the Service member's reporting date. A non-foreign designated place OCONUS may be authorized through the Secretarial Process when the domicile of the Service member or spouse before entering active duty (or marriage to the Service member) was at the non-foreign location OCONUS requested as the designated place and that domicile has not changed.

b. When a dependent travels (separately or as a family) to a location other than the designated place before going to the PDS when an expected delay is 20 or more weeks from the Service member's reporting date, then he or she is authorized travel and transportation allowances, limited to the Government's travel and transportation costs directly from the last place the dependent was moved at Government expense to the new PDS.

(1) A non-foreign designated place OCONUS may be authorized through the Secretarial Process when the domicile of the Service member or spouse before entering active duty (or marriage to the Service member) was at a non-foreign location OCONUS requested as the designated place and the domicile has not changed.

(2) Section 0509 and par. 051202 do not apply when the dependent's authorized designated place is unknown. Excess travel costs involving the dependent-selected location are the Service member's financial responsibility.

C. Travel and Transportation for a Dependent Relocating for Personal Safety. The Service member's spouse or a dependent child's parent or court-appointed guardian may request relocation for personal safety and may be authorized travel and transportation allowances under this paragraph.

1. Definitions

a. Dependent Child

(1) Dependent or acquired dependent as defined in Appendix A.

(2) A Service member's unmarried child who was transported to the Service member's PDS at Government expense and who, due to age, graduation, or termination of enrollment in an institution of higher education, would otherwise cease to be the Service member's dependent while the Service member was serving at that location.

b. Dependent Abuse Offense (10 U.S.C. §1059(c)). A "dependent abuse offense" is a criminal conduct by a Service member on active duty for 31 or more days that involves abuse of the spouse or dependent child. This criminal offense is specified in regulation prescribed by the Secretary of Defense under 10 U.S.C. §1059(k).

2. Relocation may be authorized if the Service-designated official determines that:

a. The Service member has committed a dependent abuse offense against a Service member's dependent.

b. A safety plan and counseling have been provided to the dependent.

c. The dependent's safety is at risk.

d. Dependent relocation is advisable.

e. Dependent relocation is in the Government's best interest and that of the Service member or dependent.

3. Allowances

a. Transportation for the Service member's dependent, baggage, and HHG may be authorized from the PDS to the designated relocation site in the United States, or its possessions, or if the dependent is a foreign national to the dependent's native country when a PCS order has not been issued, or when it has been issued, but cannot be used for this transportation.

(1) Transportation in-kind, transportation reimbursement, or MALT Plus, is authorized for the dependent.

(2) Transportation of HHG in NTS to the designated relocation site may be authorized.

b. If the Service member's PDS is OCONUS, transportation may be authorized for one POV that is owned or leased by the Service member or dependent and is for the Service member's dependent's personal use.

c. HHG or POV transportation may be authorized only if the Service member's written agreement, or an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, grants HHG or POV possession to the Service member's spouse or dependent.

4. Reimbursement. All monetary payments, except DLA—which is not authorized for dependents moving for personal safety—are paid directly to the dependent instead of to the Service member [\(37 U.S.C. §476\(h\)\(4\)\(A\)\)](#).

051206. Limited PCS Allowances for a Selected Reserve Member

A. Eligibility. A Service member who is filling a vacancy in a Selected Reserve unit at a duty location that is more than 150 miles from his or her primary residence may be eligible for limited PCS allowances. Additionally, to be eligible for the limited PCS allowances, the Service member must:

1. Have been involuntarily separated under other than adverse conditions, as defined by the Secretary concerned, that occurred in all of the following time frames:

a. Between 1 October 2012 and 31 December 2018.

b. During the 3 years preceding the current PCS.

c. While assigned to a Selective Reserve unit adversely affected by force structure reductions 1 October 2012 through 31 December 2018.

2. Be filling a vacancy in a Selected Reserve unit with a critical manpower shortage or be qualified in a skill designated as critically short by the Secretary concerned.

B. Allowances. All PCS travel and transportation allowances in this paragraph may be provided to a Service member only once and are funded by the Selected Reserve unit filling the vacancy.

1. Standard PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized for the Service member and his or her dependent, including HHG transportation and SIT. A funds advance may be made for these allowances.
2. There is no authorization for DLA, TLE, or POV shipment or storage.

051207. Indeterminate Temporary Duty (ITDY)

A. Eligibility. A Service member and a dependent may be eligible for travel allowances when the Service member is traveling in connection with an indeterminate TDY (ITDY). Only a Service headquarters can authorize or approve an ITDY.

B. Allowances. A Service member at the ITDY location receives allowances as specified in Section 0312.

1. General Allowances

- a. DLA is payable to a Service member when a dependent relocates under an ITDY order. See Section 0505 for DLA specifics.
- b. Dependent transportation is authorized under this paragraph the same as for PCS.
- c. The MALT as specified in par. 050203 applies unless the dependent accompanies the Service member to the TDY location traveling in the same POV. If the dependent travels as a passenger, no MALT is payable for the dependent since the Service member receives PCS mileage.
- d. HHG Transportation. See par. 031201 for HHG transportation.

2. Travel to or from the Old PDS or Alternate Place En Route to the ITDY Location. A Service member may be authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances to accompany a dependent to the alternate place from the old PDS. The Service member's travel must be determined through the Secretarial Process as necessary to assist the dependent and not for personal convenience. The Service member may travel to the dependent's alternate place while en route to an ITDY location when authorized through the Secretarial Process and only to help the dependent move from one location to another when the move is, or was, at Government expense.

a. When authorized, the Service member may accompany the dependent to the alternate place while en route to the ITDY location, or as a separate PCS round trip between the old PDS and alternate place at Government expense before departing on the ITDY order ([B-199354, July 1, 1981](#)).

b. Travel and transportation allowances are not authorized for travel before the official written ITDY order is issued. Government-funded, round-trip transportation is not authorized between the ITDY location and the alternate place to help a dependent relocate.

3. Service Member Returns to Old PDS or Travels Via Old PDS En Route to the New PDS

a. The Service member is authorized PCS travel and transportation allowances from the ITDY location via one of the following:

(1) The alternate place where the dependent was moved at Government expense, en route to the old PDS, or en route to the new PDS.

(2) The old PDS, to the alternate place where the dependent was moved at Government expense, and to the new PDS. Return to the old PDS before travel to the new PDS via the alternate place must be stated in the Service member's order *or* authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

b. It must be determined through the Secretarial Process that it is necessary for the Service member to assist the dependent in relocating to the PDS and not for personal convenience, such as a visit. Arranging an HHG or POV shipment is not an authorized reason.

c. Dependent travel reimbursement is limited to travel directly from the alternate location to either the old PDS or the new PDS.

d. If the dependent was not relocated to an alternate place and stayed at the PDS from which the Service member departed on ITDY, the Service member receives PCS travel and transportation allowances from the ITDY location via the old PDS to the new PDS, if the new PDS is known.

e. The Service member's PCS travel and transportation allowances between the ITDY location and alternate place or previous PDS where the dependent is located is limited to the Government's constructed cost. POV travel is not usually authorized to the alternate location or previous PDS from the ITDY location.

f. Travel and transportation reimbursement is not authorized when the Service member reports to the new PDS on a subsequent PCS travel order before accompanying the dependent. The Service member is financially responsible for the travel and transportation expenses to the alternate place or previous PDS to accompany the dependent.

4. Service Member Returns to the Old PDS

a. When the ITDY ends, and the Service member receives an order to return to the old PDS, he or she may travel to where the dependent was last moved at Government expense to assist with dependent travel and transportation en route to the old PDS.

b. Return transportation from the CONUS to a PDS OCONUS must not be authorized or approved unless at least 12 months remain in the Service member's tour of duty at that PDS on the later of the following dates:

(1) Day the dependent is scheduled to arrive at that PDS.

(2) Day the dependent actually arrives at that PDS.

(3) Day when command sponsorship is granted again.

5. Dependent Travel

a. Dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances to an alternate place at Government expense, as specified in Table 5-34, are for the dependent to establish a permanent residence during the Service member's ITDY. Such travel may be authorized at Government expense according to

Agency or Service regulations when one of the following apply:

(1) The Service member is on an ITDY order.

(2) The Service member's TDY order does not provide for return to the PDS and either the TDY is expected to be for 20 or more weeks at any one location (except as in par. 010206) or the TDY order does not specify or imply any limit to the period of absence from the PDS.

b. When a dependent is moved at Government expense to the ITDY location or other alternate place and the Service member receives a PCS order at the ITDY location, dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized for travel to the new PDS, limited to the cost from the ITDY location or alternate place to the new PDS.

Table 5-34. Dependent PCS Allowances While Service Member Is on ITDY			
PDS Location	ITDY Location	Dependent Allowances	
1	CONUS	Dependent PCS travel and transportation at Government expense is authorized to any location, limited to the cost from the PDS to the ITDY location.	
2	CONUS or OCONUS	Dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances are authorized to the old PDS if the Service member is returned to the old PDS from the ITDY.	
3	CONUS OCONUS	<p>Dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances must be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. For travel to a location OCONUS, the Service member must have at least 12 months remaining in the tour of duty at the TDY location OCONUS on the date the dependent is scheduled to arrive, or actually arrives, OCONUS.</p> <p>When authorized or approved, transportation may be authorized from the PDS to the ITDY location or either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A location in the CONUS. b. A non-foreign location OCONUS if it is the Service member's HOR, PLEAD, or legal residence before entering active duty or was the spouse's legal residence at the time of marriage. 	
4	OCONUS	Dependent PCS travel and transportation at Government expense is authorized to any location, limited to the cost from the PDS to the ITDY location. Dependent travel to an alternate location in the CONUS may be authorized through the Secretarial Process with no cost limitation if it is in the Government's best interest.	
5	OCONUS	CONUS or OCONUS	The Service member must have at least 12 months remaining in his or her tour OCONUS when the dependent is scheduled to or actually arrives OCONUS if the Service member is returned to the old PDS from the ITDY.
6	OCONUS	CONUS	Dependent PCS travel and transportation allowances may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process to the ITDY location, or other alternate location, limited to the cost from the PDS to the ITDY location.

CHAPTER 5: PERMANENT DUTY TRAVEL (PDT)

PART E: PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE ON PDT (SERVICE MEMBERS)

0529 Shipment of a POV in the CONUS

052901. Shipment of a POV at Government Expense

A. Eligibility. A POV may be transported within CONUS, when authorized, when an order has been received for either of the following:

1. An authorized change in ship's home port, or
2. A PCS between CONUS permanent duty stations (PDSs) and the Service member is physically unable to drive or has insufficient time to drive and report to the PDS as ordered. A dependent's inability to drive does not satisfy this criteria.

B. Allowances. See par. 053001.

052902. Shipment of a POV by the Service Member

A. Eligibility. A Service member with dependents, who are relocating due to PCS orders in CONUS, may be authorized to transport a privately owned vehicle (POV). A Service member is not authorized reimbursement to ship a POV if he or she has no dependents or has dependents who are either ineligible for transportation at Government expense or are not being relocated as a result of the Service member's permanent change of station (PCS).

B. Allowances. Reimbursement for shipping for one POV may be authorized in the CONUS under the circumstances specified in Table 5-63. See [Computation Examples](#).

Table 5-63. Shipment of a POV by the Service Member	
1	A Service member with eligible dependent are relocating between PDSs in the CONUS and must meet all of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. The dependent is eligible for transportation at Government expense and relocates with the Service member.b. The Service member or his or her eligible dependent owns more than one POV that must be relocated.c. The Service member and all of his or her dependents travel at one time in one POV.
2	The Government's transportation cost to ship the second POV is limited to the remainder of the monetary allowance in lieu of transportation (MALT) plus flat per diem (MALT Plus) for driving two POVs to the new PDS.
3	The Service member is financially responsible for all excess costs and additional expenses associated with shipping the second POV.
4	MALT and cost reimbursement are separately authorized for the POV being driven.

1. Limitations. A Service member who is authorized to ship a POV is ineligible for any of the following allowances:

- a. Commercial travel at Government expense for the Service member or dependent.
- b. Government-procured transportation (as the Service member must self- obtain.
- c. Reimbursement for TDY mileage or MALT to drop off or pick up the POV.
- d. POV storage at Government expense instead of POV transportation.

e. Transportation of a POV from the location in the CONUS where the POV was left while the Service member was stationed overseas to a new PDS in the CONUS unless it was stored at Government expense because it could not be transported to the PDS outside of the CONUS (OCONUS).

2. A Service member who drives one vehicle and ships his or her second vehicle must receive authorization or approval through the Secretarial Process to drive any additional vehicles.

0530 Shipment of a POV OCONUS

053001. Authorized Shipment of a POV at Government Expense

A. Eligibility. A Service member on a PCS order to or from a PDS OCONUS is authorized to ship one POV unless restricted by the AO or Service regulations.

B. Allowances. POV transportation allowances are discretionary. Transportation of a POV may be prohibited or suspended when the Secretary concerned or a higher authority determines it necessary for national interest, or as the other country's government directs.

1. Location Points Authorized for POV Transportation. POV shipment may be authorized even if the POV can be driven between PDSs OCONUS. The Service member or a dependent may be authorized POV transportation for his or her use when either a change in a ship's home port is authorized or the Service member is ordered on a PCS between any of the following locations:

- a. From a PDS in the CONUS to a PDS OCONUS.
- b. Between two PDSs OCONUS.
- c. From a PDS OCONUS to a PDS in the CONUS.

1	Authorized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Government transportation. b. Personally procured transportation only when the Service member has not transported a POV at Government expense on the current PCS order and the POV was shipped based on erroneous advice of a Government representative. The reimbursement is limited to what the transportation would have cost had the POV been transported by the Government. c. Commercial transportation. d. Car ferry. See par. 050202-D.
2	Not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transportation by air.

Authorized	b. Personally procured transportation unless the POV was shipped based on erroneous advice of a Government representative designated to provide POV shipment counseling, such as a Transportation Officer.
------------	--

Note: Reimbursement for some transportation costs are authorized to transport a POV in accordance with Section 0531 when a Service member is reported as ill, injured, absent for a period of 30 or more days in a missing status, or dead.

2. Excess POV Transportation Costs. An authorized POV shipment may not weigh more than 20 measurement tons.

a. A Service member whose POV exceeds the weight limit must sign an agreement to pay the excess transportation costs. When the excess POV weight is due to an oversized POV used for medical reasons, obtain authorization or approval for the extra cost through the Secretarial Process.

b. Two Service members married to each other who both receive PCS orders may ship two POVs or combine their 20-measurement-ton limitation and ship one large POV at Government expense, limited to the total cost the Government would have paid to ship two POVs.

3. Port or Vehicle-Processing Center (VPC) Used. The Service concerned designates the ports or VPCs used. In the absence of a designation, the port or VPC serving the origin point and the port or VPC serving the new PDS, Point of Debarkation (POD) and any port in between the old and new PDS are the authorized loading and unloading points for a POV.

a. From Old to New PDS. When POV transportation is authorized, one POV NTE 20 measurement tons may be transported from the POV port/VPC serving the old PDS or a POV port/VPC serving the passenger POD or any POV port/VPC in between the old and new PDS to the:

(1) POV unloading port/VPC serving the new PDS;

(2) POV unloading port/VPC serving another authorized place

(3) New PDS if authorized/approved by the Secretarial Process for locations requiring approval; or

b. The home of record (HOR) or place last entered active duty (PLEAD) is considered the old PDS for POV transportation to the first PDS, to the POV unloading port, or VPC serving the first PDS.

c. The HOR, PLEAD, or authorized HOS is considered the new PDS for POV transportation upon separation or retirement.

d. A POV may be shipped between ports or VPCs other than those designated by the Service concerned on the condition that the Service member reimburses the Government for all excess costs involved.

(1) Alternate ports or VPCs OCONUS should be in the same country as the designated port or VPC.

(2) Alternate ports or VPCs in a different country must be authorized or approved

through the Secretarial Process. A Service member is not required to go through the Secretarial Process when he or she selects an alternate port in the CONUS to ship a POV, even if the primary port or VPC is OCONUS.

e. A POV shipped from a port or VPC OCONUS to the designated port or VPC in the CONUS may be reshipped to another port or VPC in the CONUS if all of the following occur:

- (1) The reshipment is authorized through the Secretarial Process.
- (2) The PCS order is amended or modified before the Service member takes delivery of the POV at the designated unloading port or VPC.
- (3) The Service member agrees to reimburse the Government for the reshipment cost.
- (4) Direct ocean service is not available from the designated POV loading port or VPC to the designated POV unloading port or to the VPC in a reasonable amount of time after POV delivery.

4. Unit Moves. A Service member who is on a PCS order to, from, or between PDSs OCONUS due to a unit move may be provided POV transportation from the unit's old PDS to the designated POV loading port or VPC and from the designated POV unloading port or VPC to the new PDS.

5. Travel Hazards. A Service member who is on a PCS order to, from, or between PDSs OCONUS may be provided POV transportation between the PDS OCONUS and the port OCONUS or VPC if authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process due to one of the following reasons:

- (1) Travel hazards exist between the port or VPC and the PDS.
- (2) The Service member is physically unable to drive between the port or VPC and the PDS.
- (3) The conditions of the Service member's assignment or PCS order justify overland travel as a prudent alternative.

6. Allowance for POV Delivery Pick up or Drop Off. A Service member who is authorized POV transportation when ordered on a PCS is also authorized reimbursement to deliver or pick up the POV from the designated loading and unloading ports or VPC.

a. A Service member whose POV pick-up or POV delivery is a separate trip from his or her en route PCS travel is authorized round-trip transportation at the automobile mileage rate from the old PDS to the designated loading port or VPC and from the unloading port or VPC to the new PDS. PCS travel time is allowed and computed for the round trips to deliver and pick up the POV as specified in par. 050205.

b. A Service member and his or her dependent who pick up or deliver a POV concurrently with PCS travel are authorized the following when the PCS does not involve a TDY en route:

(1) PCS allowances for direct travel from the old PDS to the designated POV loading port or VPC.

(2) Reimbursement for transportation from the POV loading port or VPC to the passenger port.

(3) PCS allowances for travel from the old PDS to the passenger port for the Service member and his or her dependent, from the location where the dependent is dropped off, and from the passenger port to the designated POV loading port or VPC for the Service member. Reimbursement for the Service member to return to the passenger port is not authorized.

(4) PCS allowances for direct travel from the passenger port to the designated POV unloading port or VPC and then to the new PDS.

c. A Service member who has a TDY en route with a PCS and who delivers a POV to a designated POV port or VPC is authorized all of the following:

(1) A MALT for the official distance from the old PDS to the TDY en route location plus per diem.

(2) A MALT for the official distance from the TDY location to the designated POV port or VPC plus per diem.

(3) PCS allowances for direct travel from the designated POV port or VPC to the passenger port.

d. A dependent who delivers the POV or accompanies a Service member who is delivering a POV is authorized the same allowances as when a dependent joins or accompanies the Service member during TDY en route.

e. When a dependent picks up the POV from the designated POV port or VPC without traveling to the TDY en route location, PCS allowances are authorized for direct travel from the passenger port to the designated POV unloading port or VPC, then to the new PDS.

7. Responsibility for POV after Delivery. The Government's responsibility begins when the POV is accepted for transportation and continues until the POV is delivered either to the Service member at the destination or to a commercial warehouse. A POV that is not claimed within a reasonable time after notification of arrival is provided, as determined by the port commander, may be placed in commercial storage at the Service member's expense.

8. Transporting a POV before a PCS Order Is Issued. An eligible Service member may transport a POV before a PCS order is issued when all of the following criteria are met:

a. The PCS AO or designated representative provides a supporting statement that he or she advised the Service member ahead of time that the PCS order would be issued.

(1) The time between when the Service member is advised that the PCS order *will be* issued and when the actual PCS order *is* issued must be a relatively short period.

(2) General information provided to the Service member, such as the eventual release from active duty, retirement eligibility, or the expected rotation date from duty OCONUS, does

not constitute advice that a PCS order will be issued.

b. The Service member agrees in writing to reimburse the Government for the entire cost of transporting the POV if a PCS order is not issued *or* if the PCS order does not authorize transportation of a POV once it is issued.

c. The Service member agrees to pay any additional costs for reshipping the POV to another port due to a change in the PDS from the PDS named in the PCS AO's supporting statement.

9. Transporting a POV and Dependent Does not Travel OCONUS. A Service member with a dependent who transports a POV to the PDS OCONUS anticipating that the dependent will join him or her may be authorized or approved the advance return transportation of the POV through the Secretarial Process when circumstances beyond the Service member's control prevent the dependent's transportation. It must be in the best interest of the Service member, the dependent, and the Government. If advance return of the POV is approved, the Service member has no further POV transportation authority on the PCS order from that PDS.

10. Disciplinary Action Taken Against Service Member OCONUS. A Service member stationed OCONUS who has disciplinary action taken against him or her, is discharged under other than honorable conditions, or sentenced to confinement with or without discharge when no dependent travel is involved is authorized POV transportation to the designated POV unloading port or VPC of the Service member's HOR or PLEAD.

11. Reassignment from Accompanied PDS OCONUS to Unaccompanied PDS OCONUS before POV Is Transported. When a Service member is on a PCS order from a PDS in the CONUS to a PDS OCONUS where dependents and a POV are authorized, and is reassigned after arriving at the new PDS to a PDS OCONUS where dependents and a POV are not authorized, then the POV cannot be shipped to the newly assigned PDS. If the Service member delivered a POV to a loading port or VPC in the CONUS for shipment to a PDS OCONUS and the POV has not already shipped, then he or she may be authorized transportation to pick up the POV from the unloading port or VPC that ordinarily serves the CONUS designated place.

Table 5-65. Factors Affecting POV Transportation OCONUS	
If...	Then...
1 a POV is transported by the Government to the wrong place,	the POV must be reshipped, or transferred from one ship (or other form of transportation) to another and transported, to the proper destination at Government expense.
2 a Service member authorized to transport his or her POV at Government expense chooses not to do so,	he or she may select the greater of the following options upon assignment to a new PDS where a POV is authorized: a. Transportation of the POV from the PDS where the Service member chose to leave the POV to the POV unloading port or VPC of the newly assigned PDS. b. Transportation of a POV from the Service member's current PDS to the POV unloading port or VPC of the newly assigned PDS.
3 an eligible Service member transports a POV due to a PCS order and that order is later amended, modified, canceled, or revoked,	he or she may have the POV reshipped at Government expense. This includes having his or her POV returned to the old PDS.

Table 5-65. Factors Affecting POV Transportation OCONUS		
If...	Then...	
4	a Service member divorces or has his or her marriage annulled while stationed OCONUS,	the Service member or previously command-sponsored dependent may be authorized transportation allowances for a POV. See par. 053402.
5	an eligible Service member is separating from the Service or being relieved from active duty,	he or she must turn in his or her POV to the designated POV loading port for transportation before the 181st day from his or her separation or relief from active duty. An extension for a specific additional time period may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process if POV transportation within the initial time period would create a hardship for the Service member. See par. 051002 for restrictions to time limitations.
6	an eligible Service member retires or is placed on the Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL), discharged with severance or separation pay, or involuntarily released from active duty with readjustment or separation pay,	he or she must turn in his or her POV to the designated POV loading port for transportation within 1 year following his or her active service termination. An extension for up to 1 year may be approved through the Secretarial Process when a Service member is undergoing hospitalization, medical treatment, education, training, or other justifiable situations. See par. 051003 for restrictions to time limitations.
7	an eligible Service member is authorized to transport a POV on a PCS order,	he or she may ship the POV any time while the PCS order remains in effect. The POV must be shipped before the receipt of another PCS order. The POV transportation must be related to the Service member's PCS rather than for personal reasons.

053002. POV Transportation when Transportation to the PDS OCONUS is not Authorized

A. Reasons a POV is not Transported to the PDS OCONUS. A POV may not be transported to a PDS OCONUS under any of the following reasons:

1. POV transportation is not permitted to the new PDS.
2. The Service member serves a dependent-restricted or unaccompanied tour and he or she elects not to have a POV transported to the new PDS.
3. The Service member elects not to have a POV transported to the new PDS when concurrent travel of a dependent has been denied and the dependent has moved to a designated place.

B. Situation Authorizing Transportation of One POV. When a POV is not transported due to one of the reasons in 053002.A, but is required for the Service member's or dependent's use, the Service member is authorized transportation of one POV to a destination other than the new PDS. The transportation is from the designated POV loading port or VPC ordinarily serving the Service member's old PDS to the designated POV unloading port or VPC ordinarily serving one of the following locations:

1. Any place in the CONUS that the Service member designates, if the old PDS is OCONUS.
2. Alaska, Hawaii, or any U.S. territory or possession where dependent transportation is

authorized.

3. Any location OCONUS where dependent transportation is authorized when the Service member is on an accompanied tour immediately after completing the dependent-restricted tour or a tour under unusually arduous sea duty, and the Service member has sufficient time in service remaining to complete the dependent-restricted tour and the tour immediately thereafter.

4. A location OCONUS that has been justified under unusual conditions or circumstances and authorized or approved by the Secretary concerned. This authority may not be delegated below the Service headquarters that directs dependent travel and transportation policy and procedures. For the Armed Forces, the Secretary concerned may only authorize a location OCONUS to return a foreign-born dependent to the spouse's native country in accordance with [DoDI 1315.18](#) (Military Personnel Assignments). The Commandant of the Coast Guard (CG-13) may make an exception for a Coast Guard member.

C. Subsequent Transportation

1. When a Service member is on a dependent-restricted tour or an unaccompanied tour at a PDS OCONUS and receives command sponsorship of a dependent at the PDS, he or she is authorized transportation of one POV. Transportation is from the POV loading port, or VPC serving the location where a dependent was previously moved at Government expense, to the POV unloading port or VPC serving the Service member's PDS.

2. Transportation of one POV is authorized when a Service member is ordered on a PCS to a PDS where a POV transportation is permitted, or where dependent transportation is authorized. The transportation is authorized from the POV loading port or VPC serving the place where a POV was shipped as specified in par. 053002-A to the POV unloading port or VPC serving the Service member's new PDS.

053003. Replacement POV Shipment

A. Authorization. When the POV that was transported to an area OCONUS at Government expense is no longer adequate for the Service member's transportation needs, a replacement POV may be authorized through the Secretarial Process. A POV may be replaced if authorized and only if one of the following conditions exists:

1. The POV has deteriorated due to severe climatic conditions.
2. The POV was lost through fire, theft, or similar cases.
3. The POV has worn out due to age and normal deterioration and the Service member is on consecutive tours of duty OCONUS (B-212338, December 27, 1983).

B. Limitation. A Service member may transport only one replacement POV during any 4-year period when the POV being transported replaces a POV that is worn out due to age and normal deterioration.

053004. POV Purchased in a Non-Foreign Area OCONUS

POV transportation is not authorized when a Service member purchases a POV in a non-foreign area

OCONUS and is not permanently assigned in that non-foreign area OCONUS at the time of the purchase. A Service member may be authorized POV transportation when the POV is purchased in a non-foreign OCONUS area if the POV is used by the Service member or his or her dependent at the PDS OCONUS or to an alternate transportation port and it is authorized through the Secretarial Process.

0531 POV Shipment and Storage when Service Member Reported as Ill, Injured, Absent for a Period of 30 or More Days in a Missing Status, or Dead

A. Eligibility. A Service member on active duty is authorized POV transportation when he or she is:

1. Injured or ill and the Service concerned accepts a statement by a medical authority that hospitalization or treatment is anticipated for 140 or more days.
2. Absent for a period of 30 or more days in a missing status.
3. Officially reported as dead.

B. Allowances

1. Transportation. The AO may authorize transportation for two POVs. The destination must be one of the following:

- a. The Service member's HOR.
- b. The dependent's residence.
- c. Location of the next of kin, or person authorized to receive custody of the Service member's personal items.
- d. A place or places as determined by Service regulations.

2. Limitations

- a. The 20-measurement-ton restriction does not apply to this paragraph.
- b. POVs may be driven by the dependent, next of kin, or any person authorized to receive custody of the Service member's personal items. Both POVs must be driven to the same destination.

(1) Reimbursement is authorized for road, bridge, and tunnel tolls; fuel; oil; parking fees; and ferry fares.

(2) A mileage reimbursement is not authorized.

c. Arranged transportation must be to the same authorized destination.

d. When POV transportation is personally procured, the total reimbursement is limited to

what it would have cost the Government to transport and store the POVs. Reimbursement is also limited to the cost of over-water and overland transportation between the authorized points or between the actual locations where the POV is transported, whichever is less.

e. A rental car is authorized when POVs are transported at Government expense and do not arrive at the authorized destination by the designated delivery date. Reimbursement for a rental car is limited to \$30 per day and a maximum of 7 days. If two POVs are transported at Government expense, then no rental car reimbursement is authorized unless *both* POVs do not arrive at the authorized destination by the designated delivery date.

3. Storage

a. POVs transported at Government expense for a Service member under this paragraph may be placed in non-temporary storage (NTS) at Government expense when the person authorized to receive custody of the POVs is unknown, subject to litigation, or known but not located or notified to take custody of the POVs. Storage is authorized until proper disposition can be made.

b. Storage in transit (SIT) may be authorized or approved for one or both of the POVs to the nearest available storage facility provided the POVs are turned over for transportation within the time limitations in Table 5-49. In this circumstance, the Service member's POVs are not restricted to the maximum standard size usually allowed by the military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) storage contract. SIT of 181 or more days becomes the financial responsibility of the person to whom the POV shipment is being made.

4. Subsequent POV Transportation. One or both POVs, transported at Government expense when a Service member is reported dead, ill, injured, or absent for a period of 30 or more days in a missing status, may be transported again if either of the following occur:

a. The status of the Service member changes within these same categories.

b. The Service member is officially reported as absent for a period of more than 1 year in a missing status. The additional move must be approved through the Secretarial Process.

0532 POV Storage

A. Eligibility

1. Storage for one POV may be authorized if a Service member is:

a. Ordered to a foreign or non-foreign PDS OCONUS where POV transportation is not permitted due to the country, area, U.S. laws, regulations, other restrictions, or the extensive modification of the POV required as a condition of entry.

b. Sent on a TDY in support of a contingency operation for more than 30 days.

c. Sent on a TDY in support of humanitarian assistance or other emergency operations as declared by an Executive Order or by the administering Secretary. In this circumstance, POV storage must be authorized through the Secretarial Process.

d. Authorized POV transportation due to his or her ship's home port change when 31 or

more days are between the ship's departure from the old home port and its arrival at the new home port.

e. Authorized a POV due to a unit PCS and the unit is deployed 31 days or more en route.

2. A Service member is eligible for POV storage if a PCS order, a contingency operation's TDY order, or the start of an in-place consecutive overseas tour (IPCOT) has an effective date on or after April 1, 1997.

Note: POV storage when transportation is authorized is not allowed.

B. Allowances. POV storage is instead of POV shipment both to and from the foreign PDS OCONUS to which POV shipment is prohibited.

1. A Service member who is authorized POV storage:

a. Is not authorized POV shipment from his or her foreign location OCONUS when he or she performs a subsequent PCS.

b. Can ship the stored POV to a subsequent foreign PDS OCONUS if the Service member performs a consecutive overseas tour (COT) and POV transportation is permitted to the PDS OCONUS.

c. Cannot continue to store the POV at Government expense while shipping another POV to the subsequent PDS OCONUS.

d. Cannot ship a POV that is removed from storage before departing the PDS OCONUS on a PCS order or beginning an IPCOT.

e. Can be authorized shipment of a POV removed from storage upon a COT or IPCOT when performing a PCS after the COT or IPCOT is completed.

2. A POV that is eligible for storage must adhere to the maximum size restrictions of the SDDC storage contract. A Service member is financially responsible for all excess storage costs resulting from a vehicle's excess size. These costs are collected in accordance with the Service regulations unless one of the criteria below is met:

a. An oversized POV may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process if it is required by the Service member or his or her dependents for medical reasons.

b. If a Service member is married to a Service member and both Service members are each authorized to store one POV, they may store one oversized vehicle instead of storing two POVs. The cost for the storage of one oversized POV is limited to what the Government would have paid for the storage of two standard size POVs.

3. The Services may designate, through the Secretarial Process, POV storage facilities.

a. If Government storage is available, then a Service member may personally arrange POV storage at either the Service-designated facility or a commercial storage facility other than the Service-designated facility. A Service member may be reimbursed for travel to and from a commercial

storage facility, limited to the cost of travel to a Service-designated storage facility. Reimbursement is for the actual storage cost and limited to what it would have cost the Government to store the POV.

b. Storage in a private residence, garage, or on a private lot does not constitute a commercial facility. Reimbursement is not authorized for any costs associated with storage in a non-commercial storage facility, which includes transportation costs to or from the storage facility.

c. The actual cost of storage is reimbursable if Government storage is neither available nor designated, or if the Transportation Officer instructed the Service member to store the POV at personal expense.

4. The Service may elect to transport the POV to and from the storage location.

a. If Government-procured transportation is available and the Service member chooses to personally arrange transportation, then he or she is limited to the Government's constructed-transportation cost. The Government's constructed-transportation cost is compared to the total of the following two costs:

(1) The Service member's actual transportation cost to and from the storage facility.

(2) The automobile mileage rate for the official round-trip distance to and from the storage facility, if the POV is driven

b. If Government-procured transportation is not available or the Service member is instructed by the Transportation Officer to personally arrange POV transportation, then he or she is reimbursed the actual cost of transportation. If the POV is driven, reimbursement is at the automobile mileage rate for the official round-trip distance to and from the storage facility.

c. If the Service member is traveling to or from OCONUS, and drops off or picks up the POV at the storage facility en route to his or her destination, then he or she is reimbursed for one-way transportation at the automobile mileage rate between the designated storage facility and the authorized location (such as the PDS or VPC or port) limited to the Government's constructed cost of transporting the POV.

5. An eligible Service member who delivers his or her POV to the storage facility concurrently with PCS travel (with no TDY en route) is authorized both of the following PCS allowances:

a. Direct travel from the old PDS to the designated storage facility and from the designated storage facility to the passenger port of embarkation.

b. Travel for the Service member and his or her dependents from the old PDS to the passenger port of embarkation to drop off dependents and for his or herself from the passenger port of embarkation to the designated storage facility. Reimbursement is not authorized for return travel to the port of embarkation from the designated storage facility.

6. An eligible Service member who picks up his or her POV from the designated storage facility concurrently with PCS travel (with no TDY en route) is authorized PCS allowances for both his or herself and dependents for direct travel from the passenger's point of debarkation to the designated storage facility and then to the new PDS.

7. An eligible Service member who delivers his or her POV to the designated storage facility due to PCS travel to a foreign PDS or non-foreign PDS OCONUS and then performs a TDY en route is authorized all of the following:

- a. A MALT, plus per diem at the Standard CONUS per diem rate, for one authorized traveler for the official distance from the old PDS to the TDY location or locations en route.
- b. MALT for one authorized traveler for the official distance from the TDY location to the designated storage facility.
- c. PCS allowances for direct travel from the designated storage facility to the passenger port.

8. An eligible Service member who picks up his or her POV from the designated storage facility to travel on a PCS order and he or she has a TDY en route is authorized all of the following:

- a. PCS allowances, including per diem, for direct travel from the passenger port to the designated storage facility to pick up the POV.
- b. MALT plus per diem, at the Standard CONUS per diem rate, for one authorized passenger for the official distance from the designated storage facility to or from the TDY location.
- c. MALT plus per diem, at the Standard CONUS per diem rate, for the official distance to or from the TDY location to the new PDS.

9. A dependent who travels with the Service member or who delivers the POV to the designated storage facility is authorized travel and transportation allowances.

- a. The allowances are based on the travel actually performed using the MALT and per diem rates, limited to the greater of the following:
 - (1) MALT for the official distance between authorized points as if the dependent had traveled separately, plus a per diem at the rate specified for dependents in par. 050303 for the constructed travel time between the authorized points.
 - (2) What it would have cost if Government-procured transportation had been used for travel between authorized points, plus a per diem as specified in Chapter 2 for the time required for travel between authorized points.
- b. If Government-procured transportation is used, then subtract the cost of Government-procured transportation from the allowances.

10. A dependent who picks up the POV from the designated storage facility without traveling with the Service member to the TDY location en route is authorized dependent PCS allowances from the port of debarkation to the designated storage facility and then to the new PDS.

11. Storage of a POV may continue in the following circumstances:

- a. A POV may remain in storage at Government expense for up to 90 days after the Service member returns from a PDS OCONUS to which the POV could not be shipped or returns after a TDY order for a contingency operation. All storage charges accrued after 90 days are the Service

member's financial responsibility unless additional storage is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

b. A Service member with an authorized POV in storage under this section who separates from the Service or is relieved from active duty is authorized continued storage up to 180 days after the date of the active-duty termination unless specifically prohibited in par. 051002. All storage charges accrued 181 days or later are the Service member's financial responsibility unless additional storage is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

c. A Service member with an authorized POV in storage who is retired, placed on the TDRL, discharged with severance or separation pay, involuntarily released from active duty with readjustment or separation pay, or dead is authorized continued POV storage for up to 1 year from the date of active-duty termination. All storage charges accrued after 365 days are the Service member's financial responsibility unless additional storage is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. An extension may be granted for the circumstances described in par. 051003.

d. A Service member is authorized pick up or delivery of his or her POV at Government expense, regardless of the time in storage, as long as the Service member's order is valid. This includes a POV that was stored at Government expense that was converted to storage at the Service member's expense.

12. A Service member may be authorized a funds advance of POV storage costs in accordance with Service regulations.

13. A POV may be stored by the eligible Service member before a PCS or contingency order is issued when all of the following criteria are met:

a. The AO for the PCS or contingency operation, or his or her designated representative, provides a supporting statement that he or she advised the Service member ahead of time that the PCS or contingency order would be issued.

(1) The time between when the Service member is advised that the PCS or contingency order will be issued and when the actual PCS order is issued must be a relatively short time period.

(2) General information provided to the Service member, such as the eventual release from active duty, retirement eligibility, or the expected rotation date from duty OCONUS, does not constitute advice that a PCS or contingency order will be issued.

b. The Service member agrees in writing to reimburse the Government for the entire cost of storing the POV if a PCS order or contingency order is not issued or if the PCS order or contingency order does not authorize storage of a POV once it is issued.

c. The Service member agrees to pay any additional costs for reshipment of the POV to another storage facility because the PDS named in the issued order is different from the PDS named in the PCS AO's supporting statement, or because a return to the current PDS is necessary if the contingency order is not issued.

14. A POV that is stored after the Service member receives a PCS or contingency operation order that is later amended, modified, canceled, or revoked may be removed from storage and shipped or

reshipped to the proper destination at Government expense. A POV may not be removed from storage and shipped if the Service member has fewer than 12 months remaining on his or her tour OCONUS. The exceptions for HHG transportation in par. 051305 also apply to this paragraph.

15. A Service member who is authorized POV storage may exercise this authority at any time as long as the PCS order remains in effect and the POV storage is due to the PCS and not for personal reasons.

0533 Separate Return of Current or Former Dependent from a PDS OCONUS

053301. POV Transportation for Early Return of Dependents (ERD)

A. Eligibility. A Service member who is authorized an Early Return of Dependents (ERD) due to official or personal situations (see par. 050804-F) may be authorized POV transportation for his or her dependents.

B. Allowances. A Service member is authorized transportation at Government expense for his or her dependents and household goods to a designated place in the CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, a U.S. territory, a possession of the United States, or, if the dependents are foreign nationals, to a place in the country of their origin.

1. A dependent authorized travel from a PDS OCONUS under an Early Return of Dependents (ERD), as specified in Section 0508, may also be authorized transportation of one POV to the designated POV unloading port or VPC serving the location where the dependent is authorized to travel.

2. If a POV shipment is en route to the designated OCONUS unloading port or VPC, the authority exists to change the transporter or place of shipment on the effective date of the dependents travel.

3. A dependent who travels from the PDS OCONUS to the authorized destination without an authorized order but under circumstances that permit an order may be authorized or approved transportation for one POV from the designated POV loading port or VPC OCONUS. If the conditions of par. 050804 are met, then a travel order is issued authorizing dependent travel and POV transportation from the designated POV port or VPC serving the location that dependent travel would have been authorized. This order must be supported by the Service member's commanding officer's determination that:

a. The dependent traveled to an appropriate destination to reside.

b. The dependent meets all of the conditions in par. 050804, except that a travel order for transportation was not issued.

c. The status of the dependent as command-sponsored OCONUS remains unchanged. This does not apply for a Service member's former dependent whose transportation could have been authorized under par. 050805.

d. A travel order approving the dependent transportation to an appropriate destination under par. 050804 is in the Government's best interest.

4. There is no authority for return transportation of a POV to a location OCONUS even if a dependent is permitted to return at Government expense.

5. The shipment of a POV under an ERD order, if authorized and approved, exhausts the Service member's entitlement to ship a POV from the last or any previous PDS OCONUS to the CONUS.

053302. POV Transportation OCONUS after Divorce or Annulment

A. Eligibility. A Service member stationed OCONUS whose marriage is terminated by divorce or annulment may be authorized transportation allowances for a POV.

B. Allowances

1. A Service member authorized to transport a POV on a PCS order may have the POV transported one last time when his or her POV is legally awarded to the spouse through a divorce.

a. The Service member must transport the POV in accordance with the procedures in Section 0530, and agree in writing to pay any excess costs involved.

b. The POV shipment ends all authority for POV transportation under the Service member's PCS order.

2. A Service member stationed OCONUS may be authorized POV transportation for a former family member who was a command-sponsored dependent and resided with the Service member.

a. The POV must be turned over to the Transportation Officer for shipment within 1 year after the final decree's effective date for the divorce or annulment.

b. There is no authority for return transportation of a POV to a location OCONUS even if a dependent is permitted to return at Government expense.

0534 Rental Vehicle Reimbursement When a POV Transported At Government Expense Arrives Late

A. Eligibility. A Service member or dependent that is authorized POV transportation may be eligible for reimbursement for a rental vehicle when the POV arrives late. The POV must be transported at Government expense for the Service member's or a dependent's use under any of the following:

1. PCS orders.
2. An unusual or an emergency circumstance.
3. Various other situations that may not be directly related to a PCS.

B. Allowances. A POV has not arrived at the authorized destination if it is not available for delivery to the Service member on or before the designated delivery date. If the Service member's POV does not arrive at the authorized destination by the designated delivery date, then the Service or Agency must reimburse the Service member for the cost of a rental vehicle for his or her use or a dependent's use.

Reimbursement for a rental vehicle, by law, is limited to \$30 per day with a maximum reimbursement of \$210. The Service member or dependent may rent a vehicle as early as the day after the POV's scheduled delivery date and keep it for up to 7 days, or less if the POV is available for delivery sooner. See [Computation Examples](#).

CHAPTER 6: EVACUATION TRAVEL

An evacuation is the authorized or directed departure from an area threatened by unusual or emergency circumstances in the continental United States (CONUS), in a non-foreign location outside the CONUS (OCONUS), or in a foreign location. The information in this chapter complements the Department of State (DoS) Standardized Regulations ([DSSR §600](#)) (Payments during an Ordered/Authorized Departure) and [5 CFR §550.401-409](#) (Payments during Evacuation). See Table 6-1 to determine which Agency's evacuation policy applies in addition to the JTR.

Evacuee		Location Being Evacuated		
		CONUS	Non-Foreign Location OCONUS	Foreign
1	DoD Service Member's Dependent	DoD	DoD	DoD coordinates with DoS
2	Non-DoD Service Member's Dependent	DoD	DoD	DoD coordinates with DoS
3	DoD Civilian Employee	OPM	OPM	DoS
4	DoD Civilian Employee's Dependent	OPM	OPM	DoS

0601 Evacuation Authority

The authority to evacuate an area depends on whether it is in the CONUS, a non-foreign location OCONUS, or a foreign location. Tables 6-1 through 6-12 identify who can evacuate a location at Government expense and who may authorize an evacuation, designate a destination, receive payments for an evacuee, terminate evacuation status, and authorize return to the evacuated area. Further authority for the allowances is in [37 U.S.C. §475a](#), [5 U.S.C. §5725](#), and [DoDD 3025.14 \(Noncombatant Evacuation Operations\)](#).

060101. Authority to Order an Evacuation

A. Eligibility. A Service member's dependent, a civilian employee, or a civilian employee's dependent may leave a threatened area at their own expense. However, the Government authorizes evacuation allowances when one of the individuals or agencies identified in Table 6-2 or Table 6-3 orders or authorizes an evacuation.

B. Cuba Evacuation. The U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is treated differently than other foreign locations during an evacuation because the DoS is not involved in the decision. While Guantanamo Bay is a foreign location and OCONUS allowances apply, the USD (P&R) has the authority to evacuate the U.S. Naval Base.

C. Limited Evacuation. A limited evacuation is a temporary relocation to the nearest available accommodations, which may be Government quarters. A limited evacuation is available from a CONUS location for a Service member's dependent, a civilian employee, or a civilian employee's dependent. The civilian employee and his or her dependent can also be authorized a limited evacuation from a non-foreign location OCONUS.

Table 6-2. Authority to Order an Evacuation from a Location in the CONUS or a Non-Foreign Location OCONUS		
Service or Agency		Location Being Evacuated
		CONUS/Non-Foreign Location OCONUS
1	DoD Components (Service member's Dependent, Civilian Employee, and Civilian Employee's Dependent)	Any of the officials listed below may order or authorize an evacuation within their area of authority: a. Secretary of Defense (or his or her designee). b. Secretary concerned. c. Head of the Component (or his or her designee). d. Commander of the Installation or the Coast Guard District Commander. e. Commander, head, chief, or supervisor of the organization or office.
2	National Guard Member's Dependent	State or Territory authority for the National Guard member serving on active duty or full-time National Guard duty under 32 U.S.C. §502(f) .
3	U.S. Coast Guard (Only in Time of War)	Secretary of Homeland Security (or his or her designee).
4	U.S. Public Health	Secretary of Health and Human Services (or his or her designee).
5	NOAA	Secretary of Commerce (or his or her designee).

D. Foreign Locations. The DoS decides when the United States evacuates personnel from a foreign location. The DoD and DoS agree to share the responsibility in specific situations or locations, as specified in Table 6-3. If the DoS is not present in the affected area or cannot be contacted within a timely manner, then the Combatant Commander (CCDR), the senior commander in the country concerned, or the DoD Attaché is responsible for ordering or authorizing an evacuation.

Table 6-3. Authority to Evacuate from a Foreign Location		
Situation or Assignment		Authority
1	President declares a national emergency	Sec Def (or his or her designee) after consulting with the Secretary of State
2	Directed reinforcement of U.S. Armed Forces in a theatre	
3	Accommodation of force protection	
4	Antiterrorism considerations	
5	U.S. Country Team (DoD Attaché Offices, Marine Security Guard Detachments, DoD elements or personnel, and others as determined by the CCDR and Chief of Mission)	DoS
6	U.S. citizens in an area where the DoS is not present and cannot be reached in a timely manner, and time and communication systems do not permit the commander to receive authorization from the Sec Def or USD (P&R) without jeopardizing the evacuees	CCDR, the senior commander in the country concerned, or the DoD Attaché
7	U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	USD(P&R)

060102. Identifying Evacuees

A Service member is placed on a temporary duty (TDY) order or permanent change of station (PCS) order rather than placed in an evacuation status when required to leave a permanent duty station (PDS). A civilian employee can be evacuated, placed on a TDY order, or reassigned to a new PDS. Table 6-4 identifies individuals who may be eligible to receive evacuation allowances when the designated Service or Agency specified in Table 6-2 or Table 6-3 orders or authorizes an evacuation.

Individuals		Location Being Evacuated		
		CONUS	Non-Foreign Location OCONUS	Foreign
1	Service Member	No	No	No
2	Service Member's Dependent	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Dependent of Reserve Component (RC) Member on Active Duty or National Guard Member on Full-Time Duty under 32 U.S.C. §502(f)	Yes	Yes	N/A
4	Civilian Employee	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Civilian Employee's Dependent	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Non-Command Sponsored Dependent	Not Applicable	Yes (transportation only)	Yes (transportation only)
7	Authorized Escort for a Dependent or Civilian Employee	Yes	Yes	Yes

060103. Choosing an Evacuation Destination

The anticipated duration of the evacuation is critical to determining whether a dependent travels to a safe haven or a designated place. A safe haven is a temporary location to which a dependent is sent. The safe haven and the evacuated area may be in the same city or country or may be in different cities or countries. If the conditions causing an evacuation are expected to improve and it is anticipated that the dependent will be able to return to the PDS, then the dependent is evacuated to a safe haven. A designated place is a location where a dependent will establish a permanent residence. If conditions are not expected to improve, then the dependent is evacuated to a designated place. The appropriate official determines whether an evacuee will go to a safe haven or a designated place.

A. Eligibility. The Government may provide evacuation allowances for a Service member's dependent, civilian employee, or a civilian employee's dependent when they evacuate to an authorized location selected by the authority in Table 6-2 or Table 6-3.

Evacuation Destination		Location Being Evacuated		
		CONUS	Non-Foreign Location OCONUS	Foreign Location
1	Safe Haven	The authority who orders or authorizes the evacuation. See Table 6-2.	The authority who orders or authorizes the evacuation. See Table 6-2.	a. DoS with DoD coordination. b. USD (P&R) for U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
2	Alternate Safe Haven	a. DoD Services obtain authorization from the Secretary concerned, to include choosing a safe haven OCONUS or moving to another safe haven when	Obtain authority for an alternate location within a safe haven through the Secretarial Process.	a. DoD Services obtain DoS USS (Mgt) authorization through the Principal Deputy USD (P&R) as part of the Secretarial Process for an alternate safe haven in a foreign OCONUS area. Non-DoD Services obtain DoS USS (Mgt)

Table 6-5. Who Determines Authorized Destinations for a Service Member’s Dependent				
Evacuation Destination		Location Being Evacuated		
		CONUS	Non-Foreign Location OCONUS	Foreign Location
		circumstances warrant. b. Non-DoD Services obtain authorization through the Secretarial Process. c. Obtain authority for an alternate location within a safe haven through the Secretarial Process, to include evacuation from one safe haven to another when circumstances warrant.		authorization, after which they obtain authorization through the Secretarial Process, including for travel and transportation from one safe haven to another. b. Secretary of State authority is not required for an alternate safe haven in CONUS or non-foreign area OCONUS. c. USD (P&R) authorizes or approves a safe haven in a non-foreign area OCONUS for DoD.
3	Designated Place	a. DoD Services obtain authorization from the Secretary concerned. b. Non-DoD Services obtain authorization or approval through the Secretarial Process, including for OCONUS		a. Principal Deputy USD (P&R) determines when a DoD dependent goes to a designated place. b. DoD Services obtain authorization or approval from the Secretary concerned or the Secretary’s designated representative for a designated place OCONUS. c. Non-DoD Services, obtain authority through the Secretarial Process.

B. Additional Authority. Authorities for a civilian employee or a civilian employee’s dependent are similar, but different than those for a Service member’s dependent, as listed in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6. Who Determines Authorized Destinations for a Civilian Employee or a Civilian Employee’s Dependent				
		Safe Haven	Alternate Safe Haven	Designated Place
1	CONUS Location	a. The authority who orders or authorizes the evacuation. See Table 6-2.	b. Obtain authority through the Secretarial Process.	c. Secretarial Process.
2	Non-Foreign Location OCONUS			
3	Foreign Location	a. DoS with DoD coordination. USD (P&R) for U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.	b. Secretary of State through the Secretarial Process, then the Principal Deputy USD (P&R). See DSSR §614 (Designation of Official Safe Haven; Alternate Safe Haven).	d. The JTR does not cover non-DoD civilian employees.

C. Evacuee Choice. When CONUS is listed as the safe haven, an evacuee must select the exact

location within the designated geographic area. If the United States is listed as the safe haven, a DoD evacuee must select the exact CONUS safe haven. A safe haven in a non-foreign location OCONUS must be authorized or approved by USD (P&R) when evacuating from a foreign location. For evacuations from CONUS or non-foreign OCONUS locations the Secretary Concerned must authorize or approve a safe haven in a non-foreign OCONUS location. If the United States is selected as the safe haven for a non-DoD Service, the evacuee must select an exact U.S. safe haven location.

D. Alternate Safe Haven. A Service member or civilian employee may request permission for a dependent to evacuate to an alternate safe haven through the process described in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7. Requests for Alternate Safe Havens			
1	Within a Safe Haven	a. All Services must obtain formal permission through the Secretarial Process for dependents to receive authorization or approval. b. The Secretary concerned must determine that circumstances warrant the move before a dependent can receive travel and safe haven allowances based on the alternate location.	
2	CONUS Location	a. Principal Deputy USD (P&R) must authorize or approve each individual request for DoD evacuees to move from one safe haven to another for the travel expenses to be reimbursed while considering the following: (1) Family support at the requested destination. (2) Co-location with the Service member at an alternate work site. (3) Similar factors to support that relocation is in the Government's best interest.	b. DoS authorization is not required for an alternate safe haven, but the requests must go through the Secretarial Process. b. The Service member's or civilian employee's command should request USS (Mgt) clearance through the Chief of Mission of the U.S. Embassy in the country where the Service member or civilian employee is assigned. See DSSR §614c (Designation of Official Safe Haven; Alternate Safe Haven) . c. A DoD Service member or civilian employee must submit the request to the Principal Deputy USD (P&R) with the DoS authorization attached. The Principal Deputy USD (P&R) may authorize or approve the requests and associated travel and transportation allowances. A civilian employee's travel and transportation allowances are effective no earlier than the request date for an alternate foreign safe haven OCONUS. d. A non-DoD Service member must obtain authorization through the Secretarial Process.
3	Non-Foreign OCONUS Location		
4	Foreign Location		

060104. Evacuation Funding

Accounting classifications used for evacuation allowances for a dependent of a U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force Service member are listed in Table 6-8. Accounting information for other Services is available through the references in Table 6-9 and Table 6-10.

U.S. Service		Accounting Code
1	Army	Located in the DCS, G-1, Army Disaster Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (ADPAAS) , under Command, Reference, PA Messages. (Only ADPAAS unit CORs can access this LOA document).
2	Air Force	Replace the “*” in the accounting citations with the current fiscal year.
3		USAF Active Duty Officer Dependent Travel: 57*3500 32* 5710.0D 525725
4		USAF Active Duty Officer Dependent Per Diem: 57*3500 32* 5710.0K 525725
5		USAF Active Duty Enlisted Dependent Travel: 57*3500 32* 5810.0D 525725
6		USAF Active Duty Enlisted Dependent Per Diem: 57*3500 32* 5810.0K 525725
7		For Air Force civilians and dependents, should see the local Financial Management office for instructions.

References	Accounting Code Location
HQMC P&R 4650.37A (Marine Corps Travel Instruction Manual)	NAVMC 2664 (Marine Corps Finance Policy)

U.S. Navy	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Chief of Naval Operations (N130C) Building 12, Room 3R180 701 S. Courthouse Road Arlington, VA 22204-2472 Phone: (703) 604-5476/7/4 DSN 664 E-mail: NXAG_N130C@navy.mil	Director, CPC 8403 Colesville Road, Suite 500 ATTN: CPC1 Silver Spring, MD 20910-6333 FAX: (301) 713-4140 Phone: (301) 713-3444
U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Public Health Service
U.S. Coast Guard Commandant (CG-832) STOP 7618 2703 Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20593-7618 Phone: (202) 372-3577 Email: HQS-DG-LST-CG-832@uscg.mil See COMDTINST M7100.3E (Financial Resource Management), for charge codes related to evacuation funds	Director, Division of Commissioned Corps Personnel and Readiness ATTN: Travel Coordinator Plaza Level, Suite 100 1101 Wootton Parkway Rockville, MD 20852 FAX: (240) 453-6141 Phone: (240) 453-6059

060105. Funds Advance

An advance for evacuation travel and transportation allowances, including allowances while at a safe haven, may be paid as soon as an order is issued for the Service member’s dependent, civilian employee, civilian employee’s dependent, or an escort to travel from the evacuation area.

A. Safe Haven Allowance. A safe haven-allowance advance is limited to an estimated 30 days at the authorized safe haven or designated place.

B. Dislocation Allowance (DLA). A DLA advance may be paid to a Service member’s designated

dependent before the dependent travels to a designated place. See [DLA Rates](#).

C. Civilian POV. Civilian employees may be paid an advance of funds for transportation and emergency storage of a POV, limited to the estimated expense amount that the AO authorizes for that specific purpose.

060106. Receiving Payments for Evacuation Travel

Only specific individuals can receive payments for evacuation allowances on behalf of eligible evacuees. See Table 6-11 to determine who the Government may pay. Typically, the spouse is the person who receives the evacuation allowance payment; however, other people identified in Table 6-11 may receive the payments when the spouse is separated from other evacuees.

Table 6-11. Who Is Eligible to Receive Payments on Behalf of an Evacuee				
Individuals		Location Being Evacuated		
		CONUS	Non-Foreign Location OCONUS	Foreign
1	Service Member's Spouse	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Service Member's Dependent 18 Years of Age or Older	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	A Service Member Who Serves as a Natural Guardian for a Dependent Younger than 18 Years of Age	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Service Member's Dependent who Turned 21 after Evacuation is Ordered or Authorized	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Non-Command Sponsored Dependent	N/A	No*	No*
6	DoD Civilian Employee	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	DoD Civilian Employee's Dependent	Yes (age 16 and older)	Yes (age 18 and older)	Yes (age 18 and older)
8	DoD Civilian Employee's Designated Representative	Yes (age 16 and older)	Yes (age 18 and older)	Yes (age 18 and older)

*Evacuees must be command-sponsored to receive evacuation allowances.

060107. Who Can Terminate Evacuation Allowances

Table 6-12 specifies who can terminate an evacuation status for a Service member's dependent, a civilian employee, the civilian employee's dependent, and a non-DoD Service member's dependent.

Evacuee		Location Being Evacuated		
		CONUS	Non-Foreign Location OCONUS	Foreign
1	DoD Service Member's Dependent	a. Secretarial Process. b. A limited evacuation is terminated by the authority who ordered or authorized it .		USD(P&R)
2		Secretarial Process when the Service member's or dependent's situation warrants review on an individual basis.		
3	Non-DoD Service Member's Dependent	Secretarial Process		
4	Civilian Employee or Civilian Employee's Dependent	The authority who ordered the evacuation. See Table 6-2.		Secretary of State

A. Allowance Expiration. In addition to the authorities listed above terminating an evacuation, safe haven evacuation allowances terminate on the date a Service member detaches or permanently departs from the PDS from which the dependent's evacuation was ordered or authorized. However, the evacuation allowances may continue when the PDTATAC issues an Evacuation Allowance Determination to extend safe haven evacuation allowances or the Service member dies.

B. Time Limits. Safe haven evacuation allowances cannot extend beyond the earliest of the:

1. Established 180-consecutive day period, unless extended by the USD (P&R) for a DoD Service member's dependent or by the Secretarial Process for a non-DoD Service member's dependent.

2. Date on which a dependent departs a safe haven for the PDS or designated place, or converts the safe haven to a designated place;

3. Expiration date established by the USD (P&R) or Secretarial Process (as in Table 6-12) for a DoD Service member's dependent, and by the Secretarial Process for a non-DoD Service member's dependent.

4. For civilian employees and their dependents, the above apply subject to the authority who ordered the evacuation as in Tables 6-2 and 6-12.

0602 Allowances for Service Members' Dependents

Allowances vary depending on the location of the evacuation and whether a dependent is authorized to be there.

060201. Eligibility for Evacuation Allowances

A. Service Member's Dependent. A Service member's dependent may be eligible for evacuation allowances in accordance with [37 U.S.C. §475a](#) and [DoDD 3025.14 \(Noncombatant Evacuation Operations\)](#). A dependent must meet one of the criteria in Table 6-13 to qualify for allowances at the location being evacuated, safe haven, or designated place.

B. RC Member's Dependent

1. A dependent of an RC member (10 U.S.C. §101 and 10 U.S.C. §10101) on active duty or full-time National Guard duty under 32 U.S.C. §502(f) may be eligible for evacuation allowances if all of the following occur together:

a. No evacuation allowances are authorized for a dependent for any period in which the RC member was not on active duty or full-time National Guard duty.

b. The evacuation order is given when the RC member is on active duty.

c. The dependent actually evacuates from his or her residence or continues to reside at a safe haven.

d. The RC member's primary residence when called or ordered to active duty or full-time National Guard duty is in the vicinity of a PDS.

2. A dependent of a National Guard member who is released from active duty following deployment from a contingency operation and immediately, without a break in service, is called to full-time National Guard duty under 32 U.S.C. §502(f), remains eligible for continued evacuation allowances.

3. The dependent of an RC member ordered to active duty under an involuntary authority (10 U.S.C. §12302) in support of a contingency operation and whose order is amended to retain the RC member on active duty under a voluntary authorization (10 U.S.C. §12301(d)) remains eligible for continued evacuation allowances.

4. In addition to the eligibility in this paragraph, the criteria in Table 6-13 also apply.

Table 6-13. Eligibility Criteria for a Dependent to Receive Evacuation Allowances	
CONUS	OCONUS Locations (Foreign and Non-Foreign) and U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
1	<p>a. A dependent who resides at the Service member's PDS or in the PDS vicinity when the evacuation is ordered or authorized.</p> <p>b. A dependent who is temporarily absent from the Service member's PDS in the CONUS or its vicinity.</p> <p>c. A dependent traveling to the Service member's PDS in the CONUS or its vicinity to establish a permanent residence with the Service member.</p>
2	<p>a. A dependent who resides at the Service member's permanent duty station (PDS) or in the PDS vicinity when the evacuation is ordered or authorized. "In the PDS vicinity" means:</p> <p>(1) A dependent is residing in the foreign location or non-foreign location OCONUS within which the PDS is located.</p> <p>(2) A Service member resides with the dependent in an area OCONUS and commutes to the PDS from a place located in an adjacent country.</p> <p>b. A dependent student who would have traveled to the evacuated PDS, but instead travels to a safe haven or designated place. A dependent temporarily absent from the PDS for any reason after having established residence at or in the vicinity of the PDS, including a dependent student attending an OCONUS dormitory school away from the Service member's PDS.</p> <p>c. A dependent at, temporarily away, or en route to the Service member's PDS, who is not command sponsored is authorized transportation only and is not authorized per diem while traveling or safe have allowances.</p>
	<p>a. A dependent full-time student who is younger than 23 years of age.</p>

Table 6-13. Eligibility Criteria for a Dependent to Receive Evacuation Allowances	
CONUS	OCONUS Locations (Foreign and Non-Foreign) and U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. A dependent ordered or authorized to depart the vicinity where he or she lives, travel to an authorized safe haven or designated place and then ordered or authorized to depart that safe haven or designated place location. c. A dependent who resides at the PDS of a Service member who died before the evacuation was ordered or authorized. If a Service member dies while a dependent is receiving evacuation allowances, then the dependent continues to receive the allowances as though the Service member had not died. d. A dependent who turned 21 after being moved at Government expense to the PDS in the CONUS and the Service member is still serving at that PDS. e. A dependent who evacuated at Government expense to a safe haven or designated location and turned 21 while there, and the Service member is still serving at the PDS to which assigned at the time the dependent was evacuated. f. A dependent who remained at the former PDS following the Service member’s assignment elsewhere.* A dependent who moved at Government expense to, or remained at, a former PDS or a PDS that is not the current PDS because the Service member is serving an unaccompanied tour of duty.* A dependent who was evacuated from his or her residence at that location and turned 21 while at the safe haven or designated place remains a dependent for evacuation purposes and for purposes of return transportation to the location from which evacuated *
* These dependents are authorized safe haven evacuation allowances, even though no longer command-sponsored.	

060202. Travel and Transportation Allowances

The evacuation order includes transportation instructions for departure. Allowances differ between a limited evacuation in the CONUS and a regular evacuation. Dependents at the Service member’s PDS OCONUS who are not command sponsored are authorized transportation only.

Table 6-14. Transportation Allowances While Leaving a Location Being Evacuated	
CONUS/Non-Foreign Location	OCONUS/Foreign
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A dependent directed to go to a safe haven, which instead <i>goes somewhere</i> that is not authorized or approved, is limited to reimbursement for the cost of transportation from the origin to the authorized safe haven location. b. A dependent directed to go to a safe haven, which actually <i>arrives</i> at the safe haven and then leaves for personal reasons, receives no transportation to the personal location. c. The same transportation allowances to and from a safe haven as those authorized for a PCS. Accompanied baggage is not authorized unless the carrier providing transportation allows excess accompanied baggage and the Transportation Officer in the affected area or the AO authorizes or approves it. The Transportation Officer and AO are not required to authorize or approve excess accompanied baggage if they believe it is unnecessary. d. Transportation from the place notified of the evacuation to the safe haven, or designated location, whichever the official determines is appropriate for an eligible dependent traveling to the Service member’s PDS when an evacuation is ordered or authorized. The following criteria must be met: e. A dependent must remain where he or she receives notification of the evacuation to await a decision authorizing onward travel to the PDS, to another safe haven, or to a designated place when the dependent has: f. Official authorization to travel to the PDS on personally procured transportation subject to Government reimbursement.

Table 6-14. Transportation Allowances While Leaving a Location Being Evacuated	
CONUS/Non-Foreign Location OCONUS/Foreign	
	<p>g. Dissolved his or her residence and moved to temporary accommodations pending the travel to the Service member’s PDS. A dependent who has dissolved the residence is considered to be en route to the Service member’s PDS. For example, a house is sold and a contract signed with a specified date for moving out and closing the sale of the house or a lease has been terminated and cannot be reinstated.</p> <p>h. A dependent who has not received official authorization to travel to the Service member’s PDS is not authorized transportation or reimbursement for transportation.</p>
Transportation Allowances Specific to Location Being Evacuated	
CONUS	Non-Foreign OCONUS and Foreign Locations
2	<p>a. A dependent moved during a limited evacuation is authorized a round trip from the evacuated residence to the nearest available accommodations, which may be Government quarters.</p> <p>b. Reimbursement for using a POV is at the TDY mileage rate based on odometer readings.</p> <p>c. Reimbursement is to the POV operator; passengers receive no transportation reimbursement.</p>
	<p>a. A dependent must remain where he or she receives notification of the evacuation to await a decision authorizing onward travel to the PDS, to another safe haven, or to a designated place when the dependent has a port call to the Service member’s PDS.</p> <p>b. The official issuing the port call must consult the Service headquarters to determine the appropriate action to take and provide timely notification to the dependent.</p> <p>c. When a dependent does not have a port call, the Service member’s AO determines the appropriate action to take and furnishes timely notification to the dependent.</p> <p>d. A dependent who has not received a port call or official authorization to travel to the Service member’s PDS is not authorized any transportation under this paragraph.</p>

A. Per Diem while Traveling. A dependent evacuated from a location in the CONUS (a limited evacuation or regular evacuation) or a command-sponsored dependent evacuated from an OCONUS location is authorized the following per diem while traveling:

1. Per diem for travel to and from the safe haven location. This is paid using the computation method in par. 020301 and adjusted based on the age of the dependent.

Table 6-15. Per Diem while Traveling to and from a Safe Haven		
Dependent’s Age	Per Diem	
1	12 Years or Older	The same per diem as a Service member on a TDY.
2	Under 12 Years	An amount limited to one half of what a Service member traveling on a TDY receives.

2. A dependent at the Service member’s PDS OCONUS who is not command sponsored is not authorized per diem.

B. Dependent Temporarily Absent from PDS. A dependent, including a dependent student, temporarily absent from the PDS for any reason after having established residence at or in the vicinity of the PDS can receive allowances for only one departure from the location being evacuated during each evacuation. This includes a dependent student attending a dormitory school in a foreign location away from the Service member’s PDS.

1. The dependent stays at the place where he or she is located when the evacuation is ordered or

authorized and is considered to be at a safe haven until instructed otherwise. The appropriate authority determines whether the dependent will receive allowances to stay at the location, go to another location, or return to the PDS.

2. Safe haven allowances begin on the date the return travel to the PDS would have begun had the return not been prevented by the evacuation. The dependent or Service member furnishes this date as instructed by the Service or Agency. The date must not be earlier than the date the evacuation from the PDS actually began.

C. Dependent Student. The safe haven or designated place replaces the Service member's PDS as the destination authorized under par. 050816 when a dependent student is attending school in the United States, and the Service member is authorized transportation allowances for the dependent student to travel to the PDS but the PDS has been evacuated. Evacuation allowances begin on the date the dependent student would have joined the Service member OCONUS had it not been for the evacuation.

1. If the dependent student joins other dependents at the safe haven or designated place, the dependent student is authorized one round trip between the school and the safe haven or designated place. If the dependent student is the Service member's only dependent, and if the CONUS is named in the evacuation authorization or order as the safe haven, the dependent student is authorized transportation to and from the exact safe haven location within the CONUS that the dependent student or the Service member selects.

2. The dependent student receives evacuation allowances while at the safe haven as specified in Table 6-17. Transportation to a safe haven has no effect on the dependent student's travel between the school and the Service member's PDS OCONUS, as specified in Chapter 5.

3. Unless terminated sooner for other reasons, evacuation allowances continue until the dependent student departs the safe haven to return to school to resume classes there, starts attending classes at a school, or the date the student would have returned to the school under the provisions of par. 050816 from the Service member's PDS, whichever occurs first.

D. Transportation to Designated Place. A dependent at the safe haven who is directed to select a designated place and chooses a different location other than the current safe haven is authorized transportation from the safe haven to the designated place.

060203. Escort during Evacuation

A. Eligibility. The AO may authorize an escort for a dependent who cannot travel alone due to age, physical or mental incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstances.

B. Escort Allowances. An escort may be authorized round-trip transportation, one-way transportation, or transportation to the point from which the dependent must be escorted, as applicable. The following individuals may serve as an escort:

1. A Service Member. The escort is issued a TDY order and receives the standard travel and transportation allowances specified in Chapter 2.

2. A Civilian Employee. The escort is authorized the TDY allowances in regulations issued by the civilian employee's Agency or Department. A DoD civilian employee serving as an escort must have a TDY order that cites this paragraph as the authority for the travel and must follow the rules in Chapter 2

for transportation. The Agency directing the travel funds the escort's travel.

3. A Person Other Than a Service Member or Civilian Employee. The escort travels on an invitational travel authorization (ITA) and receives the same travel and transportation allowances as a civilian employee on a TDY.

060204. Pet Transportation and Quarantine –Evacuation from Foreign PDS

A. Eligibility. A Service member is authorized transportation and quarantine fees for up to two household pets (defined as a cat or dog) to and from a safe haven or designated place if he or she currently owns them at the evacuated foreign PDS.

B. Allowances. If the Service member transports the pets at personal expense, then reimbursement is limited to the constructed cost that the Government would have incurred if it had transported the pets. A Service member traveling on a separation or retirement order is not authorized reimbursement for pet transportation or quarantine fees. No authority exists to reimburse expenses associated with transporting a pet, including its quarantine, for an evacuation in the CONUS or a non-foreign location OCONUS.

060205. Allowances While at the Safe Haven

A. Eligibility. See Table 6-13 to determine eligibility for safe haven allowances. A dependent at the Service member's PDS OCONUS who is not command sponsored is not authorized safe haven allowances.

B. Allowances

1. Transportation

Table 6-16. Transportation Allowances for a Dependent during Evacuation			
Allowance		Safe Haven or Alternate Safe Haven	Designated Place
1	Local Travel	Yes	Only if the dependent has not taken delivery of a POV or did not drive a POV to the safe haven.
2	POV Shipment	No	Yes
3	Rental Vehicle	No	Only when a POV is scheduled for delivery and arrives late.

a. A local travel allowance of \$25 per day for each family, regardless of the number of dependents, is authorized when the dependent has not taken delivery of a POV transported to a designated place or did not drive a POV to the safe haven. No receipt is required for a local travel allowance. No local travel allowance is authorized on any day that reimbursement is received for a rental vehicle.

b. Shipment of a POV at Government expense to a safe haven is not authorized. When a Service member receives a PCS order while a dependent is at a safe haven, the authorization to transport a POV from the safe haven is in the Service member's PCS order.

c. A dependent directed to go to a safe haven, who instead goes somewhere that is not authorized or approved, is authorized the Standard CONUS rate at the percentage specified in Table 6-17.

2. Safe Haven Allowances. An evacuated dependent from the CONUS (a limited evacuation or

regular evacuation) or a command-sponsored dependent OCONUS is authorized the following safe haven allowances and miscellaneous expenses at the safe haven:

a. Safe haven allowances during the first 30 days while at the safe haven location. This is paid using the computation method in par. 020301 and the safe haven locality per diem rate, combined with the age of the dependent. Safe haven evacuation allowances are initially authorized for 30 consecutive days. The 30-day clock begins on the day after the dependent's arrival at the safe haven (see par. 020301 for the applicable computation rules).

(1) Each dependent receives the appropriate percentage of the meals and incidental expense (M&IE) rate of the locality per diem rate. The dependent receives the M&IE regardless of whether there is a lodging expense on a given day.

(2) The amount reimbursed for lodging is the actual lodging cost incurred by the dependent family, up to the maximum available to each dependent at that safe haven. Individual amounts are based on the lodging portion of the locality per diem rate and Table 6-17. A dependent receives this allowance for each day in an evacuation travel status.

(3) No lodging reimbursement is authorized if a dependent stays with a friend or relative while at a safe haven, whether or not any lodging payment is made to the friend or relative. If the dependent rents a house or apartment with a valid, written lease from a friend or relative who does not jointly occupy the rental, then the evacuated dependent is authorized lodging costs as specified in Chapter 2.

(4) If a Value-Added Tax (VAT) relief certificate is used to avoid paying the lodging taxes in an area OCONUS, then the cost of the certificate is a miscellaneous reimbursable expense.

(5) If the dependent moves to a different location other than the current safe haven, then he or she receives the rate authorized in Table 6-17 for the first 30 days.

(6) Tax paid on lodging while at a safe haven or designated place or traveling in CONUS or a non-foreign area OCONUS is a miscellaneous reimbursable expense.

(7) Tax paid on lodging while at a safe haven or designated place or traveling in a foreign area OCONUS is not separately reimbursable. It is part of the lodging portion of per diem rate used to compute the safe haven allowances.

b. Reimbursement of the expenses incurred for the unexpired lease period up to 30 days if a dependent signs a lease for lodging at the safe haven and is then authorized to return to the PDS or to move to a designated place. A dependent should avoid signing a long-term lease or a lease without a military clause while at a safe haven. The amount reimbursed is limited to what the dependent would have received for the lodging portion of the safe haven evacuation allowance for the unexpired lease period.

c. Safe haven allowances are reduced after the initial 30 consecutive days, which may continue for up to an additional 150 consecutive days. The USD (P&R) can increase the safe haven allowances authorized in Table 6-17, after 30 days for a DoD Service member's dependent up to 100% of the locality per diem rate and the Secretary concerned can increase the per diem rates for a non-DoD Service member's dependent. The 180-day clock starts over at a new safe haven if the dependent is directed to a new safe haven. If the dependent requests to move from one safe haven to another, then the 180-day clock continues from the previous safe haven.

(1) If the reduced safe haven evacuation allowance specified in Table 6-17 is insufficient to cover the lodging, meals, and incidental expenses for a specific individual at a safe haven, then the dependent or the individual receiving the safe haven evacuation allowances on behalf of the dependent may request an increased rate.

(2) Send requests for an increased rate through the paying finance or disbursing office to the PDTATAC, Chief.

(a) It must contain the actual daily costs incurred for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses, and the finance or disbursing officer should add any pertinent information and recommendations. The PDTATAC contact information for this request is on the front page of this regulation.

(b) If the request is granted, then PDTATAC issues an Evacuation Allowance Determination specifying the amount of a dependent’s evacuation allowances at an authorized or approved safe haven. The Evacuation Allowance Determination, or the denial of the request, is sent directly to the dependent concerned, with a copy to the finance or disbursing office submitting the request. PDTATAC provides copies of all requests and approvals or disapprovals to the applicable Service representative.

Table 6-17. Safe Haven Allowances			
Duration at Safe Haven		12 Years of Age* and Older	Less Than 12 Years of Age
1	First 30 Days	A maximum of 100% of the locality per diem rate for the area.	A maximum of 50% of the locality per diem rate for the area.
2	31-180 Days	Up to 60% of the locality per diem rate for the area.	Up to 30% of the locality per diem rate for the area.
Computation Examples			
	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
*The increase is effective on the 12th birthday.			

d. Government dining facility availability or use has no effect on the safe haven evacuation allowances for a dependent, even though the dependent uses or may use the dining facility without charge.

e. A dependent who arrives at the safe haven and then leaves for personal reasons receives no transportation to the personal location. He or she continues to receive safe haven allowances at the same rate as though the dependent had remained at the safe haven, provided that the dependent does not join the Service member to establish a residence or to occupy the old residence at the PDS.

f. A dependent temporarily absent from the Service member’s PDS when an evacuation is ordered or authorized may receive safe haven evacuation allowances based on the locality per diem rate for the location where the dependent is delayed. The allowance begins at 0001 on the date the dependents would have begun return travel to the PDS. This date that the dependent would have begun return travel to the PDS must be confirmed from information secured from the Service member or dependents, but must be no earlier than the date the evacuation began.

g. A dependent traveling to the Service member’s PDS when an evacuation is ordered or authorized may receive safe haven evacuation allowances based on the locality per diem rate for the location where the dependent is delayed and using the computation method in par. 020301.

(1) The allowance begins at 0001 on the date the dependent receives official notification of port call withdrawal or suspension, or withdrawal of official authority to travel to the Service member’s PDS on personally procured transportation. The safe haven evacuation allowances continue until 2400 on the date the dependent receives notification to resume travel, or to begin travel to a different safe haven or a designated place.

(2) If travel is authorized directly to the Service member’s PDS, then no safe haven evacuation allowances for travel to the PDS are authorized.

(3) If the dependent moves to a different location other than the current safe haven, then he or she receives the rate authorized in Table 6-17 for the first 30 days.

h. An actual expense allowance (AEA) is not authorized for an evacuation.

060206. Standard Allowances While at Designated Place

A. Eligibility. See Table 6-13 to determine eligibility for safe haven allowances at the designated place. An eligible dependent directed to select a designated place may choose to convert the current safe haven to the designated place or select a different location. That is important in determining allowances at the designated place. A dependent at the Service member’s PDS OCONUS who is not command sponsored is not authorized allowances at a designated place.

B. Allowances

1. Transportation at the Designated Place. A local travel allowance of \$25 per day for each family, regardless of the number of dependents, is authorized when the dependent has not taken delivery of a POV transported to a designated place or did not drive a POV to the safe haven during an evacuation in the CONUS. No receipt is required for a local travel allowance. No local travel allowance is authorized on any day that reimbursement is received for a rental vehicle.

2. Per Diem at the Designated Place. A dependent is authorized the following evacuation and safe haven allowances at the designated place:

a. Once at a designated place, the dependent is authorized safe haven evacuation allowances as specified in Table 6-17 for a limited time to offset lodging and M&IE expenses while finding a house and establishing a permanent residence, limited to Table 6-18.

b. Safe haven evacuation allowances at the designated place begin on the dependent’s arrival date at the designated place, or on the date the safe haven is converted to the designated place. The direction to relocate to a designated place must specify the date when the dependent’s safe haven evacuation allowances stop. The termination date of safe haven evacuation allowances are specified in Table 6-18.

Table 6-18. Terminating Safe Haven Allowances at a Designated Place		
	If...	Then...
1	the dependent chooses to convert the safe haven to the designated place and occupies a permanent residence there within 30 days,	safe haven allowances end at 2400 on the day the dependent occupies the permanent residence.
2	the dependent chooses to convert the safe haven to the designated place and does not occupy a	safe haven allowances end at 2400 hours on the 30th day after the dependent selects the

Table 6-18. Terminating Safe Haven Allowances at a Designated Place		
If...	Then...	
	permanent residence there within 30 days,	designated place.
3	the dependent converts the safe haven to a designated place, and is receiving the reduced rate at a safe haven,	the reduced rate continues until 2400 hours on the day the dependent occupies a permanent residence or on the 30th day after the dependent selects the designated place. A Service member or the dependent may request a safe haven allowance rate at a higher percentage through the Secretarial Process on a case-by-case basis when justified by lodging and M&IE costs.
4	the dependent chooses a designated place other than the safe haven and is at the designated place for 30 days but does not occupy a permanent residence within 30 days,	safe haven allowances end at 2400 hours on the 30th day after arrival. A Service member or the dependent may request a safe haven allowance period longer than 30 days through the Secretarial Process on a case-by-case basis when warranted.
5	the dependent chooses a designated place other than the safe haven, occupies a permanent residence, and is there for 30 or fewer days,	safe haven allowances end at 2400 on the day the dependent occupies the permanent residence.
6	the dependent moves to a different location other than the current safe haven,	he or she receives the rate authorized in Table 6-17, until the dependent occupies a permanent residence or 2400 hours on the 30th day after arrival at the designated place.

3. POV Shipment to the Designated Place

a. When a dependent evacuated from OCONUS goes to a designated place, appropriate authority may authorize or approve the transportation of one POV to the designated place, including any ground transportation required. The Secretarial Process may determine POV transportation is prudent when a dependent evacuated from the CONUS cannot drive a POV to a designated place.

(1) The POV must be in a port or vehicle processing center awaiting transportation, at the PDS area, or en route to the PDS when the evacuation is declared.

(2) The POV must be owned by the Service member or the evacuated dependent.

(3) When a dependent selects a designated place OCONUS, any taxes resulting from the POV move are the Service member's or dependent's financial responsibility.

b. When an authorized POV does not arrive at the designated place by the scheduled delivery date, or is not made available to the dependent on or before the scheduled delivery date, then the Service or Agency must reimburse the Service member for the cost of a rental vehicle for the dependent's use. Reimbursement for a rental vehicle is limited to \$30 per day with a maximum reimbursement of \$210. The dependent may rent a vehicle as early as the day after the POV's scheduled delivery date and keep it for up to 7 days, or less if the POV is available for delivery sooner.

4. DLA is authorized when a command-sponsored dependent is evacuated to a designated place. DLA is also payable when return travel for a command sponsored dependent is authorized from the designated place to the Service member's PDS. The prohibition against more than one DLA payment in a

fiscal year does not apply when DLA is paid because of an evacuation. No DLA is payable when a dependent is relocated to a safe haven. No DLA is payable on behalf of a non-command-sponsored dependent.

060207. Allowances when an Evacuation is Canceled

A. Eligibility. A Service member's dependent who was transported to a safe haven or designated location at Government expense may be eligible for allowances to return to the PDS.

B. Allowances

1. Transportation

a. A dependent is authorized transportation as specified in Table 6-19.

b. A dependent who turns 21 after evacuating to a safe haven is authorized the allowances in Table 6-19 if he or she was moved to the PDS OCONUS at Government expense and the Service member is still at that PDS. A dependent who was evacuated while residing at a location other than the Service member's current PDS because the Service member is on an unaccompanied tour of duty may also receive the allowances in Table 6-19 if he or she turns 21 after the evacuation.

2. Per Diem

a. Safe haven evacuation allowances stop on the day that transportation is first *made available* to a dependent. However, the appropriate authority identified in Table 6-12 may authorize an extension of evacuation allowances because of an unavoidable delay that is beyond the dependent's control.

b. Per diem while traveling from the safe haven to the appropriate destination in Table 6-19 is the same as for leaving the location being evacuated as specified in par. 060202.

Table 6-19. Transportation for a Dependent's Return			
Days Remaining on a Tour of Duty on the Dependent's Scheduled Arrival Date		Authorized Allowance by Location Being Evacuated	
		CONUS	Non-Foreign Location OCONUS/Foreign
1	60 or More	Service members' dependents receive transportation to return to the PDS or place from which evacuated.	Service members' dependents receive transportation from the safe haven or designated location to the Service member's PDS.
2	59 or Less	Service members' dependents receive transportation to return to the PDS or place from which evacuated.	Service members' dependents receive no transportation unless the Secretarial Process specifically authorizes it. In which case, transportation is authorized only from the dependent's location at the time travel is authorized to the PDS, limited to what the cost would have been to travel from the safe haven or designated place, whichever applies, to the PDS.

3. POV Shipment from the Designated Place

a. When a dependent is at a designated place after being evacuated from an OCONUS location, and the Service member has not received a PCS order, and the dependent is authorized to return to the Service member's PDS, one POV may be authorized or approved for shipment if both of the following apply:

(1) A POV was transported to the designated place under the evacuation order.

(2) At least 12 months remain on the Service member's tour of duty after the date on which the POV is delivered to the port or vehicle processing center servicing the PDS, or the Secretarial Process authorizes or approves an exception to that 12-month requirement.

b. When a dependent is at a designated place and a POV has been transported to the designated place at Government expense, and the Service member receives a PCS order to a new PDS, the authorization to transport a POV from the designated place is under the Service member's PCS order.

c. When a dependent is at a designated place after being evacuated from a location in the CONUS, and the dependent is authorized to travel to the Service member's PDS, a POV may be transported to the PDS in the CONUS, including any overland transportation required, if the Secretarial Process authorized or approves the transportation based on the determination that circumstances make the POV move prudent.

060208. Preparing for Return Trip

A. Eligibility. A dependent who was transported to a safe haven or designated place at Government expense may be eligible for return transportation when an evacuation status is canceled.

B. Allowances

1. Transportation. A dependent who is authorized to travel from the safe haven location or designated place to obtain a passport or a medical screening as a requirement to returning to the Service member's PDS is authorized transportation for one round trip. Transportation is by one of the following:

a. Government-owned or Government-procured transportation.

b. Transportation in-kind.

c. Personally-procured Commercial Transportation. Reimbursement is the actual transportation cost, limited to what it would have cost to provide Government-procured transportation.

d. POV Reimbursed at the Automobile TDY Mileage Rate for the Official Distance According to the Defense Table of Official Distance. When two or more dependents travel together by POV, only the POV operator is authorized the TDY mileage allowance.

2. Per Diem. No additional safe haven evacuation allowances, meals, or lodging associated with the round trip are authorized.

060209. Non-Command-Sponsored Dependent Returns to PDS

A. Eligibility. A dependent who is not command-sponsored and was transported to, diverted to, or required to remain at a safe haven in the CONUS or OCONUS because of an evacuation may be eligible for transportation to the Service member's PDS OCONUS.

B. Allowances. Only the USD(P&R) may authorize transportation for a DoD Service member's non-command-sponsored dependent. A non-DoD Service member's dependent may be authorized transportation through the Secretarial Process.

0603 Household Goods (HHG) Shipment for a Service Member's Dependents

A. Eligibility. A Service member's evacuated dependent is authorized HHG transportation or storage from a location in the CONUS, non-foreign location OCONUS, or foreign location. HHG can be shipped from:

1. The Service member's PDS to a safe haven, a designated place, non-temporary storage (NTS), or a new PDS.
2. One safe haven to another safe haven, a designated place, the old PDS, or a new PDS.
3. A designated place to the old PDS or to a new PDS.

B. Allowances

1. Baggage. Unaccompanied baggage is authorized when evacuated from a CONUS, non-foreign OCONUS, or foreign location. Table 6-20 provides the details for this allowance.

Table 6-20. Unaccompanied Baggage for an Evacuation		
Destination	12 Years of Age* and Older	Less Than 12 Years of Age
1 Safe Haven	a. Up to 350 pounds for each dependent, up to 1,000 pounds per family. b. The Transportation Officer in the area being evacuated may authorize or approve increases to the 1,000-pound limit by commercial air up to an additional 1,000 pounds, for a maximum of 2,000 pounds.	a. Up to 175 pounds for each dependent, up to 1,000 pounds per family. b. The Transportation Officer in the area being evacuated may authorize or approve increases to the 1,000-pound limit by commercial air up to an additional 1,000 pounds, for a maximum of 2,000 pounds.
2 Designated Place or Old PDS	The unaccompanied baggage that was moved to the safe haven at Government expense.	
3 New PDS	Listed in the PCS order.	

*The increase is effective on the 12th birthday.

2. Air Freight Allowance

a. An air freight allowance for the unaccompanied baggage may be authorized or approved when departing from and returning to the PDS OCONUS in accordance with Table 6-20.

b. If the air freight allowance is not used to transport unaccompanied baggage because of circumstances beyond the dependent's control, then the dependent may be authorized or approved an air freight-replacement allowance to purchase necessary items at the safe haven. The air freight-replacement allowance is in place of an air freight allowance for travel from the PDS. It is a set dollar amount and is intended to help offset costs of items ordinarily part of the authorized air freight shipment that must be purchased at the safe haven. When the air freight-replacement allowance is authorized for travel from the PDS, a dependent is still eligible for an air freight allowance upon return to the PDS.

(1) Amounts authorized for an air freight-replacement allowance are: one evacuated dependent, \$250; two evacuated dependents, \$450 total (not each dependent); three or more evacuated dependents, \$600 total.

(2) No receipts are required.

3. HHG Shipment

a. Table 6-21 contains the conditions and allowances for shipping HHG during or upon termination of an evacuation.

If...		Then the Service member is authorized...
1	a Service member's dependent is evacuated,	HHG transportation, including unaccompanied baggage, up to 18,000 pounds, minus any weight of HHG already in storage at Government expense. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any tax consequences resulting from HHG transportation to a designated place OCONUS are the financial responsibility of the Service member and dependent. b. A Service member who personally procures the HHG transportation authorized is reimbursed in accordance with par. 051502. c. If a Service member has a PCS order, the reimbursement for personally procured HHG transportation is in accordance with par. 051502 or 051503.
	a Service member's dependent is evacuated,	no more than 18,000 pounds of NTS at Government expense.
2	a Service member's dependent is directed to move to a safe haven,	transportation of the following from the Service member's PDS or NTS to the safe haven: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unaccompanied baggage for the dependent. b. HHG items authorized or approved by the appropriate authority as needed for the dependent's comfort and well-being at the safe haven.
3	a Service member's dependent is authorized or directed to travel from one safe haven to another safe haven,	transportation between safe havens of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unaccompanied baggage. b. HHG other than unaccompanied baggage that was transported to the former safe haven at Government expense or acquired there for the evacuated dependent's comfort and well-being.
4	dependent is directed to move to a designated place, from a safe haven to a designated place, or converts a safe	to either place HHG in NTS or to transport the following HHG to the designated place, including short-distance transportation from one address to another in the same city, town, or metropolitan area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unaccompanied baggage. b. HHG other than unaccompanied baggage that had been transported

Table 6-21. HHG Shipment for an Evacuation	
If...	Then the Service member is authorized...
5	<p>haven to a designated place,</p> <p>to the former safe haven at Government expense or acquired there for the dependent's comfort and well-being.</p> <p>c. HHG at the Service member's PDS.</p> <p>d. HHG in NTS.</p>
6	<p>a dependent is authorized to go from a safe haven to the PDS, and the Service member is <i>not</i> in receipt of a PCS order from the evacuated area,</p> <p>to either place HHG in NTS for the remainder of the Service member's tour at the PDS or to transport the following HHG from the safe haven to the Service member's residence at the PDS or the PDS vicinity:</p> <p>a. Unaccompanied baggage.</p> <p>b. HHG, other than unaccompanied baggage, that had been transported to the safe haven at Government expense or acquired there for the dependent's comfort and well-being.</p> <p>c. HHG acquired by the dependent that is authorized or approved by the Service concerned as necessary replacements of like items lost or destroyed at the PDS in connection with the circumstances that resulted in the evacuation.</p> <p>d. No HHG to a PDS OCONUS if the Service member's tour of duty will last less than 12 months after the HHG scheduled arrival date. The Secretarial Process may authorize an exception to this 12-month requirement.</p>
7	<p>a dependent is at a safe haven and the Service member receives a PCS order from the evacuated area,</p> <p>transportation of unaccompanied baggage and HHG that had been transported to the safe haven at Government expense or acquired there for the dependent's comfort and well-being, from the safe haven to the location authorized in the Service member's PCS order. This transportation is under provisions and funding of the Service member's PCS order and part of the PCS HHG shipping allowance.</p>
8	<p>a dependent is at a designated place and the Service member receives a PCS order from the evacuated area,</p> <p>transportation of HHG from the designated place to the location authorized in the Service member's PCS order. Transportation of HHG in this case is under the provisions and funding of the Service member's PCS order, and is part of the PCS HHG shipping allowance.</p>
8	<p>a dependent is at a designated place once the evacuation is canceled and the Service member is <i>not</i> in receipt of a PCS order from the evacuated area,</p> <p>transportation of HHG:</p> <p>a. That was transported to the designated place.</p> <p>b. Unaccompanied baggage that was transported to the designated place or authorized for purchase there for the dependent's comfort and well-being.</p> <p>c. That was authorized or approved by the Service concerned as replacements of like items lost or destroyed at the PDS OCONUS in connection with the evacuation.</p> <p>d. From the designated place or NTS to the Service member's residence in the PDS OCONUS vicinity, if appropriate, or the Service member may choose to place them in NTS for the remainder of the Service member's tour OCONUS. However, HHG may be transported to the PDS OCONUS only if the Service member's tour of duty is 12 months or more after the HHG scheduled arrival date. The Secretarial Process may authorize an exception to this 12-month requirement.</p> <p>e. To NTS for the remainder of the Service member's tour OCONUS if the HHG cannot be transported to the PDS OCONUS because the</p>

Table 6-21. HHG Shipment for an Evacuation	
If...	Then the Service member is authorized...
	Service member has fewer than 12 months remaining at that location.

b. Table 6-22 contains the requirements and allowances for diverting HHG on its way to a PDS when an evacuation is ordered at the PDS. If the Government is shipping HHG to a PDS where an evacuation is ordered, or if the HHG was turned over to a Government agent for transport, then the Government must make every effort to stop or divert the shipment. If the Service member personally arranged for the HHG transportation to that PDS, then he or she is responsible for stopping or redirecting the HHG shipment.

Table 6-22. Diverting HHG Shipment during an Evacuation	
If...	Then the Service member is authorized...
1	to ship all of the HHG to the designated place <i>or</i> part of the HHG to either the safe haven or designated place and part to NTS for unaccompanied baggage and HHG that the appropriate authority authorized or approved as needed for the dependent's comfort and well-being.
2	<p>a. To retain part of the HHG at the old PDS as necessary for the dependent's comfort and well-being when the dependent is required to remain there because the new PDS is evacuated.</p> <p>b. To put the remainder of the HHG in NTS or send it to the PDS for the Service member's use if the appropriate authority authorizes or approves the movement.</p>
3	payment for the Government to sort and repack HHG so it can be divided for transport to the appropriate location at Government expense.
4	to add the cost of sorting, repacking, and shipping additional authorized HHG to a safe haven, designated place, the old PDS, or NTS to the Government's costs when using the cost comparison required in par. 051502 or 051503.
5	transportation as specified in this chart to the safe haven or designated place, as appropriate, as though the HHG were at the PDS when the evacuation was ordered.

0604 Standard Allowances for Civilian Employees and Their Dependents

See [DSSR §600 \(Payments during an Ordered/Authorized Departure\)](#) for the evacuation allowances that apply to civilian employees and their dependents during an evacuation from a foreign location. See [5 CFR §550.401-409](#) for the evacuation allowances that apply to civilian employees and their dependents during an evacuation from a non-foreign location OCONUS or inside CONUS. Although DoD has adopted the DSSR and the CFR, some portions of these regulations have been modified to apply specifically to DoD. The DoD modifications to specific policy are contained in this section. When the DSSR and the CFR see "Agency Head," the applicable authority for a DoD civilian employee or the civilian employee's dependent is through the Secretarial Process, the Secretary of the Service concerned,

the Secretary's designated representative, or the head of a DoD Component.

060401. Travel and Transportation Expenses

The en route travel and transportation expenses for a civilian employee or the civilian employee's dependent who is ordered or authorized to depart the PDS for a safe haven are as specified in Chapter 2 for TDY travel.

Table 6-23. Per Diem for a Civilian Employee or Dependent while Traveling to and from a Safe Haven			
Dependent's Age		Per Diem	
1	12 Years or Older	The same per diem as a civilian employee on a TDY.	
2	Under 12 Years	An amount limited to ½ of what a civilian employee traveling on a TDY receives.	
Computation Example 1		Computation Example 2	Computation Example 3
			Computation Example 4

060402. Subsistence Expense Allowance or Per Diem

A. Evacuation in a Foreign Location. The allowances in the [DSSR §600 \(Payments During an Ordered/Authorized Departure\)](#), apply when the evacuation is from a location OCONUS. The DSSR defines the subsistence expense allowance as the daily amount payable to assist in off-setting the cost of lodging, meals, and incidentals for evacuated civilian employees and their dependents. The subsistence expense allowance is computed differently, depending upon the type of lodging used, family composition, and certain formulas provided in the DSSR. For special family compositions not addressed by the DSSR §600, submit requests for computational guidance through the appropriate [Civilian Advisory Panel](#) member to the Director, Office of Allowances, ATTN: (A/OPR/ALS), U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20522-0104.

B. Evacuation in the CONUS or a Non-Foreign Location OCONUS. The allowances in [5 CFR §550.401-409](#) apply when the evacuation is from a location in the CONUS or non-foreign location OCONUS. When the [5 CFR §550.401-409](#) cites TDY allowances, or refers to the FTR, the rules in the Chapter 2 apply. The amount reimbursed for lodging is the actual lodging cost incurred by the dependent family, up to the maximum available to each dependent at that safe haven.

060403. Shipment of HHG

A. HHG Shipment to Safe Haven. The shipment of HHG is authorized under the provisions of [5 U.S.C. §5727](#) when the evacuation is from a location in the CONUS or a non-foreign location OCONUS. Shipment may be authorized from the civilian employee's PDS to a safe haven pending a determination as to whether the civilian employee or dependent will:

1. Return to the PDS from which evacuated.
2. Transfer or be reassignment to another PDS.
3. Return to his or her actual residence when a civilian employee is serving a prescribed tour for duty at a location OCONUS under a service agreement.

B. HHG Shipment to Next PDS or Actual Residence. If it is known at the time of the evacuation, or later determined, that the civilian employee or dependents are not to return to the evacuated PDS,

transportation for the civilian employee or dependent and HHG may be authorized from the PDS or safe haven to the civilian employee's next PDS, or actual residence if there is no PCS for a civilian employee serving at a PDS OCONUS under a service agreement.

060404. Subsistence Expense Allowance Rules During Annual Leave, Sick Leave, Home Leave, and Leave Without Pay—Evacuation OCONUS

A. Eligibility. A DoD civilian employee away from the PDS OCONUS on annual leave, sick leave, home leave, or leave without pay when an evacuation is authorized should immediately contact the PDS for instructions. The civilian employee then returns to the PDS or receives authority to report to the safe haven or a TDY location. Dependents may be eligible for a subsistence expense allowance on the day after arrival at the authorized safe haven if the civilian employee has already started official travel to the PDS, TDY location, or safe haven.

B. Allowances. The civilian employee and dependents are authorized travel and transportation allowances if instructed to go to a safe haven. If the civilian employee is away on personal business when an evacuation is authorized, the cost of transportation to the safe haven is limited to what it would cost if traveling from the evacuated PDS to the safe haven. Upon arrival at the safe haven, payments of a subsistence expense allowance are authorized as specified in the DSSR §600 (Payments During an Ordered/Authorized Departure). A subsistence expense allowance is not paid to any evacuee authorized to receive per diem.

060405. Emergency POV Storage Due to an Evacuation OCONUS

A. Eligibility. If the civilian employee or the employee's dependent must evacuate the PDS OCONUS, emergency storage of one POV may be authorized if one of the following applies:

1. The POV was transported, or authorized to have been transported, at Government expense to the PDS.
2. The civilian employee or the employee's immediate family member drove the POV to the PDS and the POV use was in the Government's interest.

B. Allowances

1. POV storage may be at a place determined to be reasonable by the DoD Component concerned, whether the POV is already located at, or being transported to, the PDS.
2. Expenses allowed for emergency storage of a civilian employee's POV include:
 - a. Actual POV storage expenses.
 - b. Readyng the POV for storage and then for return to the traveler after the emergency has ended.
 - c. Local transportation expenses to and from storage.
 - d. Other necessary expenses relating to POV storage and transportation.
3. The cost of insurance carried on the POV while it is in storage is the civilian employee's

financial responsibility.

C. Advance of Funds. An advance for transportation and emergency storage of a POV may be paid limited to the estimated expenses amount authorized for that purpose.

060406. POV Shipment

A POV may be shipped at Government expense under the rules in Chapter 5 if the proper authority determines that the civilian employee cannot return to the evacuated PDS. The civilian employee must be given a PCS order to a new PDS or returned to the actual residence following separation from the PDS OCONUS if employed under a service agreement. There is no other authority to ship a POV in connection with an evacuation.

060407. Pet Transportation and Quarantine –Evacuation from Foreign PDS

A. Eligibility. A civilian employee is authorized transportation and quarantine fees for up to two household pets (defined as a cat or dog) to or from a safe haven or designated place if he or she currently owns them at the evacuated foreign PDS.

B. Allowances. If the civilian employee transports the pets at personal expense, then reimbursement is limited to the constructed cost that the Government would have incurred if it had transported the pets. A civilian employee traveling on a separation order is not authorized reimbursement for pet transportation or quarantine fees. No authority exists to reimburse expenses associated with transporting a pet, including its quarantine, for an evacuation in the CONUS or a non-foreign location OCONUS.

060408. Subsistence Expense at the PDS When Home is Uninhabitable

A. Eligibility. A civilian employee who is required to work at the PDS whose home is uninhabitable in connection with the evacuation may be eligible for allowances.

B. Allowances

1. A civilian employee is authorized special allowance for subsistence expenses under [5 CFR §550.405\(b\)](#) when he or she returns to the PDS to work. A dependent who is not allowed to return to the PDS and remains at the safe haven receives safe haven allowances while the civilian employee was required to work at the PDS.

2. A dependent who returns to the PDS with the civilian employee and whose home is uninhabitable in connection with the evacuation may be authorized special allowances under 5 CFR 550.405(b) rather than returning to the uninhabitable home. Additional guidance is available in OPM's [Handbook On Pay and Leave Benefits For Federal Employees Affected By Severe Weather Emergencies or Other Emergency Situations](#) and the OPM e-mail, "Employee & Dependents Return to PDS But their Residence Uninhabitable," November, 17, 2005.

060409. POV and Local Transportation – CONUS or Non-foreign OCONUS Evacuation

There is no authority to reimburse POV shipment or local travel at the safe haven incurred during an evacuation from CONUS or a non-foreign location OCONUS:

060410. Limited Evacuations

A. Eligibility. A civilian employee or his or her dependent residing at or in the vicinity of the PDS in a CONUS or a non-foreign OCONUS location is eligible for evacuation allowances when the appropriate official in par. 060101 orders or authorizes the limited evacuation.

B. Allowances

1. Transportation is for one round trip from the civilian employee’s evacuated residence to the nearest available accommodation, which may be Government quarters, and return. When a POV is the transportation mode used, mileage is paid at the TDY mileage rate to the POV operator. There is no transportation reimbursement for a passenger in a POV.

2. Per diem is as specified in par. 060408 while at the safe haven location. [See Computation Example](#).

060411. Allowances when an Evacuation is Canceled

See the [DSSR §600 \(Payments During an Ordered/Authorized Departure\)](#), and [5 CFR §550.406](#) and [5 CFR §550.407](#) for allowances and conditions for a civilian employee’s dependent to return to the PDS when an evacuation is canceled.

060412. Family Visitation Travel (FVT) during an Evacuation

A. Eligibility

1. A civilian employee who is a U.S. citizen assigned to a foreign PDS OCONUS for a tour of duty that lasts more than 1 year may be eligible for FVT if he or she ([10 U.S.C. §1599b](#) and [22 U.S.C. §4081](#)):

- a. Has a service agreement that provides for return transportation at Government expense to his or her actual residence.
- b. Has an immediate family member who was evacuated from his or her foreign PDS.

Table 6-24. Travel for FVT (Authorized or Approved by the AO)		
1	Authorization	a. A civilian employee may be authorized FVT to travel at Government expense to a location in the CONUS, a non-foreign location OCONUS, or another location to visit <i>immediate</i> family members who were evacuated from the civilian employee’s foreign PDS. b. If FVT is used for any other purpose, the civilian employee must repay any funds the Government has already paid and expenses the Government has already incurred for the FVT.
2	Limitation of EVT Visit	a. Two round trips to the CONUS or non-foreign location OCONUS during a 1-year period. b. More than two visits in a year to a foreign location must first be authorized.

2. A civilian employee may request an exception to the time requirements specified in Table 6-25 for FVT to a foreign location through the Secretarial Process. Valid reasons must consider workload

and scheduling.

Table 6-25. Time Requirements for FVT Eligibility			
Limitation		FVT Destination	
		CONUS/Non-Foreign Location OCONUS	Foreign Location
1	Minimum Time at Current PDS	Minimum of 3 months after the family members complete either of the following: a. Evacuation from the foreign PDS. b. Return to the CONUS or non-foreign location OCONUS after being located at a safe haven in a foreign country.	After the family members have been evacuated for 4 weeks.
2	Intervals between FVT Trips	Minimum of 3 months.	Minimum of 4 weeks.
3	Scheduled Time Left at Current PDS	FVT trips are not permitted within the final 3 months before the civilian employee’s scheduled transfer, departure on renewal agreement travel (RAT), or voluntary separation.	FVT trips are not permitted within the final 4 weeks before the civilian employee completes the OCONUS tour of duty, transfers to a new PDS, departs on RAT, or voluntarily separates.

B. Allowances. FVT is a discretionary allowance and is not authorized for travel within the country of assignment. To the maximum extent possible, FVT must be combined with official required travel.

1. Transportation. The AO determines the authorized transportation mode. The provisions for transportation specified in Chapter 2 apply to FVT. Reimbursement for transportation is limited to the policy-constructed airfare between authorized locations.

a. If a POV is used, the mileage reimbursement is based on the “other mileage rate” specified in Chapter 2.

b. Indirect routing is allowed only when official duties must be performed en route or when it is to the Government’s advantage to purchase a ticket in foreign currency at an intermediate point.

c. Excess and near excess foreign currencies must be used to the maximum extent feasible.

2. Miscellaneous Reimbursable Expenses. When travel is by commercial air, rail, or bus, the total transportation reimbursement is for the actual expenses incurred, limited to the Government-procured transportation cost between authorized locations. When travel is by POV, mileage is paid at the TDY mileage rate instead of actual expense, and is limited to the Government-procured transportation cost between authorized locations. Table 6-26 lists the reimbursable expenses authorized and not authorized during FVT. Reimbursable transportation costs include the actual ticket cost and those identified in Table 6-26 when not included as part of the ticket cost.

Table 6-26. Authorized and Unauthorized Expenses and Allowances in connection with FVT		
1	Reimbursable Transportation-Related Expenses when not Included as Part of the Ticket Cost	a. Travel Management Company fees. b. Charges for the first checked bag up to the carrier’s standard checked baggage allowance c. Arrival or departure taxes or fees. d. Ground transportation between interim airports. e. Currency conversion fees for allowable transportation costs.

Table 6-26. Authorized and Unauthorized Expenses and Allowances in connection with FVT	
2	<p>Allowances and Reimbursements not Authorized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Per diem or meal tickets. b. Excess accompanied baggage. c. Unaccompanied baggage. d. Terminal parking fees. e. Ground transportation from the permanent duty station (PDS), home, or destination to the airport and return.

3. FVT is to a CONUS or non-foreign location OCONUS

- a. No more than two round trips to the CONUS or non-foreign location OCONUS may be authorized during a single year.
- b. For FVT purposes, a year starts on the evacuation date of the civilian employee's family or the date of return to the PDS OCONUS from RAT.
- c. The total cost of visitation travel during a 1-year period may not exceed the cost of two economy or coach class round trips to the family's residence.
- d. One FVT may be permitted for each full six-month period of service at an evacuated PDS OCONUS.
- e. A civilian employee's absence from the PDS for FVT is limited to a total of 48 calendar days in 1 year, including travel time, but excluding days on duty or in an official travel status. An FVT visit should not exceed 24 calendar days, including travel time.
- f. A civilian employee is expected to spend a minimum of 7 days per visit in the CONUS or non-foreign location OCONUS.

4. FVT is to a Foreign Location

- a. More than two visits to family members who are at a foreign location may be allowed during a 1-year period provided that:
 - (1) The trips' cost does not exceed the cost of two economy or coach-class round trips to the civilian employee's actual residence.
 - (2) The cost of each economy or coach-class round trip does not exceed the policy-constructed cost of a round trip to the civilian employee's actual residence. The policy-constructed cost is calculated at the time the first trip is taken and applied to subsequent trips.
- b. A civilian employee's absence from the PDS may not exceed:
 - (1) A total of 48 calendar days in 1 year. This includes travel time, but does not include days on duty or in an official travel status.
 - (2) Forty-eight calendar days divided by the fractional part of 1 year to ensure the number of days FVT is taken does not exceed the portion of the calendar year during which the benefit has accumulated.

C. Funding. The civilian employee's command funds the FVT and reimburses the authorized expenses. The civilian employee is financially liable for any expenditure not authorized or approved. Directions on how and when to charge leave related to FVT are in [DoDI 1400.25, Vol. 630 \(Civilian Employee Leave\)](#) and [DoDI 1400.25, Vol. 1260 \(Civilian Employee Home Leave\)](#).

CHAPTER 8: COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE (COLA) IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (CONUS)

0801 COLA FOR SERVICE MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO HIGH-COST AREAS IN THE CONUS (**CONUS COLA**)

This chapter identifies the eligibility requirements for a Service member to receive a cost of living allowance (COLA) for an assignment in the continental United States (CONUS) (**37 U.S.C. §403b**). It specifies the rates payable and the effect that a dependent has upon those rates.

080101. Definitions Specific to **CONUS COLA**

A. **Base Period.** The 1-year period beginning 1 July and ending the following 30 June, during which time data is gathered to provide the basis for designating a location a high-cost area.

B. **Threshold Percentage.** The threshold percentage is the limit for determining whether a location is a high-cost area. The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the other Administering Secretaries, establishes the amount, which by law may not be less than 8%. It must be adjusted when necessary to ensure the total amount of CONUS COLA payments does not exceed the amount available to the Department of Defense for paying CONUS COLA that fiscal year.

C. **High-Cost Area.** A high-cost area is a location where a Service member's cost of living is at least 8% higher than the average cost of living in the CONUS. The data gathered during the base period is used to determine the cost of living at that location for the following fiscal year. When a location exceeds the threshold percentage, the CONUS COLA for that area begins on the first day of the new calendar year immediately following the base period.

D. **Service Member with a Dependent.** A Service member is with a dependent if he or she is authorized the basic allowance for housing (BAH) or would be authorized BAH at the with-dependent rate if Government quarters were not occupied. This does not include a Service member authorized BAH at the with-dependent rate solely based on paying child support. A spouse who is also a Service member on active duty may not be a dependent for CONUS COLA purposes. See Chapter 10 for BAH.

E. **Service Member without a Dependent.** A Service member is considered without a dependent if any of the following conditions are met:

1. The Service member is authorized BAH at the without dependent rate.
2. The Service member would be authorized the without dependent BAH rate if Government quarters were not occupied.
3. The Service member is authorized the with-dependent BAH rate solely based on paying child support.

F. **Primary Dependent.** A primary dependent is either the Service member's spouse or, for an unmarried Service member, a dependent as defined in Appendix A, excluding the following:

1. A dependent transported outside the CONUS (OCONUS) at Government expense who then

returns at Government expense after he or she no longer qualifies as a dependent.

2. A Service member’s or spouse’s parent, stepparent, parent by adoption, or any other person (including a former stepparent) authorized as a dependent.

3. A Service member’s former spouse, former dependents, or former dependent children authorized return transportation to the CONUS.

G. Unaccompanied Status. A Service member is considered to be in an unaccompanied status during any portion of an assignment to a permanent duty station (PDS) OCONUS while a dependent resides in, or returns to, a location in the CONUS to establish a permanent residence.

H. PDS for Service Member Assigned to Ship or Afloat Staff. The home port of the ship or afloat staff to which a Service member is assigned is his or her PDS for CONUS COLA purposes.

080102. CONUS COLA Eligibility

Table 8-1. <u>CONUS COLA</u> Eligibility		
1	CONUS COLA Eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A Service member is assigned to a high-cost area in the CONUS. b. A Service member is in an unaccompanied status OCONUS, if the Service member’s primary dependent resides in a high-cost area in the CONUS. c. A new Service member is ordered to active duty to a high-cost area through accession. d. A Service member is married to another Service member. Each is authorized CONUS COLA. This authority exists whether the married Service members maintain a joint residence or separate residences. e. A Service member is assigned to duty in the CONUS and the primary dependent does not reside at the PDS in the CONUS and it is determined through the Secretarial Process that both of the following conditions apply: f. The Service member’s primary dependent resides in a high-cost area in the CONUS because of the Service member’s PDS or other circumstances. g. It would be inequitable for the allowance to be determined on the basis of the Service member’s PDS. h. A Reserve Component (RC) member is authorized CONUS COLA only when the call to active duty is for a period of 140 or more days or is in support of a contingency operation.
2	CONUS COLA Ineligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. During the travel days a Service member is authorized for a permanent change of station (PCS) between the old PDS and new PDS. If the Service member is receiving CONUS COLA before the PCS, then the CONUS COLA payments stop on the first travel day. b. During the travel days a Service member (including an RC member) is authorized for a PCS (see par. 050205) from the place last entered (or called to) active duty (PLEAD) to the first PDS. If the Service member is receiving CONUS COLA before the PCS, then the CONUS COLA payments stop on the day before the first travel day. c. For an RC member on active duty under an order for 139 or fewer days, unless the duty is in support of a contingency operation (see Section 0804). d. For more than one location at a time.

080103. CONUS COLA Rates Payable

A. Rates Based upon Location. CONUS COLA rates are based on the Service member's PDS, his or her home port, a designated place, or the primary dependent's location when authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process or authorized in this Chapter. The CONUS COLA rate paid to the Service member does not change when the Service member is on leave.

1. CONUS COLA based on the PDS begins on the day the Service member reports to the new PDS and ends the day before reporting to the next PDS. The CONUS COLA rate applicable to the primary dependent's permanent residence starts on either the date the primary dependent arrives at the new residence or the date the Service member reports to the new PDS in connection with the transfer, whichever is later. When a Service member is departing from a PDS OCONUS and the new PDS is in the CONUS, then the Service member is authorized CONUS COLA for the new PDS starting on his or her reporting date at the new PDS.

a. The CONUS COLA rate payable based on the primary dependent's old permanent residence or the Service member's old PDS continues through the day before the Service member reports to the new PDS or the rate for the new permanent residence begins. CONUS COLA at the old rate ends the day before the rate based on the new permanent residence begins.

b. When a Service member is stationed OCONUS, but the primary dependent is in the CONUS, see par. 080207 for exceptions.

2. The Service member may be authorized through the Secretarial Process CONUS COLA at the rate for the dependent's location instead of the rate for the new PDS when it is necessary for the Service member and dependent to maintain separate residences.

a. If the primary dependent does not relocate, CONUS COLA would continue to be based on the rate payable for the primary dependent's permanent residence or the Service member's old PDS.

b. When the primary dependent's permanent residence is at a location different than the old PDS, and the Service member was paid based on the rate for the old PDS, the rate payable for the primary dependent's residence begins on the service member's reporting day to the new PDS.

3. If two married Service members maintain a joint residence with a dependent, CONUS COLA is paid to one spouse at the with-dependent rate and to the other spouse at the without dependent rate.

4. When a Service member is on a PCS to a new PDS in the CONUS and has a TDY en route, CONUS COLA at the new PDS rate begins the day after per diem stops provided both of the following occur:

a. The TDY is near but not at the PDS.

b. The Service member commutes to the TDY location from what will become the permanent quarters after reporting to the new PDS.

B. Service Member Assigned to a Ship or Afloat Staff Home Port. Regardless of BAH eligibility, a Service member assigned to a ship or afloat staff is eligible for CONUS COLA unless the Service member is already drawing CONUS COLA for a dependent at another location.

1. The CONUS COLA rate is based on the home port of the Service member's assigned ship or

afloat staff.

2. For CONUS COLA related to a home port change:

a. The CONUS COLA rate for the old home port stops on the day before the effective date of the home port change, and the rate for the new home port begins on the effective date of the home port change.

b. A Service member without a dependent who ordinarily resides onboard the ship is authorized the CONUS COLA rate for the old home port until the day he or she moves back aboard the ship, under all of the following conditions:

(1) Quarters on board the ship are not available, such as when a ship is in dry-dock.

(2) The ship or afloat staff is delayed at the old home port after the effective date of the home port change.

C. Accessions. A new Service member is authorized CONUS COLA at the rate based upon whether he or she has a dependent.

1. The without dependent rate is based on the duty location. The rate changes on the Service member's arrival day at each duty location until the Service member arrives at the first PDS.

2. A Service member may elect the with-dependent rate for either the duty location or the primary dependent's location. If the Service member selects the primary dependent's location, the rate is based on the primary dependent's location until the day before the Service member's arrival day at the first PDS.

D. Service Member Processing for Separation or Retirement. CONUS COLA is paid during separation or retirement processing based on one of the following:

1. The last PDS rate.

2. The primary dependent's location immediately before separation processing, if previously authorized that rate instead of the PDS rate.

3. The separation or retirement processing station in the CONUS for a Service member who separates in the CONUS from a PDS OCONUS.

080104. Secretarial Waiver When the Primary Dependent Does not Reside at the PDS in the CONUS

Ordinarily, CONUS COLA is paid based on the Service member's PDS or a ship or afloat unit's home port. However, the Service may determine through the Secretarial Process that a Service member's assignment to a PDS or the circumstances of that assignment requires the dependent to reside separately and authorize or approve CONUS COLA payment based on the dependent's location. If the Secretarial Process determines that it is necessary for the primary dependent to maintain a permanent residence in the CONUS at a location other than the Service member's PDS, the Service member may be authorized CONUS COLA at the rate for the primary dependent's permanent residence instead of for the Service member's PDS.

080105. Concurrent Payment of OCONUS COLA and **CONUS COLA**

A Service member assigned to a PDS OCONUS may be paid OCONUS COLA at the without dependent rate and a CONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate applicable for the high-cost area in the CONUS where the primary dependent resides only if no command-sponsored dependent is residing OCONUS with the Service member.

A. Service Member Departs. If, after a Service member departs, the Service member is authorized an extension of OCONUS COLA for a dependent residing OCONUS through the Secretarial Process, the Service member may be paid OCONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate, and CONUS COLA at the without dependent rate based on the new PDS. The specified COLA continues through the date the OCONUS COLA extension ends.

B. Dependent Leaves Residence OCONUS. Beginning the day the dependent permanently leaves the residence OCONUS, the Service member may be paid CONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate for the PDS in the CONUS.

0802 **CONUS COLA** and Dependent Circumstances

080201. Service Member Paying Child Support

A Service member is authorized CONUS COLA at the without dependent rate when he or she is authorized BAH at the with-dependent rate or BAH Differential (see Chapter 10) based solely on child-support payment.

080202. Effect of Physical Custody of a Child on **CONUS COLA**

Ordinarily, a divorced or legally separated Service member who is not identified as the full-time legal custodial parent of a child in the divorce decree or legal separation agreement is not authorized CONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate.

A. Service Member has Physical Custody but not Legal Custody. A Service member parent who has physical custody, but not legal custody, of at least one child is authorized CONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The Service member is authorized BAH.
2. Physical custody is for a minimum of 90 consecutive days. A break of 5 or fewer days is not considered an interruption of the 90-day period, even if there are multiple breaks of 5 or fewer days.

B. Two Service Members Divorce or Separate. When the divorce or separation is between two Service members, it is possible for both Service members to be authorized CONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate if each Service member has physical custody of one or more children at the same time.

C. Service Member Paying Child Support has Physical Custody. If a Service member paying child support has physical custody of a child for 91 or more consecutive days, excluding any breaks for 5 or fewer days, the Service member does not receive BAH at the with-dependent rate solely because of child support payments.

080203. Service Member Acquires a Dependent

A. General Rules. When a Service member acquires a primary dependent, CONUS COLA is paid based on the PDS if the Service member is assigned to a PDS in the CONUS and when he or she meets the conditions in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2. Service Member Acquires a Dependent Who is in the CONUS	
Location of Service Member's PDS	Basis for CONUS COLA
1 In the CONUS	<p>a. If the dependent is located at or near the PDS, change CONUS COLA to the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the Service member gained the dependent.</p> <p>b. If the dependent is not located at or near the PDS, change CONUS COLA to the with-dependent rate based on the Service member's PDS as of the date the Service member gained the dependent or, if the Service member requested and received a Secretarial waiver, based on the dependent's location as of that date (see par. 080104).</p>
2 OCONUS	<p>a. The dependent's location if the dependent does not reside at or near the PDS OCONUS.</p> <p>b. Start CONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location as of the date he or she became a dependent.</p>

B. Dependent Visits or Moves to the PDS. A dependent may visit the Service member for 90 or fewer days at the PDS without changes to the CONUS COLA. When the visit exceeds 90 days, the CONUS COLA rate changes to the rate for the Service member's PDS location on the 91st day. If the dependent leaves the PDS area after the CONUS COLA changes, the CONUS COLA previously authorized for the dependent's location is reinstated as of the departure date.

080204. Advance and Delayed Dependent Travel to a PDS OCONUS

When a PCS order is issued, the Service member's family may perform PCS travel at a different time than the Service member. See par. 080104 when a dependent is required to reside away from the Service member's PDS.

A. CONUS COLA Based on a Dependent's Location or Old PDS

1. Unless otherwise authorized or approved, a Service member's CONUS COLA is based on the PDS.

2. If authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process, a Service member may be authorized CONUS COLA based on the dependent's permanent residence or the old PDS.

B. Applicable Rates. If a dependent relocates, the rate for the dependent's location starts on the date the primary dependent arrives at the new residence. If the dependent does not relocate, CONUS COLA is based on the primary dependent's location and continues until the primary dependent departs the authorized or approved location.

Table 8-3. Dependent Performs PCS Travel before the Service Member		
If...	And the <u>CONUS COLA</u> for the dependent's location...	Then...
1 the old PDS was in the CONUS and the new PDS is in the CONUS,	a. was authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	(1) stop CONUS COLA based on the old PDS the day before the primary dependent arrives. (2) Start CONUS COLA based on the primary dependent's location on the arrival date or the date specified by the authorizing or approving document, whichever is later.
	b. was not authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the current PDS until the Service member arrives at the new PDS.* (2) Start CONUS COLA based on the new PDS the day the Service member arrives at the new PDS.
2 the old PDS was in the CONUS and the new PDS is OCONUS	a. was authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the current PDS until the Service member arrives at new PDS.* (2) Start OCONUS COLA based on the dependent's location on the arrival date, or the date specified by the authorizing or approving document, whichever is later.
	b. was not authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	continue CONUS COLA based on the current PDS until the Service member arrives at new PDS.*
3 the old PDS was OCONUS and the new PDS is in the CONUS	a. was authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	start CONUS COLA based on the primary dependent's location on the arrival date, or the date specified by the authorizing or approving document, whichever is later.
	b. was not authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	start CONUS COLA based on the new PDS the day the Service member arrives at the new PDS.*

*COLA is not payable on authorized days of travel.

Table 8-4. Dependent Travels after a Service Member		
If...	And the <u>CONUS COLA</u> for the dependent's location...	Then...
1 the old PDS was in the CONUS and the new PDS is in the CONUS	a. was authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	(1) continue the CONUS COLA based on the old PDS or the primary dependent's location, whichever has a higher rate.* (2) Start CONUS COLA based on the new PDS as of the date the primary dependent's departs provided the Service member has arrived at the new PDS.
	b. was not authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the current PDS until the Service member arrives at the new PDS.* (2) Start CONUS COLA based on the new

Table 8-4. Dependent Travels after a Service Member		
If...	And the CONUS COLA for the dependent's location...	Then...
		PDS the day the Service member arrives at the new PDS.
2 the old PDS was in the CONUS and the new PDS is OCONUS	a. was authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	(1) continue the CONUS COLA based on the old PDS or the primary dependent's location, whichever has a higher rate.* (2) Stop CONUS COLA on the day before the primary dependent departs.
	b. was not authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	continue the CONUS COLA based on the current PDS until the Service member arrives at the new PDS.*
*COLA is not payable on authorized days of travel.		

080205. Government Defers Dependent Travel

A. Government Defers Dependent Travel to a PDS OCONUS. Table 8-5 specifies the decision process for CONUS COLA when the Government defers a dependent's travel to a PDS OCONUS, pending housing availability at the PDS.

Table 8-5. Government Defers Dependent's Authorized Travel to a PDS OCONUS		
If the expected travel delay is...	And...	Then...
1 at least 61 days but less than 20 weeks and the dependent did not relocate at Government expense,	a. the dependent arrives within 60 days of being given permission to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the old PDS upon the Service member's departure.* (2) start CONUS COLA for the authorized dependent's location upon the Service member's arrival date. (3) Stop CONUS COLA on the day before the primary dependent arrives at the new PDS.
	b. the dependent does not arrive within 60 days of being given permission to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the old PDS upon the Service member's departure.* (2) start CONUS COLA for the authorized dependent's location upon the Service member's arrival date. (3) Stop CONUS COLA on the 60th day.
2 20 or more weeks and the dependent did not relocate at Government expense,	a. the dependent arrives within 60 days of being given permission to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the old PDS upon the Service member's departure.* (2) start CONUS COLA for the authorized dependent's location upon the Service member's arrival date. (3) Stop CONUS COLA on the day before the primary dependent arrives at the new PDS.
	b. the dependent does not arrive within 60 days of being given permission to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the old PDS upon the Service member's departure.* (2) start CONUS COLA for the authorized dependent's location upon the Service member's arrival date.

Table 8-5. Government Defers Dependent's Authorized Travel to a PDS OCONUS		
If the expected travel delay is...	And...	Then...
		(3) Stop CONUS COLA on the 60th day.
3 20 or more weeks and the dependent relocates at Government expense,	a. the dependent arrives within 60 days of being given permission to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	(1) change the CONUS COLA rate on the date the primary dependent arrives at the designated location from the rate based on the old PDS to the rate based on the designated location.* (2) Stop CONUS COLA on the day before the primary dependent arrives at the new PDS.
	b. the dependent does not arrive within 60 days of being given permission to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	(1) change the CONUS COLA rate on the date the primary dependent arrives at the designated location from the rate based on the old PDS to the rate based on the designated location.* (2) Stop CONUS COLA on the 60th day.
*COLA is not payable on authorized days of travel.		

B. Government Defers Dependent Travel to a PDS in the CONUS. CONUS COLA payment based on the primary dependent's location or old PDS continues for up to 60 days after dependent travel is authorized. If the dependent has not arrived at the Service member's PDS by the end of 60 days, and an extension to, or a waiver of, the 60-day limit has not been granted through the Secretarial Process, CONUS COLA based on the dependent's location changes to CONUS COLA based on the PDS location.

1. If a dependent is not relocated at Government expense, then Table 8-6 specifies the decision process for CONUS COLA when the Government delays the dependent's travel to a PDS in the CONUS and the expected travel delay is 139 or fewer days (20 weeks).

Table 8-6. Government Defers Dependent's Travel to a PDS in the CONUS when the Old PDS Is in the United States and the Expected Travel Delay Is 139 or Fewer Days (20 Weeks)		
If the dependent...	And the <u>CONUS COLA</u> for the dependent's location ...	Then upon the Service member's departure, continue CONUS COLA based on the old PDS*
1 arrives within 60 days of travel authority,	a. was authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	(1) Upon the Service member's arrival date, start CONUS COLA for the authorized dependent's location through the day before the primary dependent arrives at the new PDS. (2) Beginning on the primary dependent's arrival date at the PDS, start CONUS COLA based on the new PDS.
2 does not arrive within 60 days of travel authority,		(1) Upon the Service member's arrival date, start CONUS COLA for the authorized dependent's location for up to 60 days. (2) Beginning on the 61st day, base CONUS COLA on the new PDS.
3 does not travel	was not authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	and beginning on the arrival date, start CONUS COLA based on the new PDS.*
*COLA is not payable on authorized days of travel.		

2. Table 8-7 specifies the decision process for CONUS COLA when the Government delays a dependent's travel to a PDS in the CONUS and the expected travel delay is 140 or more days (20 weeks).

Table 8-7. Government Defers Dependent's Travel to a PDS in the CONUS when the Old PDS is outside the United States or the Old PDS is in the United States and the Expected Travel Delay is 140 or More Days (20 Weeks)			
If the dependent...		And the CONUS COLA for the dependent's location ...	Then...
1	arrives within 60 days of travel authority and he or she is relocated at Government expense,	a. was authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	(1) change the CONUS COLA basis on the date the primary dependent arrives at the designated location and continue it through the day before the primary dependent arrives at the PDS.* (2) Beginning on the primary dependent's arrival date at the PDS, change the basis for CONUS COLA to the PDS.
2	arrives within 60 days of travel authority and he or she is not relocated at Government expense,		(1) continue CONUS COLA through the day before the primary dependent arrives at the new PDS and base it on the old PDS as of the Service member's departure.* (2) Beginning on the primary dependent's arrival date at the PDS, change the basis for CONUS COLA to the new PDS.
3	does not arrive within 60 days of travel authority and he or she is relocated at Government expense,		(1) change the CONUS COLA basis on the date the primary dependent arrives at the designated location from the old PDS to the designated location through the 60th day after travel is authorized to begin.* (2) Beginning on the 61st day after travel is authorized to begin, change the basis for CONUS COLA from the dependent's location to the new PDS.
4	does not arrive within 60 days of travel authority and he or she is not relocated at Government expense,		(1) continue CONUS COLA through the 60th day after travel is authorized to begin based on the old PDS. (2) Beginning on the 61st day after travel is authorized to begin, change the basis for CONUS COLA from the old PDS to the new PDS.
5	does not travel	was not authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process,	start CONUS COLA based on the new PDS as of the Service member's arrival date.

*COLA is not payable on authorized days of travel.

080206. Early Return of Dependents

A. Early Return at Government Expense. When all of a Service member's dependents are returned from a PDS OCONUS at Government expense for circumstances other than for a PCS (regardless of the

reason for the return) the Service member is authorized CONUS COLA based on the primary dependent’s permanent residence starting on the arrival day at that location.

B. Early Return at Personal Expense. When all of a Service member’s dependents are returned early from a PDS OCONUS at personal expense, the Service member is not authorized CONUS COLA.

080207. Service Member Serving in an Unaccompanied Status OCONUS

If a Service member serving in an unaccompanied status OCONUS has dependents in multiple locations, CONUS COLA authority is based on the primary dependent’s residence.

A. Eligibility. When the primary dependent establishes a residence or resides in the CONUS due to a Service member’s transfer to, or while assigned at, an unaccompanied PDS OCONUS, CONUS COLA is authorized in any of the following situations:

1. The primary dependent relocates in the CONUS from a PDS in the CONUS.
2. The primary dependent resides in the CONUS and the Service member is required to perform TDY incident to a transfer to an unaccompanied PDS in the CONUS.
3. The primary dependent establishes a residence in the CONUS due to the Service member’s transfer from an accompanied status at a PDS OCONUS to an unaccompanied status.

B. Allowances. Table 8-8 specifies CONUS COLA for a Service member with a dependent assigned to an unaccompanied tour at a PDS OCONUS.

Table 8-8. Service Member (with a Dependent) Assigned to an Unaccompanied Tour at a PDS OCONUS			
See CONUS COLA			
	If the Service member’s dependent...	And...	Then...
1	retains a permanent residence in the CONUS	a. the primary dependent remains at the old PDS,	continue to pay CONUS COLA, based on the old PDS.
		b. the primary dependent is at a location in the CONUS other than the old PDS and the Service member is receiving CONUS COLA based on a Secretarial waiver,	continue the CONUS COLA previously paid.
		c. the primary dependent is at a location in the CONUS other than either the old PDS or location for which the Service member had a Secretarial waiver,	continue to pay CONUS COLA, based on the old PDS and start CONUS COLA the day the Service member arrives at the new PDS based on the primary dependent’s location.
2	relocates the permanent residence from the CONUS to	a. the primary dependent either travels with or in advance of the Service member,	(1) stop the old CONUS COLA rate the day before the dependent’s arrival day. (2) Start CONUS COLA the day the primary dependent arrives at the new

Table 8-8. Service Member (with a Dependent) Assigned to an Unaccompanied Tour at a PDS OCONUS		
See CONUS COLA		
If the Service member's dependent...	And...	Then...
another location in the CONUS at Government expense		residence location based on the dependent's location. *
	b. a dependent travels after the Service member,	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the Service member's old PDS through the day before the primary dependent's arrival at the new residence location. (2) Start CONUS COLA on the arrival day based on the dependent's location.*
3 relocates the permanent residence from OCONUS to the CONUS at Government expense	a dependent travels in advance of, with, or after the Service member,	start CONUS COLA based on the dependent's location the day the primary dependent arrives at the new residence.*
4 relocates permanent residence from the CONUS to a location OCONUS at Government expense	a. a dependent travels in advance of the Service member or with the Service member,	continue CONUS COLA based on the old PDS through the day before the Service member's arrival at the new PDS.
	b. a dependent travels after the Service member,	continue CONUS COLA based on the old PDS through the day before the primary dependent's arrival.*
5 relocates the residence at personal expense	a. CONUS COLA is authorized through the Secretarial Process,	continue CONUS COLA based on the above rules in this table. *
	b. CONUS COLA based on the new location is not authorized through the Secretarial Process,	continue CONUS COLA based on the above rules in this table through the day before the primary dependent's arrival.*
6 is not OCONUS	a. the Service member is assigned to an unaccompanied assignment OCONUS or unusually arduous sea duty,	(1) pay CONUS COLA based on the old PDS rate if the dependent does not relocate. (2) pay CONUS COLA based on the dependent's location if the dependent does relocate.
7 continues to reside at same location	a. the Service member is required to perform a TDY, inside or outside the CONUS, due to a transfer to another unaccompanied tour,	continue CONUS COLA based on the primary dependent's permanent residence.
	b. the Service member is required to perform a TDY due to a transfer in the	(1) continue CONUS COLA based on the primary dependent's permanent residence through the day before the day

Table 8-8. Service Member (with a Dependent) Assigned to an Unaccompanied Tour at a PDS OCONUS		
See CONUS COLA		
If the Service member's dependent...	And...	Then...
	United States,	the Service member reports to the new PDS. (2) Start CONUS COLA at the rate for the new PDS on the day the Service member reports at that PDS.
*COLA is not payable on authorized days of travel.		

0803 **CONUS COLA** and Unusual Circumstances

080301. Service Member in a Missing Status

A. Service Member without a Dependent. A Service member without a dependent whose PDS is in the CONUS and is in a missing status receives CONUS COLA based on the PDS location.

B. Service Member with a Dependent. A Service member with a dependent continues to receive CONUS COLA at the rate paid when they were placed in a missing status. Pay CONUS COLA based on the dependent's location when a dependent relocates.

080302. Service Member in Confinement

If a Service member in confinement is authorized allowances, he or she receives the same CONUS COLA rate paid immediately before confinement. If a Service member with a dependent is transferred to a confinement facility, then the CONUS COLA is based on the dependent's location.

080303. Service Member Requires Prolonged Hospitalization

The hospital where a Service member is transferred becomes his or her PDS for CONUS COLA purposes when he or she requires prolonged hospitalization and is issued an appropriate order. This applies when a Service member is transferred from any PDS to a hospital in the CONUS for observation and treatment.

080304. Service Member Whose PDS is Evacuated

A. Service Member with a Dependent

1. CONUS COLA Continuation at the Service Member's PDS

a. A Service member who is authorized CONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate based on his or her PDS, and whose dependent is evacuated, continues to receive CONUS COLA on the effective date of the evacuation unless the Service member's PDS changes.

b. When a determination is made through the Secretarial Process that it is necessary for a dependent to maintain a permanent residence in an area other than where the PDS is located, CONUS

COLA at the with-dependent rate is based on the designated place for the primary dependent. The CONUS COLA starts the day after per diem at the designated place ends.

2. CONUS COLA at a Designated Place. When a Service member’s command-sponsored dependent resides at a designated place in the CONUS due to an evacuation from a location OCONUS, the Service member is authorized CONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate starting the day after per diem at the designated place ends. The rate is based on the designated place for the primary dependent.

B. Service Member without a Dependent. A Service member without a dependent who was authorized CONUS COLA at the PDS on the date an evacuation is ordered is authorized CONUS COLA through the day before the Service member reports at the new PDS.

0804 Reserve Component (RC) Member

080401. RC Member Called or Ordered to Active Duty

A. Called or Ordered to Active Duty. Table 8-9 specifies CONUS COLA for an RC member called or ordered to active duty for a period of 140 or more days or in support of a contingency operation. A DoD or U.S. Coast Guard retired Service member called or ordered to active duty is authorized the same CONUS COLA as an RC member.

Table 8-9. RC Member CONUS COLA Determination		
If an RC member is called or ordered to active duty ...	And PCS HHG transportation ...	Then...
1 for 140 or more days	a. is authorized,	(1) start CONUS COLA on the first active-duty day based on the primary residence at the time called or ordered to active duty through the day before arrival at the PDS. (2) Starting the day the Service member reports to the PDS, change the basis for CONUS COLA to the PDS location.
	b. is not authorized,	start CONUS COLA on the first active-duty day based on the primary residence at the time called or ordered to active duty.
2 for 139 or fewer days for a contingency operation	a. is not authorized,	(1) start CONUS COLA on the first active-duty day of an assignment that supports a contingency operation and base it on the primary residence at the time called or ordered to active duty. (2) There is no authority to pay CONUS COLA when the assignment is not in support of a contingency operation.

B. Modified or Amended Order. If an RC member receives an order modification or amendment that extends the original assignment, the modification or amendment determines the CONUS COLA.

Table 8-10. RC Member's Order is Modified or Amended		
See CONUS COLA		
If an RC member's order is modified or amended...	And PCS HHG transportation ...	Then...
1 and the days remaining on the existing order plus the number of days added by the extension total 140 or more days	a. is not authorized,	CONUS COLA based on the primary residence continues or would start on the modification or amendment date.
	b. is authorized,	CONUS COLA based on the primary residence, if currently authorized, would stop the day before the modification or amendment in CONUS COLA based on the PDS rate would begin on the modification or amendment date or CONUS COLA based on the PDS would continue.

CHAPTER 9: COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ([OCONUS COLA](#)) AND TEMPORARY LODGING ALLOWANCE (TLA)

The Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) outside the continental United States (OCONUS COLA) is a non-taxable allowance that offsets the higher prices of goods and services, excluding housing, in foreign countries, U.S. territories, Alaska, and Hawaii. OCONUS COLA equalizes purchasing power so that a Service member can purchase the same level of goods and services OCONUS as he or she could if stationed inside the continental United States (CONUS). In addition to OCONUS COLA, station allowances in Chapter 9 include the Temporary Lodging Allowance (TLA). The TLA partially offsets the cost of lodging and meals and incidental expenses incurred while occupying temporary lodgings OCONUS.

0901 STANDARD ALLOWANCES

090101. Definitions Specific to [OCONUS COLA](#) and TLA

A. Vicinity. The “vicinity” is the entire country, U.S. territory or possession, or state when in Alaska or Hawaii where the Service member’s permanent duty station (PDS) is located. When a Service member resides with a dependent and commutes to the PDS, the dependent is considered to be residing at or in the vicinity of the PDS even if in an adjacent country or state. If the Service member transfers to a new PDS in the same country, state, or U.S. territory or possession as the designated place, and the Service member is required to maintain two separate households (for example, the Service member cannot commute daily from the dependent’s location to the PDS), then a second station allowance may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. In this case, the dependent is not considered at or in the vicinity of the Service member’s PDS even though located in the same country, state, or U.S. territory or possession.

B. Government Dining Facility. In addition to the definition in Appendix A, a “Government dining facility” provides meals to Service members with or without charge, under an agreement between the facility and the Government.

C. Government Quarters. In addition to the definition in Appendix A, “Government quarters” include individual quarters provided with or without charge under agreement with the Government. For COLA purposes, barracks are considered Government quarters, including dormitory and quarters aboard a ship.

D. OCONUS COLA Index. The OCONUS COLA index represents how much more expensive it is to purchase goods and services OCONUS compared to the same level of goods and services available in an average location within the CONUS. For example, an OCONUS COLA index of 110 indicates that the prices in the area OCONUS are overall 10% more expensive than in the CONUS. An index of 100 indicates that the overall cost of the goods and services surveyed is approximately the same at the location OCONUS as in the CONUS and no COLA is warranted.

E. Service Member with Dependent. A Service member is considered with-dependent if any of the following criteria apply:

1. The Service member is authorized to have a dependent reside at or in the vicinity of the Service member's PDS OCONUS and the dependent resides there.

2. The Service member was married to another Service member on effective date of the permanent change of station (PCS) order. If one Service member is later released from active duty or separated or retired from the Service, then he or she becomes a dependent if he or she remains near the active duty Service member's former PDS.

3. The Service member is joined by a dependent or acquires a dependent while serving OCONUS and the dependent is one of the following:

a. Command sponsored. See Appendix A for the definition.

b. A bona fide resident of the same area as the Service member's non-foreign PDS OCONUS.

c. An Officer or Civilian employee of the United States stationed in the same area as the Service member's non-foreign PDS OCONUS.

F. Service Member without Dependent. A Service member is considered to be without dependent if any of the following criteria apply:

1. The Service member has no dependents.

2. The Service member does not have a dependent who resides at or in the PDS vicinity.

3. The Service member is joined by a dependent or acquires a dependent while serving OCONUS and the Service member is not a Service member with dependent as defined in par. 090101-E.

4. The Service member has a dependent residing at or in the PDS vicinity who is not command sponsored.

5. The Service member does not have legal custody and control of a dependent (B-131142, June 3, 1957). For the purposes of COLA or TLA, a Service member paying child support is without a dependent unless the Service member has a command-sponsored dependent at the PDS other than the dependent on whose behalf the Service member pays child support.

090102. Eligibility for OCONUS COLA and TLA

A. Service Member Married to Another Service Member. When a Service member is married to another Service member who is on active duty, the spouse on active duty is not considered a dependent.

B. Unaccompanied Tour and "Unusually Arduous Sea Duty." When a Service member is assigned to an unaccompanied tour or "unusually arduous sea duty" and a dependent remains at the Service member's old PDS OCONUS or is at an approved designated place OCONUS, then the Service member is not considered to have a dependent at the unaccompanied or sea-duty PDS. The Service member is eligible for OCONUS COLA or TLA at the with-dependent rate for the dependent's location.

C. Command Sponsored. A dependent must be command sponsored for the Service member to

receive OCONUS COLA or TLA based on the dependent's presence unless the Service member is eligible for these allowances as specified under pars. 090101-E2, 090101-E3, 050809, 050814, 050903, or 050907.

090103. Special Circumstances Affecting [OCONUS COLA](#) or TLA

A. Dependents Travel Before or After the Service Member Travels. Authorization or approval by either the Secretary concerned or the Secretarial Process may be made for the following:

1. Advance Travel. When dependents are command sponsored and authorized to travel before the Service member and arrive at the new PDS OCONUS before the Service member, housing allowance changes can be based on the advance arrival at the PDS OCONUS under par. 10412. If advance travel of dependents has been authorized or approved by the selected process, COLA payment is also authorized or approved, without separate action based on the number of dependents at the new PDS.

2. Delayed Travel. When dependents are authorized (or required) to travel after the Service member and arrive at the new PDS OCONUS after the Service member, housing allowance continuation can be based on delayed dependents' travel from the old PDS OCONUS under par. 10412 and also authorizes continuation of COLA for the same time period without separate action.

3. Deferred Travel. When dependent travel to the new PDS OCONUS is deferred pending housing availability, COLA at the old PDS OCONUS or designated place continues until the dependents depart or for 60 days after dependent travel to the new PDS is authorized. The Secretarial Process may extend the 60-day period (see par. 10406).

4. Other Circumstances. Authorization or approval of housing allowance continuation under par. 10402 (e.g., PME, training or a Service member's pending retirement), authorizes COLA continuation for the same time period without separate action.

B. Foreign-Born Dependent Returned to Country of Origin. If the Secretary concerned authorizes the return of a foreign-born dependent to the country of the dependent's origin, as specified in par. 050804, including when the Service member is stationed in the same country, the Service member is authorized OCONUS COLA or TLA, as appropriate, at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location OCONUS. OCONUS COLA or TLA payments on behalf of the dependent's location begin on the day a dependent arrives at that location. See [DoDI 1315.18 \(Military Personnel Assignments\)](#) for the return of foreign-born dependents.

C. Observer to United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Organization on a PCS. A Service member assigned on a PCS as an observer to a UN peacekeeping organization who receives a UN mission subsistence allowance is also authorized OCONUS COLA or TLA as specified in this chapter. The OCONUS COLA and TLA amount combined with the UN mission subsistence allowance is limited to the OCONUS COLA and TLA of a Service member permanently assigned to other than a UN Peacekeeping Organization in the same area. This paragraph does not authorize a reduction in the UN mission subsistence allowance.

D. Service Member Assigned to Unaccompanied Tour or "Unusually Arduous Sea Duty." The OCONUS COLA or TLA payment for the dependent's location begins on the day he or she arrives at that location.

1. Requirements. Table 9-1 specifies OCONUS COLA and TLA when a Service member

with a dependent serves an unaccompanied tour or is on “unusually arduous sea duty.”

a. If the location is a designated place in a non-foreign area OCONUS and the Service member is assigned to an unaccompanied tour, a dependent-restricted tour, or “unusually arduous sea duty,” one of the following conditions must apply:

- (1) The Service member was a legal resident of that area before entering active duty.
- (2) The Service member’s spouse was a legal resident of that area when they married.
- (3) The Service member was called to active duty from that area.
- (4) It is the Service member’s home of record.
- (5) The relocation of the Service member’s dependent was authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.
- (6) The dependent remained at his or her current location prior to the Service member’s assignment.

b. If the Service member is scheduled to serve an accompanied tour immediately after completing an unaccompanied tour or “unusually arduous sea duty,” OCONUS COLA or TLA for a location OCONUS may be authorized. The Service member must have sufficient time in Service remaining as specified in par. 050806 for an unaccompanied tour or as specified in par. 050814 for a dependent-restricted tour or “unusually arduous sea duty.”

c. If the Service member is serving a dependent-restricted tour or “unusually arduous sea duty,” a location OCONUS may be justified under unusual conditions or circumstances if authorized or approved by the Secretary concerned.

Table 9-1. OCONUS COLA and TLA for a Service Member with a Dependent Serving an Unaccompanied Tour or on “Unusually Arduous Sea Duty”			
If...	And...	Then the applicable station allowance is authorized...	
1	station allowances are authorized or approved by the same level of Secretarial approval as required for dependent travel,	a dependent relocates in connection with the Service member’s PCS,	at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent’s location OCONUS.
2	it is the Service member’s first PDS,	a dependent does not relocate in connection with the PCS,	at the with-dependent rate based on the old PDS.
3	a Service member is transferred between unaccompanied tours or “unusually arduous sea duty” assignments,	the dependent’s location is approved through the Secretarial Process,	for the dependent’s location.
4	a dependent remains at the Service member’s prior PDS OCONUS or previously designated place and is authorized station allowances,		during the second tour.
5	a dependent relocates to a new designated place in connection		for the new designated place as otherwise specified in this table.

Table 9-1. OCONUS COLA and TLA for a Service Member with a Dependent Serving an Unaccompanied Tour or on “Unusually Arduous Sea Duty”		
If...	And...	Then the applicable station allowance is authorized...
	with the Service member’s transfer,	
6	a dependent is residing at or in the Service member’s PDS vicinity (home port for “unusually arduous sea duty”) when the PDS is declared an unaccompanied tour area,	a dependent moves to a designated place,
7		as otherwise specified in this table.
	the dependent’s initial move from the PDS was under evacuation conditions,	as specified in par. 090203-C.
8	the new PDS (or home port for “unusually arduous sea duty”) is declared an unaccompanied tour area,	based on the place to which the dependent is diverted, starting on the dependent’s arrival date and stopping on the dependent’s departure date from that location. A statement from the Service member’s commanding officer, or an officer designated by the commanding officer, should support that the dependent was notified that permission to complete travel was withdrawn and that the dependent was directed to proceed to a specified place to await further instructions.
9	a dependent is en route to a Service member’s PDS OCONUS or to a designated place to which transportation at Government expense has been authorized,	an amendment to the initial order or a new PCS order is issued assigning the Service member to another unaccompanied tour area or “unusually arduous sea duty” assignment,

2. Payment of Allowances to Service Member at Unaccompanied Tour or “Unusually Arduous Sea Duty” Station. While a Service member is authorized station allowances for a dependent’s location, the Service member is also authorized the OCONUS COLA and TLA, if any, at the “without dependent” rate at the new PDS.

3. Subsequent Reassignment to an Accompanied Tour Area. Upon a subsequent PCS order to an accompanied tour area to which dependent transportation is authorized, OCONUS COLA and TLA stop the day before the Service member departs due to the PCS order or the day before the effective date of the home port change from OCONUS. See par. 090202 for OCONUS COLA exceptions.

4. Dependent Relocates from a Designated Place at Personal Expense. If a dependent relocates from a designated place at personal expense, station allowances must stop or be reduced by the number of dependents departing the day before the dependent departs the designated place. Station allowances are not authorized at the dependent’s new location because that location is *not* a designated place.

0902 [OCONUS COLA](#)

An OCONUS COLA is authorized for a Service member assigned to a PDS OCONUS to help maintain the equivalent purchasing power of the discretionary portion of spendable income as the Service member’s counterparts based in the CONUS. This allowance compensates for the higher cost of goods

and services OCONUS. To calculate the OCONUS COLA, the goods and services purchased in an area OCONUS, excluding housing, are compared to the cost of goods and services purchased in the CONUS. See par. 090103 for special circumstances affecting OCONUS COLA.

090201. Factors That Affect [OCONUS COLA](#) Rates

A. [Geographic Location](#). The geographic location of the PDS governs the [COLA index](#) payable unless otherwise authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. [See COLA information for current geographic information](#).

B. [COLA Indexes](#). [See COLA index for specific locations](#) OCONUS. COLA rates are based on a Service member's PDS. Par. 090203 provides the rates when any of the following occur:

1. A ship's home port is the PDS for OCONUS COLA purposes.
2. A dependent resides at a location other than the PDS in connection with an unaccompanied assignment.
3. A dependent is evacuated.

C. [Calculating OCONUS COLA Indexes](#). [See Calculation of Overseas COLA Index](#).

D. [Surveys](#). The two surveys conducted to determine prices OCONUS are the Living Pattern Survey (LPS) and the Retail Price Schedule (RPS). [See Survey Instruments](#) for more detailed information about the LPS and RPS data surveys. Data from these surveys help determine the OCONUS COLA indexes.

E. [Foreign Currency Exchange Rates](#). The Per Diem, Travel, and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) reviews and adjusts exchange rates when necessary for countries where Service members are assigned. PDTATAC adjusts OCONUS COLA based on currency fluctuations as frequently as twice monthly. [See currency adjustment](#) for more information.

F. [COLA Unique Expenses](#). In some areas OCONUS, a Service member or dependent incurs mandatory and excessive expenses that a Service member based in the CONUS never incurs. Since the expenses are not incurred in the CONUS, they cannot be a part of the ordinary COLA index calculation. For these expenses, payment is a dollar-for-dollar reimbursement for a specifically authorized expense at a designated authorized location.

1. [Submit Requests](#). All requests to authorize a new COLA Unique Expense must be submitted through the Major Command level, then to PDTATAC through the applicable Service representative listed [at feedback reporting](#). PDTATAC does not accept requests from individual Service members for COLA Unique Expense authorization. The Secretary concerned may reimburse a COLA Unique Expense with no further PDTATAC action if the JTR authorizes the location and expense. Alternatively, the expense may be reimbursed at the Service's discretion through the Secretarial Process. The Service concerned is not required to recover any amount refunded to a Service member by a foreign government agency involved. For a Service member to be reimbursed, the expense must be verified by a valid receipt. The expense must meet all of the following criteria to be authorized as a "COLA Unique Expense":

- a. A clear majority of Service members assigned at a duty station incur the expense.

- b. The item or expense exceeds 1% of [spendable income](#) for the typical Service member.
- c. Service members based in the CONUS do not incur the expense.
- d. PDTATAC specifically authorizes or approves the expense for reimbursement.

2. Confirm Authorized Locations and Expenses. Table 9-2 specifies the authorized locations and expenses for a COLA-Unique Expense reimbursement.

Table 9-2. Authorized Locations and Expenses for COLA Unique Expense Reimbursement	
Location	Expense
Singapore	1. Mandatory and excessive road tax for one POV.
	2. Mandatory and excessive registration and transfer fees for one POV.

G. OCONUS COLA Report Submission. See [Station Allowance Reporting Procedures and Responsibilities](#).

090202. Start and Stop [OCONUS COLA](#)

A. Start OCONUS COLA. Generally, OCONUS COLA starts on the day a Service member reports to a new PDS, the effective day of a home port change, or the day his or her dependent arrives before the Service member at either the new PDS or the new home port, as specified in par. 090203. However, if the Service member is authorized a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation (MALT) plus per diem (MALT Plus) on the reporting day, OCONUS COLA starts on the day after the Service member's reporting day.

B. Stop OCONUS COLA. OCONUS COLA stops the day before a Service member departs from OCONUS on a PCS order or the day before the effective date of a ship's or unit's home port change unless any of the following occur:

- 1. An extension is authorized through the Secretarial Process.
- 2. OCONUS COLA is authorized during a PCS between PDSs in close proximity, when at the new PDS the member continues to commute from the residence occupied at the old PDS. OCONUS COLA continues during TDY en route. If the COLA rate differs, the rate for the old PDS is paid through the day prior to the member's report date. COLA for dependents is paid as specified in par. 090203.
- 3. A Service member without a dependent undergoes a home port change. In that circumstance, the Service member is authorized OCONUS COLA based on the old home port until the day he or she moves back aboard the ship under the following conditions:
 - a. The ship does not depart from the old home port before or on the effective date of the home port change and.
 - b. Quarters on board the ship are not available, such as when the ship is in dry dock.

090203. [OCONUS COLA](#) for Service Member with a Dependent

A Service member with a dependent is authorized OCONUS COLA based on the number of command-sponsored dependents at the PDS vicinity, regardless of Government dining facility availability. This includes when the Service member has a dining facility aboard ship available. Table 9-3 specifies exceptions. A Service member is authorized OCONUS COLA for all command-sponsored dependents, including a Federal employee who is a spouse or child and eligible for a post allowance in his or her own right. Par. 090205 specifies OCONUS COLA authority for a Service member married to another Service member.

Table 9-3. OCONUS COLA for a Service Member with a Dependent		
	If...	Then...
1	a Service member is on leave away from the PDS vicinity for 31 or more days and is accompanied by <i>all</i> command-sponsored dependents,	OCONUS COLA is not authorized beginning on the 31st day.
2	a command-sponsored dependent departs the PDS vicinity for a period of 31 or more consecutive calendar days,	OCONUS COLA payment beginning on the 31st day is reduced to the rate for the number of command-sponsored dependents remaining at the PDS.
3	a command-sponsored dependent departs the PDS vicinity to attend school,	OCONUS COLA payment is reduced the day after the dependent's departure to the rate for the number of command-sponsored dependents remaining.
4	one or more, but not all, command-sponsored dependents depart the PDS vicinity for early or advance return,	
5	all the command-sponsored dependents depart the PDS vicinity for early or advance return,	the Service member becomes a Service member "without a dependent" and the OCONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate terminates the day before the command-sponsored dependent departs the Service member's PDS.*
6	a Service member is in a confinement status due to disciplinary action,	OCONUS COLA is authorized only at the rate for the number of command-sponsored dependents who continue to reside in the PDS vicinity.

*See par. 090103 for early or advance return of a foreign-born, command-sponsored dependent authorized to travel to his or her native country.

A. Home Port Change. If a Service member is currently assigned to a ship or other fleet unit with an announced home port change (or receives a PCS order to a ship or other fleet unit with an announced home port change) and a dependent is authorized to travel to the new home port, the new home port is the Service member's PDS for COLA purposes ([65 Comp. Gen. 888 \(1986\)](#)).

B. PCS Order Amendment Changes the PDS. When a Service member receives a PCS order amendment that names a different PDS before he or she joins a dependent who has already arrived at or in the vicinity of a new PDS OCONUS, and on whose behalf OCONUS COLA was authorized, OCONUS COLA at the original PDS rate ends on the dependent's departure day for the newly designated PDS. OCONUS COLA at the initial PDS can extend more than 60 days after the amended order effective date only if specifically authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. OCONUS COLA at the new PDS rate based on the number of command sponsored dependents begins on the dependent's arrival day.

C. OCONUS COLA Due to Evacuation of the Service Member's PDS. If a Service member's PDS is evacuated, OCONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate stops on the dependent's departure date

due to the evacuation. Until the dependent returns to the Service member’s PDS, the Service member is considered “without a dependent” for OCONUS COLA purposes. When a dependent is evacuated from OCONUS or from a location in the CONUS to reside at an authorized or approved designated place OCONUS, the Service member is authorized OCONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate for the designated place beginning the day after per diem stops. Station allowances are not payable for a dependent who is not command sponsored at the Service member’s PDS OCONUS.

090204. OCONUS COLA for Service Member without a Dependent

A. Reduced OCONUS COLA. When both Government quarters and a Government dining facility are available, a Service member is paid a reduced OCONUS COLA. Reduced OCONUS COLA is calculated using a fixed percentage of the COLA rate for a Service member with no dependents living in private-sector housing.

B. Government Dining Facility Availability. The decision to authorize OCONUS COLA for a Service member without a dependent is based on whether the dining facility is actually available to the Service member, whether he or she is expected to purchase food for preparation in Government quarters, and whether the Government quarters have facilities to keep and prepare meals.

1. For OCONUS COLA purposes, if a permanently assigned Service member purchases meals or receives meals at no cost at a Government dining facility, or receives meals using a Government-provided meal card, then a Government dining facility is available.

2. Table 9-4 specifies the conditions for determining OCONUS COLA authorization for a Service member without a dependent.

Table 9-4. Determining <u>OCONUS COLA</u> for a Service Member without a Dependent		
	If...	Then...
1	a Service member has Government quarters available but does not have a Government dining facility available for three meals a day at the PDS,	the Service member is authorized OCONUS COLA at the “0 dependent” rate.
2	the commander authorizing OCONUS COLA expects the Service member to cook and eat meals in Government quarters,	
3	a Service member has Government quarters available, but the commanding officer, installation commander, or delegated designee, provides a statement that using the Government dining facility is impractical due to mission or operational needs,*	
4	an enlisted Service member does not have Government quarters available and is authorized to mess separately,	
5	a Service member is authorized to mess separately and maintains a joint residence with a spouse who also is a Service member,	
6	a Service member in grade E-7 or higher who has no dependent chooses to occupy private-sector housing instead of Government quarters,	
7	a Service member in grade E-6 who has no dependent chooses to occupy private-sector housing instead of inadequate Government quarters,	
8	a Service member has no dependent, is assigned to permanent duty aboard a ship, and occupies private-sector housing,**	

Table 9-4. Determining OCONUS COLA for a Service Member without a Dependent		
	If...	Then...
9	each Service member of a married Service member couple is in grade E-5 or below, has no other dependent, is assigned to permanent duty aboard a ship, and chooses to occupy private-sector housing instead of assigned Government quarters aboard a ship,	
10	the Service member has Government quarters available and eats, or is expected to eat, the majority of meals in a Government dining facility because meal preparation in the Government quarters is not expected or permitted,	the Service member is authorized the reduced OCONUS COLA rate.
11	a Service member has both a Government dining facility and Government quarters available at the PDS, including aboard a ship,	
12	a Service member has Government quarters available and routinely eats two or more meals a day in a dining facility,	the Service member is authorized to receive only the reduced OCONUS COLA rate, not the "0 dependent" rate.
13	a Service member has Government quarters available but his or her non-command sponsored dependents live at or near the PDS,	
14	a Service member without a dependent is in a confinement status and serving a sentence due to disciplinary action,	the Service member is not authorized OCONUS COLA.
<p>*Personal convenience is not a determining factor. **If the Service member is in grade E-6 or above, he or she may choose not to occupy assigned Government quarters aboard a ship. A member in grade E-4 or E-5 may be authorized to not occupy assigned Government quarters aboard a ship.</p>		

C. Leave Periods. If a Service member without a dependent takes leave away from the PDS vicinity OCONUS, OCONUS COLA continues for the first 30 days and stops on day 31. If OCONUS COLA is stopped, it starts again the day the Service member returns to the PDS from leave.

090205. Service Member Married to another Service Member

Table 9-5 specifies OCONUS COLA for a Service member married to another Service member. See Table 9-4 for COLA when both Service members are grade E-5 or below, are serving on sea duty, and have no other dependents.

Table 9-5. OCONUS COLA for Two Service Members Married to Each Other		
	If two Service members married to each other...	Then...
1	maintain separate households at or in the vicinity of their PDS or PDSs OCONUS,	each Service member is authorized OCONUS COLA, based on whether the Service member concerned has a dependent at or in the vicinity of the PDS OCONUS.
2	maintain a joint household at or in the vicinity of their PDS OCONUS,	one Service member is authorized to receive OCONUS COLA at a rate based on the number of dependents present, if any. The other Service member is authorized to receive OCONUS COLA at the "0 dependent" rate.

090206. Non-Command-Sponsored Dependent in PDS Vicinity

A Service member who is serving an unaccompanied tour at a PDS OCONUS is not authorized with-

dependent OCONUS COLA when a non-command-sponsored dependent accompanies or joins the Service member, even if the Service member chooses not to use an available Government dining facility. The Service member is authorized the same OCONUS COLA as any other Service member without a dependent under the same conditions (see par. 090204-A). If the Service member changes the tour election and agrees to serve the tour as accompanied, with-dependent, OCONUS COLA as specified in par. 090203 starts on the day the dependent becomes command sponsored.

090207. Fractional Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) for a Service Member without a Dependent

A. Eligibility. This paragraph applies only to a Service member receiving the reduced OCONUS COLA. The PDS includes a ship or other unit having an assigned home port OCONUS as opposed to an assigned PDS OCONUS.

1. The Service member’s duty, as distinguished from a travel status, must require his or her absence from the PDS during one or more meals.
2. The commanding officer, or an officer designated by the commanding officer for that purpose, must validate that the meals are not furnished.

B. Allowances

1. The COLA is for the PDS, or in the case of a Service member assigned to a ship or other unit having an assigned home port OCONUS, the place where the Service member takes meals. Calculate the fractional COLA amount payable by applying the percentages specified in Table 9-6 for the meals involved to the daily COLA at the “0 dependent” rate for the PDS.

Table 9-6. Fractional COLA Rates by Meal		
	Meal	Applicable Percentage
1	Morning	7
2	Noon	15
3	Evening	15

2. A Service member without a dependent receiving the reduced OCONUS COLA rate is authorized a percentage of the “0 dependent” COLA rate for each meal not provided in a Government dining facility in addition to the reduced OCONUS COLA.

090208. Service Member Assigned to Ship or Fleet Unit

A. Delayed Travel. Secretarial authorization or approval of the housing allowance for a dependent continuing during the delayed departure from a PDS OCONUS, as specified in Chapter 10, also authorizes COLA continuation for the same time period without a separate authorization or approval. Par. 090308-C applies whether the Service member’s new PDS is in the CONUS or OCONUS.

B. Service Member Assigned to Duty Aboard a Two-Crew Nuclear Submarine. The ship’s home port is the Service member’s PDS for station allowances.

1. When a Service Member Reports to the Home Port before Reporting Aboard. When a Service member is assigned to a two-crew nuclear submarine and reports to the ship’s home port before reporting aboard because the ship is deployed, the Service member is authorized station allowances the

day after he or she arrives at the home port, and no further travel is required by the order before reporting aboard the submarine ([57 Comp. Gen. 178 \(1977\)](#)).

2. Service Member without a Dependent Ordered to a TDY at Home Port (OCONUS COLA Only). OCONUS COLA is authorized for a Service member without a dependent while the Service member is performing a TDY ashore if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. The Service member is assigned to a two-crew nuclear submarine.
- b. The Service member has reported aboard.
- c. The training and rehabilitation is for a period of 16 or more days at the ship's home port OCONUS.

090209. Reserve Component (RC) Member

A. Eligibility. An RC member called or ordered from a residence OCONUS to active duty or active duty for training (ADT) may be authorized OCONUS COLA. Command sponsorship is not required when a Service member is authorized OCONUS COLA at the with-dependent rate for the place last entered (or called to) active duty (PLEAD). The Service member must reside permanently in the area concerned at the time called or ordered to active duty ([55 Comp. Gen. 135 \(1975\)](#)).

B. Allowances. An RC member is authorized OCONUS COLA for the tour duration as specified in Table 9-7 unless he or she is called or ordered to active duty for any of the following reasons:

1. Training for 140 or More Days. The initial OCONUS COLA rate ends on the day before the Service member reports at the duty location specified in the active-duty order. Authority for OCONUS COLA for the PDS location begins the day the Service member reports at that location. A Service member called or ordered to ADT from a location in the CONUS for 140 or more days at one location is authorized OCONUS COLA in the same manner as a Service member already on active duty.

2. Other than Training for 181 or More Days with PCS Allowances. A Service member called or ordered to active duty for other than training from a location in the CONUS for 181 or more days at one PDS location OCONUS is authorized OCONUS COLA as of the day he or she reports at that location except as in 090209-B3. The initial rate for the primary residence OCONUS stops the day before the Service member reports at the PDS duty location specified in the active-duty order. OCONUS COLA authority for the PDS location begins the day the Service member reports at that location.

3. Other than Training for 181 or More Days but not Authorized HHG Transportation. When HHG transportation is not authorized, an RC member called or ordered to active duty for other than training for 181 or more days at one location, away from his or her primary place of residence OCONUS at the time called or ordered to active duty, is assigned to duty at that residence and paid OCONUS COLA at that location rate. HHG transportation under a TDY order does not affect this authority. OCONUS COLA authority begins on the first active-duty day.

Table 9-7. OCONUS COLA for RC Member Called or Ordered to Active Duty from OCONUS		
Number of Days Called or Ordered to Active Duty		OCONUS COLA
1	31 or More	OCONUS COLA for the primary residence OCONUS at the time called or ordered to active duty, whether for a TDY or a PCS, beginning on the first active-duty day.
2	30 or Fewer	OCONUS COLA if the call or order to active duty is in support of a contingency operation or whenever there is no per diem authority. The Service member is authorized OCONUS COLA at the rate for his or her principal place of residence at the time called or ordered to active duty (55 Comp. Gen. 135 (1975)).

090210. Calculations for [OCONUS COLA](#)

Calculate a Service member's OCONUS [COLA](#) payment using data from three individual sources and tables: the [Annual Compensation Table](#), the [Spendable Income Table](#), and the [COLA Index Table](#). OCONUS COLA is specified as a daily rate. The annual COLA is calculated by multiplying the Service member's annual spendable income by the authorized COLA index. For OCONUS COLA, spendable income is that portion of the Service member's annual compensation used to purchase items in the RPS. Use Table 9-8 to calculate annual OCONUS COLA and Table 9-9 to calculate monthly OCONUS COLA. For a computation example, see the [DTMO website](#).

Table 9-8. Calculate Annual OCONUS COLA	
Step	Procedure
1	Determine the Service member's annual compensation .
2	Determine the Service member's average annual spendable income : a. Locate the dollar range for the appropriate annual compensation amount, as determined in Step 1. b. Find where this dollar range intersects with the number of command-sponsored dependents on the annual spendable income table . c. This number is the Service member's average annual spendable income.
3	Find the Service member's COLA index based on the PDS.
4	Subtract 100 from the prescribed COLA index. Divide the difference by 100 to change it to a percentage (for example, 20 becomes 0.20 or 20%).
5	Multiply the Service member's average annual spendable income , in Step 2, by the percentage in Step 4. The result is the Service member's annual OCONUS COLA.

Table 9-9. Calculate Monthly OCONUS COLA	
Step	Procedure
1	Divide the annual OCONUS COLA amount by 360 (days) (see Table 9-8).
2	Carry the result to five digits to the right of the decimal to get the daily amount.
3	Multiply the result by the number of days in the month for which the allowance is payable.
4	Round the amount to the nearest cent to get the monthly OCONUS COLA.

0903 TEMPORARY LODGING ALLOWANCE (TLA)

TLA is intended to partially pay a Service member for higher than normal expenses incurred by a Service member or dependent while occupying temporary lodging OCONUS. OCONUS TLA is available when it is necessary for a Service member or dependent to occupy temporary lodging upon arrival at, or immediately before leaving, a PDS OCONUS, or during other periods as specified in this section.

Personal inconvenience to a Service member or dependent is never a determining factor. TLA is not intended, and must not be used, for the personal enrichment of a Service member, including authorization or approval of TLA Special (see par. 090310).

Note: Disciplinary action addressed in the JTR introduction applies when TLA is provided for inappropriate reasons.

090301. TLA Authority

The senior commander of the Service in the country or area is the TLA Authority. In countries or areas where more than one Service is represented, the senior commander of all of the Services is the TLA Authority. The TLA Authority may delegate authority as determined appropriate to judiciously administer TLA. TLA may be authorized when a Service member or dependent needs to occupy temporary lodging at personal expense. The TLA Authority authorizes or approves TLA only for the number of days needed to prevent undue financial hardship to the Service member during that period.

090302. TLA Authority Responsibilities

The TLA Authority must issue written TLA guidance for the country or area under his or her responsibility. Effective guidance and management at all levels should minimize TLA costs by preventing the need for TLA, shortening the authorized period, and reducing the amount payable.

A. Submit Written Guidance. An electronic (Word) copy of the required written guidance—and changes to or re-issuances of the written material implementing this authority—must be provided, via the MAP or CAP member, to the Policy and Regulations Branch of the PDTATAC for review before implementation according to [DoDI 5154.31, Vol. 5 \(Commercial Travel Management: PDTATAC\)](#). Use the PDTATAC's contact information on the cover page of this regulation. This written material must be coordinated with the Uniformed Services present in the country or area, consistent with the general payment conditions listed below, and designed to uniformly authorize TLA to each Service member.

B. Establish Efficient Policies. To ensure economical TLA administration, the OCONUS TLA Authority's written guidance to help the Service member locate permanent quarters should emphasize all of the following:

1. A Service member and any dependents should use existing Government transient facilities to the fullest extent possible upon PDS arrival or departure. The Service member must be advised of and encouraged to use recommended temporary lodging.
2. A Service member in a TLA status should be given priority over other potential occupants of transient facilities.
3. A Service member uses, when practical, leased quarters furnished and equipped for temporary occupancy by a family.
4. Promote the use of temporary lodging with facilities for preparing and consuming meals.
5. Maintain contact with the local, private-sector market for permanent housing and provide incoming families with reliable, realistic, and current information concerning location, availability, description, and cost.

6. Maintain an up-to-date list of approved, regularly inspected temporary lodging.
7. Inform the Service member of Government furniture available upon arrival at the new PDS for temporary loan while occupying permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing before the HHG arrive. Before departure from the PDS, inform the Service member of Government furniture available for temporary loan after the HHG has been picked up for shipment.
8. The Service member should occupy permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing as soon as possible upon arrival and should not vacate sooner than necessary upon departure on a PCS order. This should ensure that TLA ends the day before the Service member could reasonably occupy permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing upon arrival at the PDS OCONUS, even if he or she does not occupy permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing.
9. Requirements for dependent travel should contain advice to the Service member about appropriate household items to include in unaccompanied baggage.
10. Any additional TLA period will not be authorized or approved when a Service member is not expected to incur any excess costs or suffer undue financial hardship.

C. Advise Service Members. It is the TLA Authority's responsibility to ensure that a Service member is advised of all of the following responsibilities and requirements:

1. The Service member must aggressively seek permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing upon arrival. When the Service member will be assigned Government quarters, the provision to seek private-sector housing is not applicable.
2. The Service member must register with an official upon arrival and keep that official informed of progress in obtaining permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing at intervals of 15 or fewer days, as determined by the TLA Authority.
3. The Service member must provide a statement to the official indicating the beginning and end of TLA.
4. The limitations on the number of authorized TLA days for arrival or departure and of any requirement for a written justification to extend TLA to the maximum number of days.
5. The requirement to relocate as soon as practical to other permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing, or to reoccupy the Government quarters or private-sector housing formerly occupied.
6. The amount of the TLA payment depends on the expenses incurred at the temporary lodging.
7. The Service member must obtain and keep receipts for lodging expenses to support TLA payment.
8. Lodging expenses are not allowed while staying with friends or relatives, but the meal and incidental expense rate (M&IE) is payable for the eligible TLA period.

090303. Applicable Situations for a TLA

A. Situations That Require Temporary Housing. TLA may be authorized during any of the following periods:

1. Upon initial arrival or reporting at a PDS OCONUS either while waiting for Government quarters or while completing arrangements for other private-sector housing when Government quarters are not available. This includes reporting for a TDY at an activity within the limits of the new PDS OCONUS ([B-208740, January 31, 1983](#)).

2. Immediately preceding departure for a PCS from a PDS OCONUS after a Service member vacates Government quarters or private-sector housing in connection with a PCS order. This includes reporting for a TDY at a location within the limits of the old PDS OCONUS ([B-208740, January 31, 1983](#)).

3. When the appropriate official determines that TLA is necessary for a Service member, once he or she is established in, must vacate, or is waiting to reoccupy permanent Government quarters, private-sector housing, or privatized housing for reasons beyond the Service member's control. This does not include a ship entering any type of maintenance availability. The appropriate official must base the determination on the OCONUS TLA Authority's written guidance.

a. TLA begins the day temporary lodging is first used and ends on the day before permanent Government quarters, private-sector housing, or privatized housing is reoccupied, or when the OCONUS TLA Authority determines TLA is no longer justified.

b. TLA does *not* include any expenses incurred before the TLA period begins or after it ends, except for extra lodging charges authorized as specified in Section 0905.

c. TLA ends if the OCONUS TLA Authority determines that TLA is no longer necessary due to any of the following reasons:

(1) There are no excess costs.

(2) The Service member failed to accept adequate permanent Government quarters.

(3) The Service member stopped diligently searching for permanent private-sector housing.

4. While a Service member without a dependent is seeking permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing following a TDY assignment of 90 or more days when he or she vacated permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing before beginning the TDY ([59 Comp. Gen. 486 \(1980\)](#)).

5. During a Service member's hospitalization when a dependent must use temporary lodging OCONUS because the Service member was hospitalized en route between PDSs.

6. While house hunting after the Service member arrives at the new PDS and reports for duty in connection with a PCS.

B. Additional TLA

1. In addition to the responsibilities in par. 090302, the OCONUS TLA Authority's written guidance is used to determine whether undue financial hardship can result if an additional TLA period is not authorized or approved. The guidance must be used before authorizing or approving additional TLA periods upon initial arrival, delayed departure, or early termination of either permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing.

2. Applications for additional TLA periods must establish the need for TLA.

3. The OCONUS TLA Authority must direct consideration of the daily amount of all of the following payments and expenses before authorizing additional TLA:

a. The amount of TLA the Service member has received or will receive.

b. Current and estimated expenses for temporary lodging.

c. The housing allowance for a Service member. However, the housing allowance is not considered when paid for a dependent at a place other than the Service member's PDS, or for a Service member receiving TLA at the with-dependent rate for the Service member only.

d. Family Separation Housing (FSH).

090304. General Payment Conditions

A. Service Member Responsibilities. The Service member must either meet the requirements in par. 090302-C or submit acceptable reasons for noncompliance before TLA payment. TLA payment or further TLA authority must be denied if the Service member has not complied with those TLA requirements in accordance with the OCONUS TLA Authority's written guidance or if he or she failed to submit acceptable reasons for noncompliance.

B. Government Quarters. When Government quarters are available and other lodging is used, lodging reimbursement is limited to the cost of Government quarters as specified in par. 020303-C. If Government quarters are not available, the Service member should provide written certification to support any voucher documentation submitted to comply with finance regulations.

C. Non-Occupancy. If the temporary lodging is not occupied during a portion of the TLA period, reimbursement is allowed for the other days when it is occupied during the authorized TLA period.

D. TLA Periods. There may be a break between an initial TLA period and any additional authorized TLA period.

E. Unaccompanied Tour. A Service member serving an unaccompanied tour is not authorized TLA when he or she chooses not to use an available Government dining facility or available Government quarters because a non-command-sponsored dependent is in the PDS vicinity.

F. PCS Order Canceled or Revoked. When the Service member's PCS order is canceled or revoked after he or she occupies temporary lodging, the Service member may receive TLA reimbursement up to the maximum number of days allowed by the OCONUS TLA Authority.

G. Advance Payment. An advance may be paid for the number of authorized TLA days, after authority is provided, based on the appropriate directive issued as specified in the OCONUS TLA Authority's guidance.

H. Old and New PDS in Close Proximity or in the Same Country. When a Service member's old and new PDSs are in close proximity to each other or in the same country, the TLA authority does not change. However, when a Service member's new PDS is within commuting distance of the Government quarters or private-sector housing occupied while at the old PDS, the Service member may not be authorized TLA unless the Service member's commanding officer approves temporary lodging based on a necessary residence change for reasons beyond the Service member's control.

I. Certification Confirming Military Necessity. The following situations require that a Service member's order be annotated with or include an attached certification that retaining TLA lodging was due to military necessity and not due to the Service member's personal choice or convenience:

1. When a Service member receiving TLA is ordered on a TDY while away from the PDS.
2. When a Service member receiving TLA before his or her PCS departure is ordered on deployment from the PDS, including the home port or permanent duty location of a ship, staff, or afloat unit.
3. When a Service member receiving TLA is hospitalized after arrival at a new PDS or before a PCS departure.

090305. Receipt of Multiple Allowances

Duplicate payment for the same expense is not authorized.

A. COLA and Housing Allowances. A Service member may be paid a COLA, a [Basic Allowance for Housing \(BAH\)](#), or an [Overseas Housing Allowance \(OHA\)](#), if applicable, when paid TLA.

B. Evacuation Allowances. TLA is not payable due to an evacuation.

C. Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (TQSE) or Temporary Quarters Subsistence Allowances (TQSA). A Service member married to a civilian employee may be authorized TLA while the civilian employee receives TQSE or TQSA, (see Chapter 5, Subchapter 2, Part F) as long as the TLA and TQSE or TQSA payments cover different expenses.

D. Dependent Receives Basic Pay. A Service member may not be paid allowances on behalf of a dependent for any period while that dependent is entitled to basic pay as specified in [37 U.S.C. §204 and 37 U.S.C. §421](#).

090306. TLA for Initial Assignment

A. Authorization Period. TLA authorization for a PDS assignment OCONUS requiring a residence change ordinarily should not exceed 60 days, which do not have to be consecutive. The initial 60-day period begins on the same date as the COLA. The OCONUS TLA Authority's AO may authorize or approve a period in addition to the initial 60-day maximum to follow immediately after the first 60

days or begin at some later date after the initial period expires. The additional period may be authorized or approved in increments of 15 or fewer days for any of the following reasons beyond the Service member's or dependent's control:

1. HHG does not arrive.
2. Service requirements cause a delay in the availability of or assignment to Government quarters.
3. Acts of God, fire, flood, earthquake, riot, civil unrest, or other disturbances that make normally available or anticipated Government quarters or private-sector housing temporarily or permanently uninhabitable or unavailable.
4. A landlord withdraws the private-sector housing from the market.
5. The Service member is unable to secure private-sector housing that the housing officer considers suitable to the Service member's needs, in an acceptable location, and comparable to and within the price range of housing that other Service members in the area are currently using. The lease cost for housing can exceed the OHA ceiling.
6. Either the Service member or dependent is hospitalized or the Service member's duties require the Service member to be away from the PDS (or home port, if attached to a ship) limiting opportunities to arrange for permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing.

B. Review of Effort to Find Permanent Housing. At the end of the first TLA period of 15 or fewer days, or a longer period authorized under extenuating circumstances, the OCONUS TLA Authority's AO should review the Service member's progress in obtaining permanent housing.

1. If the Service member's efforts appear deficient, the OCONUS TLA Authority's AO must remind the Service member of his or her responsibilities. A Service member who does not comply, without an acceptable reason, will lose authorization for TLA unless the Service member is awaiting assignment to Government quarters.
2. The Service member's absence from the PDS due to a TDY, maneuvers, being aboard ship, sickness, hospitalization, serious illness of dependents, or other acceptable reasons, excuses the Service member from aggressively seeking permanent housing during the absence and postpones the date for submitting the required information. This applies when evaluating the Service member's progress toward obtaining permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing and in determining TLA authorization or approval during each succeeding period.

C. TLA Authorization. TLA authorization that starts upon initial arrival continues until a Service member occupies permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing unless TLA is terminated earlier for an acceptable reason specified in this chapter. The allowance stops accruing on the day before a Service member occupies the permanent housing. With the exception of allowed extra lodging charges, no expenses incurred on the permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing occupancy day are used in computing TLA (see Section 0905). In any case, TLA must stop the day HHG is delivered.

090307. TLA for Initial Assignment when New PDS is a Ship

A. Reporting Day. On the actual reporting day aboard a ship, the lodging cost for lodging jointly occupied by the Service member and a dependent is not divided between the Service member and the dependent. The entire lodging cost is included as a TLA expense.

B. Period while Awaiting the Ship's Arrival

1. When a Service member is in a TDY status at the home port OCONUS awaiting arrival of his or her assigned ship, he or she is eligible for per diem. Therefore, the Service member is ineligible for TLA during the waiting period. The waiting period begins on the arrival day at the home port and continues through the day before the actual reporting day aboard the ship. During this waiting period, the ship is the Service member's new PDS for personal travel. For TLA purposes, the Service member has not reached the new PDS until reporting to the ship. TLA can begin after the Service member reports to the ship and meets the other criteria in this chapter.

2. The number of dependents occupying temporary lodging in the PDS area—or the home port when the new PDS is a ship—determines the amount to authorize for meals, which is used to compute the TLA rate payable on behalf of any dependents for days when a Service member is authorized per diem.

3. When a Service member receiving per diem is also receiving TLA for a dependent, and both are at the home port, lodging costs for jointly occupied lodging are apportioned 50% for the Service member and 50% for all dependents combined for all days except on the reporting day to the ship, regardless of the number of family members.

C. TLA during Home Port Change for Initial Assignment. If a Service member is currently assigned to a ship or other fleet unit with an announced home port change, or is in receipt of a PCS order to a ship or other fleet unit with an announced home port change, and the dependent is authorized to travel to the new home port as the new home port is the Service member's PDS for TLA purposes ([65 Comp. Gen. 888 \(1986\)](#)).

090308. Service Member Arrives or Departs at a Different Time than a Dependent

A. Service Member Arrives before Dependent. When a Service member arrives at a PDS OCONUS before a dependent, the Service member may be authorized TLA if the conditions specified in Section 0903 are met. Upon the dependent's arrival, TLA may also be authorized or approved for the Service member and dependent. If the dependent arrives after the initial 60-day period expires, an additional TLA period may be authorized as specified in par. 090308-C whether or not TLA was paid during the initial 60-day period.

B. Dependent Arrives at or in the PDS Vicinity OCONUS before the Service Member. Authorization or approval through the Secretarial Process is required for the dependent's arrival in advance of the Service member as specified in Chapter 10 before TLA payment. Once advance travel is authorized or approved, and a dependent arrives at or in the PDS vicinity OCONUS, the dependent's TLA starts the day TLA is authorized for the Service member provided the dependent is command sponsored.

C. Dependent Departs the PDS Vicinity OCONUS after the Service Member. Before TLA payment, authorization or approval through the Secretarial Process is required for the dependent's delayed

travel as specified in Chapter 10. Once delayed travel is authorized or approved, TLA for the dependent is authorized under the same conditions as applicable to a Service member when a dependent departs the PDS vicinity OCONUS after the Service member.

090309. TLA upon Departure

A. Time Limitation. The TLA period cannot start more than 10 days before the Service member leaves the PDS in compliance with a PCS order, except in the following situations:

1. One or more dependents remain in the old PDS vicinity as specified in Table 9-10. TLA may be authorized up to 10 days immediately preceding the day the last dependent leaves the PDS. This is regardless of the effective date of the PCS order from that PDS.

2. A longer TLA period is authorized due to delayed departure or the early termination of permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing.

3. The Service member or dependent is hospitalized or the Service member’s duties require the Service member to be away from the PDS -or home port, if attached to a ship.

B. Departure from PDS. Table 9-10 specifies the TLA authorization upon departure from a PDS under certain circumstances.

Table 9-10. TLA when Departing a PDS	
Departure	TLA Authorization
1 Dependent Departs before the Service Member	When a dependent departs a PDS OCONUS before the Service member, TLA may be authorized for the Service member and dependent when eligible. TLA due to the dependent’s departure is limited to 10 days immediately preceding the day the last dependent departs, and must not begin earlier than the issue date of the PCS order or official alert notice. Upon departure of the Service member at a later date, TLA may again be authorized or approved for the Service member.
2 Delayed Departure	When the authorized TLA period has begun and actual departure is delayed through no fault of the Service member or dependent, TLA may be authorized or approved by the AO, in increments of 10 or fewer days, for the entire period that temporary lodging is required. This includes a dependent’s delay due to the Service member’s death.
3 Early Permanent Housing Termination	When, for reasons beyond the control of the Service member or dependent, permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing must be relinquished more than 10 days before the estimated departure date, the AO may authorize or approve TLA beginning the day the permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing is relinquished. Acceptable reasons include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Transportation Officer determines it necessary to ship HHG after considering anticipated leave; necessary travel time; HHG shipment transit times; compliance with requirements of local packing, crating, and shipping agencies; meeting shipping schedules; and other requirements related to HHG shipments. b. Expiration or termination of lease or rental agreement occurs after a Service member receives the PCS order or alert notice. c. A landlord withdraws the private-sector housing from the market. d. The AO determines that an Act of God, civil unrest, or other disturbance makes occupancy of permanent housing inadvisable.

Table 9-10. TLA when Departing a PDS	
Departure	TLA Authorization
	<p>e. The Service member is required by lease, custom, or law to surrender housing at a fixed date more than 10 days before the scheduled departure or before a lease's expiration to permit inspection, finalization of utility bills and deposits, redecoration, or adjudication of damage claims.</p> <p>f. Housing authorities require the Service member to vacate permanent Government quarters for the Government's convenience.</p> <p>g. The OCONUS TLA Authority determines that permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing must be relinquished.</p>
4	<p>Service Member Detaches from a Ship Away from Home Port</p> <p>When a Service member detaches on a PCS from a ship in a home port OCONUS while the ship is away from its home port and he or she returns to the home port, then TLA may be authorized unless he or she receives per diem. If per diem is authorized at the home port, the Service member can receive TLA only if a dependent occupies temporary lodging at the home port.</p>
5	<p>TLA before PCS Order Issuance</p> <p>A Service member may be authorized TLA before a PCS order is issued. The PCS AO, or the designated representative, must provide a written statement that the Service member was advised that the order would be issued before the PCS order is actually issued. The Service member must provide this statement if required by finance procedures. Information, such as the date of eventual release from active duty, expiration of term of service, retirement eligibility, or expected rotation from duty OCONUS, is not notification of intent to issue an order (52 Comp. Gen. 769 (1973)). The length of time between when the Service member receives written advice that a PCS order will be issued and when the order is issued may not exceed the relatively short period between when a PCS order determination is made and when the order is actually issued.</p>

090310. Special TLA Requests (TLA Special)

TLA requests for a higher lodging factor (TLA Special) under special or unusual circumstances may be authorized *only before* the dates required and by the PDTATAC Chief's issued determination. TLA Special computations are available on the [DTMO Website](#).

A. TLA Special Warranted. When lodging costs escalate due to a special event and TLA is insufficient for lodging, a TLA Special may be warranted for a specific period.

B. Request Requirements. Commands must submit requests before the days that the higher rate is needed. The request must include all of the following:

1. The event dates and the dates when a TLA Special is required.
2. Hotel prices before the event and anticipated prices during the event stated in U.S. currency from at least five and preferably seven different hotels located in the affected area.
3. The number of authorized travelers and the ages of any dependents.
4. Locations affected.
5. Recommended lodging amount.

6. Documentation indicating when the forthcoming special event will occur ([47 Comp. Gen. 127 \(1967\)](#) and [B-161396, May 3, 1976](#)).

C. **Submission Process.** The Service member's command may request TLA Special authority before the requested dates by email, U.S. mail, or FAX. The contact information for PDTATAC is on the title page of this regulation.

D. **Limitations.** PDTATAC will *not* take action on a TLA Special request received after the dates the TLA Special rate was needed, regardless of the circumstances.

1. TLA Special is *not* authorized for a Service member who is in a TDY status and receiving per diem at a home port OCONUS awaiting arrival of the assigned ship. The PDTATAC Chief may authorize TLA Special for an accompanying dependent.

2. TLA Special stops the day after a Service member voluntarily refuses adequate Government quarters for personal convenience.

3. TLA Special for a member who has no dependents is limited to 65% of the lodging rate.

0904 OTHER SITUATIONS FOR TLA

090401. Service Member Married to Another Service Member

If two Service members married to each other maintain separate households at or in the vicinity of their PDS or PDSs OCONUS, each Service member is authorized TLA based on whether the Service member concerned has a dependent at or in the vicinity of the PDS OCONUS. TLA and TLA Special computations are available on the [DTMO Website](#).

090402. Period of TDY or Deployment while away from PDS

A Service member receiving TLA who is ordered on a TDY—whether after arrival at the new PDS or before his or her PCS departure—or who is ordered on deployment from the home port of a ship, staff, or afloat unit, is authorized to continue to receive TLA on his or her own behalf. The temporary lodgings must be retained because of the Service member's military assignment. This may include the lodging cost at the TLA location while the Service member is on TDY.

090403. Converted Tour

A Service member whose tour is converted to an accompanied tour may be eligible for TLA for him or herself and any command-sponsored dependent who was a dependent on the effective date of the PCS order to the PDS OCONUS if the conditions specified in the TLA Authority's written guidance are met. The Service member must make every reasonable effort to find suitable permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing for a dependent before the dependent arrives. TLA may be authorized or approved for the Service member and dependent only if the Service member is unable to find suitable housing before the dependent arrives for reasons beyond the Service member's control.

090404. Service Member Acquires a Dependent

A Service member serving a tour OCONUS who has no dependents on arrival but who acquires a

dependent during that tour is ineligible for TLA for the dependent when the dependent arrives at the PDS because the Service member was without a dependent on the effective date of the PCS order ([B-186628, September 17, 1976](#)). A Service member may be authorized TLA for him or herself, when eligible, or for a dependent acquired while serving at a PDS OCONUS if the dependent is command sponsored at the PDS from which the dependent departs.

090405. Hospitalization Period

A Service member receiving TLA who is hospitalized after arrival at a new PDS or before a PCS departure may continue to receive TLA on his or her own behalf. This may include the Service member's share of the temporary lodging cost as a TLA expense when, due to the hospitalization, temporary lodging must be retained at the PDS. The Service member's order must be annotated or have certification attached that states the TLA lodging was retained due to military necessity and not due to the Service member's personal choice or convenience.

090406. Leave or Permissive Travel

A. Leave or Permissive Travel in the PDS Vicinity. After a Service member has reported for duty, TLA may be paid for any day he or she is on leave or permissive travel in the PDS vicinity and seeking private-sector housing or awaiting assignment to Government quarters. This enables a Service member to complete PCS travel and be placed on leave so that station-allowance eligibility is established by reporting to the new PDS.

B. Leave or Permissive Travel Away from the PDS Vicinity. TLA is *not* payable for any day a Service member is on leave or permissive travel away from the PDS vicinity unless one or more dependents remain in the PDS vicinity to continue to seek private-sector housing or while awaiting assignment to Government quarters. In that case, the number of dependents who continue to occupy temporary lodging determines the rate payable. In either case, postponement of TLA pending return is *not* authorized. This provision helps ensure that TLA is paid only in connection with the PDS.

090407. Dependent Assigned to Government Quarters

When a dependent is assigned to Government quarters in connection with advance arrival at a Service member's PDS OCONUS, during delayed departure from a Service member's PDS OCONUS, or "other circumstances" as specified in Chapter 10, a decision is made by either the Secretary concerned or through the Secretarial Process at the Service's discretion to pay or continue station allowances. When a dependent resides in Government quarters, a housing allowance is not authorized.

090408. TLA for Reserve Component (RC) Member

An RC member called or ordered to active duty for training (ADT) for 140 or more days or active duty for other than training for 181 or more days who is authorized PCS allowances is authorized TLA as specified in this chapter. When an RC member is authorized TLA at the with-dependent rate for the PLEAD, command sponsorship is *not* required. The RC member must reside permanently in the area concerned at the time called or ordered to active duty ([55 Comp. Gen. 135 \(1975\)](#)). COLA authorization begins on the first active-duty day.

090409. Retirement or Separation from Service

A Service member who retires or separates from service, stays in the PDS area, and then moves at a later date or moves OCONUS to either a home of record or home of selection chosen by the Service member is ineligible for TLA or TLA Special.

0905 TLA CALCULATIONS

090501. TLA Rates Payable and Calculation Procedures

A. TLA Computation. Apply TLA accrual provisions for the standard TLA computation specified in par. 090502 when computing TLA upon arrival and departure. Expenses incurred on the departure day are not considered. However, when lodging expenses are incurred on the day of departure, calculate TLA as specified in this Section. TLA and TLA Special computations are available on the [DTMO Website](#).

B. Extra Room-Charge Payment. When the Service member or a dependent checks into or out of temporary lodging at a time of day that results in the payment of room charges for an extra day, calculate the lodging rate at 1.5 times the percentage rates specified in Table 9-11 for that extra day, except as specified in par. 090503-A. M&IE remains at the specified percentages.

C. Number of Persons Occupying Temporary Lodging. When determining the number of persons occupying temporary lodging, do not count the Service member for any day that he or she is not authorized TLA on his or her own behalf.

D. TLA Authorized on the Reporting Day

1. When TLA is authorized on the reporting day, per diem is 75% of the locality M&IE rate for the new PDS OCONUS as determined in par. 020310 when the Service member or dependent travels on a PCS order by commercial air, train, bus, ship, Government transportation, or Government-procured transportation. See par. 050202 for reimbursement for commercial transportation and per diem. The lodging expense on the reporting day is reimbursed as TLA (see TLA computation example on the [DTMO website](#)).

2. TLA is not payable on the reporting day when MALT Plus is payable. The Service member may be authorized TLA when he or she, or a dependent, occupies temporary lodging on the reporting day to the new PDS and MALT Plus is not payable.

090502. Standard TLA Computation

A. Time Limit. TLA is calculated in increments of 15 days, except when more than one TLA rate applies within the computation period. If, after all 15-day increments are computed, fewer than 15 days still remain, compute the remaining days as one period.

B. Currency Conversion Fees. When determining the lodging expense in connection with TLA, add the International Transaction Fees, also known as currency conversion fees, charged by the Government Travel Charge Card (GTCC) to the actual daily lodging cost along with any lodging tax or value-added tax (VAT) relief certificate cost, and other authorized lodging costs. When using a personal charge card instead of the GTCC while not formally exempt from having a GTCC, International

Transaction Fees charged by the credit card company are not part of the calculation.

C. TLA Calculation. Steps 1-3 explain how to calculate standard TLA using Table 9-11. When calculating TLA, use the actual amount without rounding.

Table 9-11. Daily M&IE and Lodging Percentages		
Number of Eligible Persons Occupying Temporary Lodging		Percentage Applicable
1	Service member or one dependent (total one person)	65
2	Service member and one dependent, or two dependents (total 2 persons)	100
3	Each additional dependent age 12 and older	35
4	Each additional dependent under age 12	25

1. Step 1: Calculate the daily M&IE and lodging ceiling by multiplying the percentage specified in Table 9-11 by the applicable locality [per diem rate](#). Exceptions to this ceiling are specified in par. 090503. Use the percentages specified in Table 9-11 for both lodging and M&IE except when any of the following circumstances apply:

- a. A TLA Special has been authorized for lodging.
- b. Temporary lodging is not available at the PDS.
- c. Permanent Government quarters are being renovated or lack adequate cooking and eating facilities.
- d. Temporary quarters contain adequate cooking facilities.
- e. The Service member or dependent stays with friends or relatives. In that case, reimbursement of lodging cost is not authorized, but the TLA M&IE is paid.

f. A Service member is authorized a temporary lodging cost at the new PDS as specified in par. 090402 as a TLA expense during a TDY or deployment period. In that case, the Service member is included in the number of persons for lodging, but not for M&IE. Determine the TLA amount payable by subtracting the Service member's share of the meal allowance from the total M&IE. To calculate the Service member's share, divide the M&IE amount by the total number of persons in the Service member's family, including the Service member, occupying the temporary lodging.

g. The applicable percentage is 100% for the Service member and spouse. Add the percentage in Table 9-11 for the rest of the dependents. When calculating the percentage for a family without the spouse, use the Service member and one (the oldest) dependent at the 100% rate. Add the percentages in Table 9-11 for the rest of the dependents.

2. Step 2: Determine the payable lodging cost by comparing the actual daily lodging cost, including lodging tax or value added tax (VAT) relief certificate cost, International Transaction Fees charged by the GTCC, and other authorized lodging costs, as specified in par. 090502-B, with the lodging cost ceiling calculated using Table 9-11. Select the lesser amount.

- a. Itemized lodging receipts, invoices, or vendor statements are required to verify lodging expenses.
- b. When the Service member is in a TDY status at the TLA location—regardless of the

per diem amount received—reduce the lodging expense by the lodging cost used to determine the Service member’s per diem rate.

3. Step 3: Determine the daily TLA amount by adding the payable lodging to the M&IE rate calculated as specified in Table 9-11 (see the [DTMO website](#) for TLA computation examples).

090503. TLA Computation in Non-Standard Circumstances

A. TLA for Lodging Contracted by the Government or under Government Jurisdiction. When the Service member or a dependent checks into or out of lodging at a time of day that results in the payment of a lodging, rental, or service charge for an extra day, add the extra amount paid to the daily TLA amount for the check in day or the day before check out. TLA is computed according to standard TLA computations in either of the following situations:

1. A Government contractor furnishes temporary lodging.
2. The temporary lodging is a guesthouse, exchange hotel, temporary lodging facility, or transient facility (such as visiting officer’s quarters) under Government jurisdiction, whether operated with appropriated or non-appropriated funds.

B. Temporary Lodging not Available at PDS. When neither Government nor commercial temporary lodging is available at the PDS and the Service member must obtain lodging nearby, determine the maximum daily TLA amount by multiplying the lodging location [per diem rate](#) by the percentage in Table 9-11. If the per diem rate for the lodging location is lower than that for the PDS, use the PDS locality per diem rate. Finance regulations may require a statement from the Service member’s commanding officer or designee that the lodging used was the nearest suitable accommodations available to the Service member’s PDS.

C. TLA Authorized for Limited Kitchen Facilities

1. A Service member may be authorized TLA to cover the cost of restaurant meals when kitchen facilities are limited and any of the following apply:

- a. The Service member or dependent occupies Government quarters while the kitchen is being renovated.
- b. The Service member or dependent occupies Government quarters or private-sector housing during utility loss.
- c. The Service member or dependent initially occupies permanent Government quarters or private-sector housing without a stove or refrigerator and meals cannot be prepared.

2. Calculate TLA for meals by multiplying the applicable percentage in Table 9-11 by the meals portion of the locality M&IE per diem rate.

D. Temporary Quarters Contain Facilities for Preparing and Consuming Meals. The presence of a stove and oven, work area, refrigerator, sink, water, table, chairs, and cooking and eating utensils is evidence of adequate cooking and eating facilities.

1. When temporary lodging has adequate cooking and eating facilities, the daily TLA rate for

lodging does not change, but the M&IE amount is reduced by one half. That reduced M&IE amount based on adequate cooking facilities does *not* apply when a friend or relative provides lodging or to the first and last days of TLA.

2. When the Service member shows the official designated in the local TLA regulations that the facilities for preparing and consuming meals are inadequate or, for other reasons, may not be used for all or part of the period involved, the Service member may be authorized TLA without the M&IE reduction.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 10: HOUSING ALLOWANCES

1001 INTRODUCTION

- 100101. Definitions for Housing Allowances
- 100102. Housing Allowance Rates and Applicable Dates

1002 DETERMINING DEPENDENCY

- 100201. Dependent
- 100202. Determinations and Fraudulent Claims
- 100203. Providing Support for Dependent
- 100204. Dependent Parent
- 100205. Adopted Child, Stepchild, or Child Born out of Wedlock
- 100206. Child Living with Service Member's Former Spouse
- 100207. Child Living with Service Member' Former or Estranged Spouse
- 100208. Dependent Confined in Penal or Correctional Institution

1003 SERVICE MEMBER MARRIED TO ANOTHER SERVICE MEMBER

- 100301. Both Service Members Married to Each Other Entitled to Basic Pay
- 100302. Other Dependents
- 100303. Dependent Custody Effects on Housing Allowances

1004 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING (BAH)

- 100401. BAH Rate Protection
- 100402. BAH Advance
- 100403. Partial Housing Allowance (BAH-Partial)
- 100404. BAH Differential (BAH-Diff)
- 100405. Temporary BAH Increase

1005 OVERSEAS HOUSING ALLOWANCE (OHA)

- 100501. OHA Overview
- 100502. OHA Determining Monthly Rent
- 100503. OHA Utility and Recurring Maintenance Allowance
- 100504. OHA Computation Steps
- 100505. Move-In Housing Allowance (MIHA)
- 100506. OHA Advance Payment
- 100507. Service Member Occupying a Government Trailer or Rental Guarantee Housing and OHA
- 100508. OHA and Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) Paid Concurrently
- 100509. Observer to a UN Peacekeeping Organization

1006 FAMILY SEPARATION HOUSING (FSH) ALLOWANCE

- 100601. Administration of FSH Allowance

1007 GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

- 100701. Responsibility for Assignment or Assignment Termination
- 100702. Government Quarters Assigned or Occupied
- 100703. Government Quarters Designated as Inadequate

1008 PRIVATIZED HOUSING

1009 ASSIGNMENT SITUATIONS

- 100901. Service Member without Dependent
- 100902. Service Member with Dependent
- 100903. Service Member with Acquired Dependent
- 100904. Service Member with Dependent Serves Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Tour or “Unusually Arduous Sea Duty”
- 100905. Service Member Assigned to Duty aboard a Ship or Other Afloat Unit
- 100906. Reserve Component (RC) Member
- 100907. Government Defers Dependent Travel

- 100908. Dependent Travels before or after Service Member
- 100909. Early Return of Dependent
- 100910. Evacuation of a Service Member's PDS
- 100911. Service Member in Transit
- 100912. Service Member in a Missing Status
- 100913. Service Member in Confinement
- 100914. Housing Allowance following Service Member's Death

CHAPTER 10: HOUSING ALLOWANCES

1001 INTRODUCTION

A Service member on active duty entitled to basic pay is authorized a housing allowance based on his or her grade, rank, location, and whether he or she has any dependents. A housing allowance generally is not authorized for a Service member who is assigned to appropriate and adequate Government quarters (see Section 1007 for Government quarters). If a Service member is on excess leave, neither the basic allowance for housing (BAH) nor the overseas housing allowance (OHA) accrues for any excess-leave period. If a Service member is absent without leave, not excused as unavoidable, neither BAH nor OHA is authorized.

Allowance		Description
1	BAH	Paid for housing in the United States. The BAH rate is based on median housing costs and is paid independently of a Service member's actual housing costs.
2	BAH Differential (BAH-Diff)	Paid to a Service member assigned to single-type Government quarters and who qualifies for a BAH solely due to paying sufficient child support.
3	Partial Housing Allowance (BAH-Partial)	Paid to offset the raise that was reallocated from basic pay to housing between 1980 and 1981. It is paid when a Service member without a dependent is assigned to single-type quarters, or is on either field or sea duty, and not authorized to receive a BAH or an OHA. BAH-Partial is not authorized during proceed time, leave en route, and travel time on a permanent change of station (PCS) move unless the member is assigned to single type Government quarters and not authorized BAH or OHA. The rate is fixed from those years and does not change.
4	Transit Housing Allowance (BAH-Transit)	Paid while a Service member is in travel or leave status between permanent duty stations (PDS), provided the Service member is not assigned Government quarters. The BAH-Transit rate is paid during proceed time and authorized delays en route, including a TDY en route.
5	BAH for Reserve Component (RC) Member (BAH-RC)	Paid when authorized for an RC member called or ordered to active duty for 30 or fewer days, except when called to active duty for a contingency. When an RC member is called to active duty for a contingency, even for tours of 30 or fewer days, he or she is authorized the BAH or OHA rate. The Secretary of Defense establishes BAH-RC rates.
6	OHA	Paid monthly to help offset housing expenses for a Service member or dependent authorized to live in private-sector leased or owned housing at an assigned overseas location outside the United States. OHA is based on cost reimbursement. The amount of OHA paid considers factors, such as whether the housing is shared, the appropriate utilities (see Section 1005), and whether the Service member owns or rents the housing. OHA cannot be paid if there is no rent or purchase expense for housing.
7	Family Separation Housing (FSH)	Paid to a Service member with a dependent for added housing expenses resulting from one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Separation from the dependent when a Service member is assigned to a PDS OCONUS. b. An assignment in the CONUS when dependent travel is delayed or restricted.

100101. Definitions for Housing Allowances

A. Sharer. A sharer includes a Service member authorized an OHA or FSH-O allowance or any of the following individuals who reside with a Service member:

1. A civilian employee, including any dependents, authorized a Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) ([DSSR §130](#)) or cost of living allowance (COLA) in a non-foreign location OCONUS (see [OCONUS COLA](#)).

2. Any other person, excluding a Service member’s dependent, who contributes money toward the payment of rent, mortgage, or utilities.

B. Owner-Owned Multiple Occupancy Dwelling. This is a duplex, triplex, or other type of multiple occupancy dwelling that is designed for separate private-sector housing units for more than one household. The units within the dwelling ordinarily have separate addresses or entrances. For OHA or FSH-O purposes, it would include a dwelling where the Service member and any dependents occupy a single separate unit within the dwelling and the other units are rented out.

C. Vicinity. The vicinity is the entire country, U.S. territory or possession, or state when in Alaska or Hawaii where the Service member’s PDS is located. When a Service member resides with a dependent and commutes to the PDS, the dependent is considered to be residing at or in the vicinity of the PDS even if in an adjacent country or state. However, if the Service member has to maintain separate households and maintaining separate households is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process, a dependent is not residing in the PDS vicinity for FSH purposes. A commander may submit a request for determination through the appropriate channels to the applicable office listed in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2. Offices That Determine PDS Vicinities		
Service or Agency	Appropriate Channel	
1	Army	Through appropriate personnel and command channels to: HQDA, DCS, G-1, ATTN: DAPE-PRC, Army Military Advisory Panel Member, Room 2B453, 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0300.
2	Navy	Through appropriate command channels to: Chief of Naval Personnel (N-130C), Building 12, Room 3R180, 701 South Courthouse Road, Arlington, VA 22204-2472.
3	Air Force (USAF)	Through appropriate command channels to: HQ USAF/A1PA, 1500 West Perimeter Road, Suite 4790, Joint Base Andrews NAF, MD 20762-6604.
4	Marine Corps (USMC)	Through appropriate command channels to: Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MPO), 3280 Russell Road, Quantico, VA 22134-5143.
5	Coast Guard	Directly to: Commandant (CG-1332), U.S. Coast Guard, STOP 7907, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20593-7907.
6	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Directly to: Director, Commissioned Personnel Center, NOAA Corps (ATTN: Military Advisory Panel Member), PDTATAC (CPC1), 8403 Colesville Road, Suite 500, Silver Spring, MD 20910-6333.
7	U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS)	Directly to: Director, Division of Commissioned Corps Personnel and Readiness (ATTN: PDTATAC MAP Member), 1101 Wootton Parkway, Plaza Level, Suite 100, Rockville, MD 20852-1061.

D. Government Quarters

1. Government quarters include:

- a. U.S. Government owned or leased sleeping accommodations or family-type housing.
- b. Lodging or other quarters obtained by U.S. Government contract.
- c. Dormitories or similar facilities operated by a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract.
- d. Sleeping or housing facilities furnished by a foreign government on the Government’s behalf.
- e. Quarters in a state-owned National Guard camp.

2. For BAH purposes, the term does not include privatized housing or transient facilities, such as temporary lodging facilities, guesthouses, hostess houses, or hotel-type accommodations built or operated by non-appropriated fund activities. Government quarters converted to privatized housing are no longer Government quarters.

E. Rental Charge. A rental charge is a fee for occupancy and does not include service charges for linens, cleaning, maintenance, or similar costs.

F. Primary Residence for RC Member. See Appendix A

100102. Housing-Allowance Rates and Applicable Dates

A. Rates. The housing-allowance rates are each determined as specified in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3. Housing Allowances Rate Determinations	
Type	Applicable Rate Determination
1 BAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) determines adequate housing costs in a military housing area (MHA) for all Service members authorized BAH. PDTATAC bases the determination for housing allowances upon the cost of adequate rental housing for civilians with comparable income levels in the same area. b. An adjustment in the BAH rates due to a PDTATAC redetermination of housing costs in an MHA takes effect with the pay raise each year. c. An MHA is defined geographically by ZIP Code within the United States. Major military population areas are further identified by a combination of a two-digit code for the state and a three-digit numerical designation within the state. For small military population areas, ZIP Codes are aggregated into areas of similar housing cost and designated as county cost groups.
2 BAH-Diff	The BAH-Diff is a fixed rate and is the difference between the with-dependent Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) rate and the without-dependent BAQ rate as of December 31, 1997 based on the Service member’s grade and increased each year by the average pay raise percentage.
3 BAH-Partial	The BAH-Partial rate is the difference in basic pay between the 1980 and 1981 reallocated pay raises and what those basic pay rates would have been without the raise

Type		Applicable Rate Determination
		reallocation. The rate is statutory and does not change.
4	BAH-Transit	The BAH-Transit rate varies depending on the old PDS location and the housing-allowance type received. Unless a location-specific rate is payable, the default BAH-Transit rate is a fixed rate the amount of BAQ on December 31, 1997, incremented by the average housing allowance increase each year.
5	BAH-RC	The BAH-RC rate for a period of active duty for a non-contingency operation of 30 or fewer days is a fixed rate the BAQ amount on December 31, 1997, incremented by the average housing allowance increase each year.
6	OHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. PDTATAC determines adequate housing costs in a locality for all Service members authorized OHA by location. b. OHA rate ceilings are calculated based on data provided by commanders OCONUS and actual rent data derived from pay systems. c. The PDS geographic location governs the OHA rate payable unless otherwise specified. See Overseas Housing Allowance (OHA) for how geographic locations are determined.
7	FSH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. FSH-B is payable in a monthly amount equal to the without-dependent BAH rate for the same location applicable to the Service member's grade and PDS. b. FSH-O is payable in a monthly amount up to the without-dependent OHA rate for the same location applicable to the Service member's grade and PDS, and is computed under the same rules and conditions as OHA.

B. Housing Allowance Start and Stop Dates. The authorizing document for OHA is [DD Form 2367](#) (OHA Report). Table 10-4 specifies the date to start BAH or OHA for a Service member with a dependent. Table 10-5 specifies the date to stop housing allowances based on changes in the status of a sole dependent. Table 10-6 specifies the date to stop BAH or OHA for reasons other than a change in the status of a dependent. Situations not covered in these tables are contained elsewhere in this chapter.

1. Start. Unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this Chapter, PDS housing allowance eligibility starts on a Service member's reporting day to a new PDS. OHA starts on the day a Service member obtains private-sector housing. If the Service member is authorized a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation ([MALT](#)) plus per diem (MALT Plus) on the reporting day, OHA eligibility starts on the day after the Service member's reporting day. When a home port change is involved, ordinarily a housing allowance based on the rate for the new home port starts on the effective date of the home port change.

Table 10-4. Date to Start BAH or OHA for a Service Member with a Dependent	
If a Service member...	Then BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate begins on the date...
1 enlists, or is called to extended active duty and is not assigned Government quarters for his or herself and any dependents on that date,	of enlistment or entry on active duty.
is appointed to commissioned or warrant officer status and is not assigned Government quarters on that date,	active-duty pay begins.
2 occupies Government quarters with a dependent and quarters assignment ends,	the quarters assignment ends, unless a dependent continues to occupy the quarters. If definite quarters assignment was not required, then BAH or OHA begins the date that quarters

Table 10-4. Date to Start BAH or OHA for a Service Member with a Dependent	
If a Service member...	Then BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate begins on the date...
	are vacated.
3 occupies Government quarters with a dependent and the Service member and dependent depart the PDS pursuant to a PCS order,	the PCS departure date, unless a dependent continues to occupy the quarters. If definite quarters assignment was not required, then BAH or OHA begins the date that quarters are vacated.
4 continues to occupy Government quarters with a dependent after the quarters are declared inadequate,	the quarters are designated inadequate.
5 acquires a dependent, including a dependent acquired while on authorized leave, and is not assigned Government quarters on that date,	the dependent is acquired.*
6 acquires a dependent while in an unauthorized absence status and is not assigned Government quarters for his or herself and dependents on that date,	the Service member returns to a pay status after apprehension or surrender. If a change occurs to the status of a dependent on whose behalf BAH or OHA existed on the date an unauthorized absence commenced, a Service member must reestablish the right to BAH or OHA.
7 claims a dependent parent,	determined or approved by authority specified in par. 100202-B, as applicable.
8 claims an individual who has not yet been determined to be a dependent,	
*This applies to the sole dependent of a Service member. It applies to any dependent on whose behalf a Service member is authorized increased BAH or OHA. BAH or OHA starts with date of the Service member's marriage even if the marriage occurs on same day as a divorce. When the biological parents of an illegitimate child marry, the child becomes a legitimate dependent for BAH or OHA purposes. Refer also to Table 10-31 and Table 10-32 for rules on when BAH and OHA start and stop when a Service member acquires a dependent.	

2. Stop. Unless an extension is authorized or approved under par. 100902, or the PCS move is a close proximity move as specified in pars. 100901 and 100902, the OHA and the FSH-B or FSH-O allowances stop on any of the following:

- a. The day the Service member's OHA, FSH-O, or FSH-B lease ends.
- b. The day before the Service member departs due to a PCS order.

c. The day before the effective date a Service member's assigned ship or unit changes its home port from OCONUS. However, a Service member without a dependent is authorized a housing allowance based on the old home port until the day the Service member moves back aboard the ship under all of the following conditions:

(1) The Service member is undergoing a home port change.

(2) The ship does not depart from the old home port before or on the home port change effective date.

(3) Quarters on board the ship are not available (for example, because the ship is dry-docked).

d. Assignment to Government quarters.

Table 10-5. Date to Stop Housing Allowances based on Change in Dependent’s Status		
If the sole dependent...		Then stop the with-dependent housing allowance at midnight of the day...
1	is divorced,	of the final decree of divorce. This also applies when an affinitive relationship between a Service member and stepchild ceases due to divorce from the child’s parent.
2	is a spouse in a voidable, but not void marriage, which is dissolved by final annulment decree,	before the date of the decree. No BAH or OHA payment may be made on or after date of the decree, regardless of credits accrued and not paid. BAH or OHA paid before the date of decree may be retained. This also applies when an affinitive relationship between a Service member and stepchild ceases due to annulment of a marriage.
3	is a spouse in an invalid or void marriage,	before discovery of marriage invalidity. No housing allowance payment may be made on or after the date of discovery, regardless of credits accrued and not paid. Retention of BAH or OHA paid before that time depends on validation specified under DoD 7000.14-R, Vol. 7A (Active Duty and Reserve Pay).
4	becomes of age, except a child who is incapable of self-support due to mental or physical incapacity,	before the child’s 21st birthday or the 23rd birthday if a full-time student. See par. 100201 regarding dependents over age 21.
5	marries, regardless of age, or mental or physical incapacity,	of the dependent’s marriage. This applies even when a dependent’s marriage is to a Service member who is also authorized BAH or OHA on the dependent’s behalf for that date.
6	is adopted by a third party by interlocutory order or decree that changed the legal relationship,	before date of adoption.*
7	is adopted by a third party and a final order or decree has been entered,	before the date of adoption.
8	enters military service,	before the day of entry into military service.
9	stops being dependent on the Service member,	before the date that dependency ceases.
10	dies,	of death.
*For determination as to whether the order or decree caused a changed legal relationship, an Army or Air Force case must be sent to Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Indianapolis (DFAS-IN), a Navy case to Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Cleveland (DFAS-CL), and a USMC case to Commandant of the Marine Corps. A case involving a USPHS member must be sent to the Director, Division of Commissioned Corps Personnel and Readiness, to the attention of “Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) Determination.”		

Table 10-6. Date to Stop BAH or OHA—Other Changes		
If a Service member...		Then stop BAH or OHA at midnight the day...
1	is furnished Government quarters at the PDS,	before quarters are assigned or, if definite

	adequate for the Service member and any dependents,	assignment was not made, the day before occupancy begins.*
2	is furnished quarters, whether by cash or in kind, on behalf of the United States, adequate for the Service member and any dependents,	before quarters are furnished.
3	and a dependent occupies rehabilitated Government quarters that were inadequate but are now designated as adequate,	before the effective date of re-designation as adequate Government quarters.
4	is discharged or released from active duty,	of discharge or release.
5	retires,	before the retirement effective date.
6	dies,	of death.
*When a dependent is prevented from occupying the assigned quarters due to an order from an appropriate authority, BAH or OHA continues until transportation is arranged for HHG and is available for the dependent (if prompt application is made) plus the normal travel time for a dependent to reach the Service member's station using a direct route.		

1002 DETERMINING DEPENDENCY

100201. Dependent

A. Eligibility

1. A Service member's lawful spouse and legitimate, unmarried, minor children are always dependents for housing allowance purposes, except as specified in this Section.

2. An unmarried minor child of an invalid marriage, or a marriage annulled as void or voidable, is a dependent for housing allowance purposes.

3. An incapacitated child over age 21, a ward of the court, or an unmarried child over age 21 and under age 23 who is attending college full time requires an "in-fact dependency," as specified in Service regulations. The child is a secondary dependent and must be dependent upon the Service member for over one-half of the child's support. The child's income, not counting the Service member's contributions, must be less than one-half of the child's living expenses and the Service member's contribution must be more than one-half of the child's monthly living expenses.

B. No Authority on Dependent's Behalf. A Service member is not authorized a housing allowance for any of the following:

1. A minor child entitled to basic pay as a uniformed Service member on active duty. This includes a minor child attending a military Service academy where the United States furnishes quarters.

2. A spouse on active duty in a Uniformed Service entitled to basic pay and allowances. See Section 1003 for housing allowances when two Service members married to each other are both entitled to basic pay and allowances.

3. A dependent for whom the Service member is no longer required to provide support.

4. A dependent for whom the Service member has not provided required proof of adequate support, when necessary as specified in par. 100203.

5. A dependent whom the Service member fails to support (see par. 100203).
6. A dependent whose whereabouts are unknown and whose absence and whereabouts remain unexplained.
7. A former spouse to whom the Service member is paying alimony.
8. A dependent who occupies Government quarters as a permanent residence without payment of a rental charge. See par. 100207 for an exception when the child is living with the Service member's former or estranged spouse.
9. A child for whom the Service member pays child support and the following conditions exist:
 - a. The child is in another active-duty Service member's custody, including a former spouse, as specified in this Section.
 - b. The Service member with custody of the child is assigned to Government or Government-leased family quarters, or receives a with-dependent housing allowance on behalf of the child. This does not include privatized housing.
10. A child after adoption by a third party and the final adoption order or decree has been entered. When the Service member supports the child pending a final decree, authority for a housing allowance continues after an interlocutory decree of adoption has been entered if the decree does not change the legal relationship between the child and the Service member.

C. Spouse in Foreign Military. A Service member is authorized a housing allowance for a spouse in the military service of a government other than the United States. The Service member is authorized a housing allowance even if the foreign government furnishes a residence or pays a monetary allowance in lieu of a residence for the spouse.

100202. Determinations and Fraudulent Claims

Dependency must be determined before a housing allowance is authorized. After initial approval, the Services must maintain adequate levels of internal audit to assure the legality, propriety, and correctness of all housing allowance payments. See individual Service regulations for procedures.

A. Determinations. In determining relationship or dependency for housing allowance eligibility, the appropriate officials must apply the rules in this section. The Service Secretary or designee makes all determinations of relationships or dependency for a primary dependent. The designee may re-delegate. Otherwise, the Army disbursing officer or designee, the USAF Financial Services Office (FSO) or designee, and offices specified in this Section for the Navy and the USMC make determinations. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) determines relationships and dependency for secondary dependents and individuals whose status as a primary dependent is questionable for the Army, USAF, or Navy. The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC-MFP-1) determines relationships and dependency for secondary dependents and individuals whose status as a primary dependent is questionable for the USMC. Determinations for relationships or dependency for non-DoD Services is per Service regulations.

1. Dependent Status Certification. Upon arrival at a new PDS, each Service member authorized a housing allowance for a dependent must recertify the status of the dependent to the Secretary

concerned to support a housing allowance on the dependent’s behalf. If a Service member fails to provide the certification, the housing allowance on the dependent’s behalf stops at the end of the month in which the certification is due. A housing allowance at the appropriate partial or without-dependent rate is paid unless the Service member is not authorized that allowance for some other reason. A housing allowance at the with-dependent rate is authorized effective the date the Service member provides proper certification. The higher rate is not retroactive unless the Service member’s commander certifies that the failure to recertify promptly was for reasons beyond the Service member’s control.

2. Dependency Re-determinations. Annual re-determination of dependency is required for a Service member who claims a housing allowance for any of the following dependents:

- a. A parent, parent in-law, stepparent, parent by adoption, or a person who serves in loco parentis.
- b. A student 21 and 22 years of age.
- c. An incapacitated child over age 21.
- d. A ward of a court.
- e. Any dependent of an RC member. The RC member must recertify the dependent’s status at least every 3rd year from the previous certification or when a dependent’s status changes.

B. Determining Dependency Relationship for Service Member’s Child

1. Army. Submit requests for determinations in accordance with this paragraph and Table 10-7.

Table 10-7. Army: Unmarried Child Claimed as Dependent		
	If the child is...	Then...
1	under age 23 and a full-time student	student determinations are made by the Personnel Officer
2	under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member (divorced spouse, parent, etc.) and either of the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is legitimate or legitimized by marriage of blood parents, b. is adopted, the certified court adoption papers are available, and the child has no income from a source other than the Service member and is dependent on the Service member for a substantial portion of his or her support 	the Disbursing officer or designee makes the determination. In the case of an Army Reserve Component member, the initial determination can be made by the Reserve Component unit commander or servicing Military Personnel Officer.
3	a step child under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member (divorced spouse, parent, etc), and the Service	the initial determination can be made by the Reserve Component unit commander or servicing Military Personnel Officer. If the Reserve Component unit commander or servicing Military Personnel Office cannot make a

Table 10-7. Army: Unmarried Child Claimed as Dependent		
If the child is...		
Then...		
	member is a Reserve Component member	determination, the claim is sent electronically to DFAS-IN, Military Pay Operations, (ATTN: JFLAKA), 8899 East 56 th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-0855.
4	a step child under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member (divorced spouse, parent, etc), and both of the following apply, the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. child does not have income from a source other than the Service member; b. Service member is <i>not</i> a Reserve Component member 	the Disbursing officer or designee makes a determination, and sends the claim electronically to DFAS through the Ask DFAS website, and go to the Secondary Dependency Claims (SDC) location. Only if electronic submission is unavailable may requests be submitted to the U.S mail address: DFAS-IN, Military Pay Operations (ATTN: JFLAKA), 8899 East 56 th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-0855
5	any other child claimed as a dependent	the claim should be sent electronically to DFAS through the Ask DFAS website, and go to the Secondary Dependency Claims (SDC) location. Only if electronic submission is unavailable may requests be submitted to the U.S mail address: DFAS-IN, Military Pay Operations (ATTN: JFLAKA), 8899 East 56 th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-0855.

2. Navy. The Disbursing Officer makes the determination for any person who can qualify as a dependent of a Service member in the Navy. Submit all doubtful cases through channels to the [Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals \(DOHA\)](#). Table 10-8 specifies the rules for determining the dependency relationship for a Service member in the Navy for the purposes of a housing allowance when the dependent claimed is an unmarried child.

Table 10-8. Navy: Unmarried Child Claimed as Dependent		
If the child is a dependent...		
Then...		
1	age 21 or older,	DFAS-CL makes the determination or DFAS-CL submits the case to the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA) . Student determinations are made at the local Personnel Support Detachment or by the Personnel Officer for the Navy.
2	under age 21 and is a stepchild or adopted child and the child's dependency relationship is not questionable,	the Disbursing Officer makes the determination.
3	under age 21 and is a child born out of wedlock (in other words, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of the child's birth) and the child's dependency relationship is not questionable,	
4	under age 21,	the Disbursing Officer or the commanding officer of a battalion squadron or separate detached command makes the determination. Submit questionable cases to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.
5	under age 21 and is of the present or former spouse,	

3. USAF. If the dependent claimed is an unmarried child over age 21 and is incapable of self-support, then the USAF FSO or designee makes the determination. In this case, the dependent must actually be dependent on Service member for a substantial portion of support. Submit requests for determinations in accordance with Table 10-9.

Table 10-9. Air Force: Unmarried Child Claimed as Dependent		
If the child is unmarried and...	Then determinations are made by the ...	
1	a dependent under age 23 and a full-time student,	USAF FSO or his or her designee and the claim must be sent to DFAS-IN/JFLTBA or the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)* for decision.
2	under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member, such as a divorced spouse or parent, and the child is legitimate or legitimated by marriage of biological parents,	USAF FSO or his or her designee.
3	under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member, such as a divorced spouse or parent, and the child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is adopted, the certified court adoption papers are available, b. has <i>no</i> income from a source other than the Service member, and c. is dependent on the Service member for a substantial portion of his or her support, 	USAF FSO or his or her designee
4	under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member, such as a divorced spouse or parent, and the child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is adopted, the certified court adoption papers are available, b. has income from a source other than the Service member, and c. is dependent on the Service member for a substantial portion of his or her support, d. is an illegitimate child of the spouse, when the Service member is not the biological parent, 	USAF FSO or his or her designee and the claim must be sent to DFAS-IN/JFLTBA or the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)* for decision.
5	under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member, such as a divorced spouse or parent, and the child is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. adopted, the certified court adoption papers are <i>unavailable</i>, and b. dependent on the Service member for a substantial portion of his or her support, 	USAF FSO or his or her designee and the claim must be sent to DFAS-IN/JFLTBA or the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)* for a decision. If this is an interlocutory decree of adoption, case must be submitted to DFAS-IN for determination.
6	under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member, such as a divorced spouse or parent, and the child does <i>not</i> have income from a source other than the Service member,	USAF FSO or his or her designee.
7	under age 21, even if in the custody of someone other than the Service member, such as a divorced spouse or parent, and the child has income from a source other than the Service member,	USAF FSO or his or her designee and the claim must be sent to DFAS-IN/JFLTBA or onward to the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)* for a decision.

Table 10-9. Air Force: Unmarried Child Claimed as Dependent	
If the child is unmarried and...	
Then determinations are made by the ...	
8	incapable of self-support and is dependent on Service member for substantial portion of support,
	USAF FSO or his or her designee and the claim must be sent to DFAS-IN/JFLTBA or onward to the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)* for a decision.
*See Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)	

4. USMC. For any determination concerning a combination of a spouse and an unmarried legitimate child, and the dependent child is under age 21, the commanding officer of a battalion, squadron or separate detached command makes the decision. Table 10-10 specifies the rules for determining the dependency relationship for a Service member in the USMC for the purposes of a housing allowance when the dependent claimed is an unmarried child.

Table 10-10. USMC: Unmarried Child Claimed as Dependent		
If the Service Member is...	And...	Then...
1 an officer	the dependent is a legitimate child,	the commanding officer of a battalion, squadron or separate detached command, or the Disbursing Officer makes the determination. Submit questionable cases to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.
	the dependent is a child out of wedlock,	
2 an officer or is enlisted	the child is age 21 or over,	the Commandant of the Marine Corps makes the determination, including if the dependent is a student.
	the dependent is a stepchild or adopted child and the child's dependency relationship is not doubtful,	either the commanding officer of a battalion, squadron or separate detached command, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, or the Disbursing Officer makes the determination.
3 is enlisted	the dependent is a child out of wedlock and the child's dependency relationship is not doubtful,	the Commandant of the Marine Corps or the Disbursing Officer makes the determination.

C. Fraudulent Claims. Any Service member who submits a claim for a housing allowance that contains a false statement is subject to court-martial or criminal prosecution. Fraudulent acceptance of benefits may cause a civilian recipient to be subject to criminal prosecution. The law provides for severe penalties of imprisonment and a fine. For military personnel, it may include a punitive separation, total forfeitures, and confinement.

D. Marriage Status Determination. Any case in which the validity of a Service member's marriage is questionable is a case of a doubtful relationship. This paragraph outlines different types of relationships where validity is doubtful for housing allowance purposes. Submit requests for determination on validity of a marriage in doubtful cases or for validation of payments as specified in Table 10-11.

1. Remarriage within Prohibited Period Following Divorce. Under the laws of some states, a marriage is not dissolved until a specified period has elapsed after a divorce decree is granted, and remarriage is prohibited within the specified period. In all states that grant an interlocutory decree before granting a final divorce decree, remarriage may not occur before the final decree is granted.

2. Marriage by Proxy. Proxy marriages are valid if performed in a jurisdiction that recognizes common law marriages and has no statute or judicial determination prohibiting proxy marriages.

3. Marriage by Telephone. A marriage by telephone is recognized only if a statute or court decision authorizes or recognizes telephone marriages in the jurisdiction where the marriage was performed.

4. Common Law Marriages. Under laws of certain states, persons who do not obtain a license to marry or go through certain other formalities may enter into a common law marriage. Common law marriages entered into in those states are valid if they are contracted in accordance with state law.

5. Foreign Nation Divorce. A foreign nation divorce may or may not be recognized as valid in the United States depending on several factors. These factors include place of residence of the parties involved, whether they appeared in person to obtain the divorce, and applicable state laws. Any claim involving the remarriage of a Service member following a foreign nation divorce and any claim by, or on behalf of, the spouse from whom the Service member has obtained a foreign nation divorce are cases of doubtful relationship. A claim based on a Service member's marriage to a person who has obtained a foreign nation divorce is also a doubtful case.

6. Void Marriage. If a Service member's marriage is void, for example, due to a preexisting marriage of the spouse, the Service member has no lawful spouse and is not authorized a housing allowance at the with-dependent rate due to the purported marriage. When marriage invalidity is discovered, no further housing allowance payments at the with-dependent rate may be made. See Table 10-5 to determine when to stop housing allowance payments. The Service member may retain payments already received if they are validated under [DoD 7000.14-R, Vol. 7A, Chapter 50](#) (Stoppages and Collections other than Courts Martial Forfeitures), for DoD Services or Service written material for non-DoD Services. When validity of a marriage is questionable, submit the case to the office specified in Table 10-11 for a determination on the validity of the marriage and, if necessary, validation of payments already made.

7. Annulled Marriage. If a Service member's marriage is annulled by a court decree, no further housing allowance payments may be made. The Service member may retain payments received before the effective date of the decree. Retention of payment in some annulment cases based on legal factors must be validated under [DoD 7000.14-R, Vol. 7A, Chapter 50](#) (Stoppages and Collections other than Courts Martial Forfeitures), for DoD Services or Service written material for non-DoD Services. Submit all annulment cases to the office specified in Table 10-11 for review and, if necessary, validation of payments made.

Table 10-11. Determination of Marriage Validity		
Service or Agency		Appropriate Channel
1	Army and USAF	Submit requests electronically to DFAS through the Ask DFAS website, and go to the Secondary Dependency Claims (SDC) location. Only if electronic submission is unavailable may requests be submitted to the U.S. mail address: DFAS-IN, Military Pay Operations (ATTN: JFLAKA), 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-0855.
2	Navy	DFAS-IN, Office of General Counsel, Military & Civilian Pay, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-0160.
3	USMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps (MFP-1), 2008 Elliot Road, Quantico, VA 22134-5143.

Table 10-11. Determination of Marriage Validity		
Service or Agency	Appropriate Channel	
4	Coast Guard	Commanding Officer (LGL), Coast Guard Pay and Personnel Center, Federal Building, 444 S.E. Quincy Street, Topeka, KS 66683-3591.
5	NOAA	Director, Commissioned Personnel Center, 8403 Colesville Road, Suite 500, Silver Spring, MD 20910-6333.
6	USPHS	Office of Commissioned Corps Support Services, Attention: Compensation Branch, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 4-50, Rockville, MD 20857-0001.

E. Spousal Dependency Determination. Table 10-12 specifies who determines a dependency relationship for the purposes of a housing allowance when the dependent claimed is a spouse. Unless otherwise specified, the rules for the Navy and the USMC apply regardless of a Service member's rank.

Table 10-12. Spouse is the Dependent Claimed		
Service	If the marriage is...	Then...
1 Army	lawful,	the Army disbursing officer or designee makes the determination. In the case of an Army RC member, the RC unit commander or servicing Military Personnel Officer can make the initial determination.
	legally questionable, which includes a common law spouse, those married by proxy or telephone or within a prohibited period following a divorce, or a divorce granted by a foreign country, and purported marriages,	a claim must be submitted through the chain of command to DFAS-IN for determination or to the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)*.
2 Navy	lawful,	the Disbursing Officer makes the determination.
	of doubtful legality,	a claim must be submitted through the chain of command to DFAS-IN, Office of General Counsel, Military and Civilian Pay Division, for determination or to the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)*.
3 USAF	lawful,	the USAF FSO or designee makes the determination.
	legally questionable, which includes a common law spouse, those married by proxy or telephone or within a prohibited period following a divorce, or a divorce granted by a foreign country, and purported marriages,	a claim must be submitted through the chain of command to the USAF FSO or designee for determination; and also through the chain of command to DFAS-IN for determination or to the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)*for a decision.
4 USMC	contracted with states or territories by a legal, civil, or religious ceremony and neither has been previously married, or one spouse has been previously married and that marriage was dissolved by death, final decree of divorce, or by annulment that did not prohibit remarriage,	the commanding officer of a battalion squadron or separate detached command makes the determination.
	legally questionable, which includes a common	the Commandant of the Marine Corps

Table 10-12. Spouse is the Dependent Claimed		
Service	If the marriage is...	Then...
	law spouse, those married by proxy or telephone or within a prohibited period following a divorce, or a divorce granted by a foreign country, and purported marriages,	makes the determination.
*See Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA)		

100203. Providing Support for Dependent

A. Proof of Support. Proof of support of a lawful spouse or unmarried, minor, legitimate child of a Service member is generally not required. However, when an appropriate office receives evidence or a complaint from a dependent of nonsupport or inadequate support, proof of adequate support is required as specified in this paragraph.

B. Non-support. A Service member who fails to support a dependent on whose behalf a housing allowance is received is not authorized a housing allowance on that dependent’s behalf. A Service member does not avoid the legal responsibility to comply with a court order for support by forfeiting a housing allowance. Housing allowances must be recouped for nonsupport or inadequate support periods. Subsequently paying support arrears does not authorize a Service member a housing allowance for the dependent unless one of the following caused the nonsupport or inadequate support:

1. The Service’s mission requirements.
2. Outside agencies’ actions determined by Service regulations to be beyond the Service member’s control.

C. Unstated Support Amount or Release from Support Responsibility. A legal separation agreement, court decree, judgment, or order that is silent on dependent support, does not state the dependent support amount, or absolves the Service member of dependent support responsibility does not affect a Service member’s housing allowance. This is true regardless of the jurisdiction in which the decree, agreement, or order was issued or of the dependent’s domicile. The Service member is authorized a housing allowance on behalf of a dependent if the Service member contributes to the dependent’s support in an amount that is not less than the applicable BAH-Diff rate.

D. Legal Separation Agreement or Court Order Stating Support Amount. When there is a court order or legal separation agreement stating the support amount, a Service member must contribute to the dependent’s support the amount specified. In no case may the support payments be less than the applicable BAH-Diff rate.

E. Joint Legal Custody. When a Service member is divorced from a person who is not a Service member, they share joint legal custody of a child, and the former spouse is awarded primary physical custody, then the Service member is a non-custodial parent for housing allowance purposes.

1. When the Service member’s court-ordered child support is less than the applicable BAH-Diff rate and the Service member is not residing in, or assigned to, Government quarters, the Service member is only authorized a housing allowance at the without-dependent rate.

2. When a Service member not assigned to Government quarters pays additional support to the former spouse who has primary custody of the child so that the total child support provided is equal to

or more than the BAH-Diff rate, he or she is authorized a housing allowance at the with-dependent rate.

F. Temporary Custody. When a Service member has temporary custody of a child and they reside in a private-sector residence, the cost of maintaining the residence is not a factor in determining authority for the with-dependent housing allowance rate and may not be used instead of, or in addition to, child support to qualify for increased allowances. The dependent child must reside with the Service member on a non-temporary basis, which is a period of 91 or more consecutive days, for the Service member to qualify for the with-dependent housing allowance rate for the temporary period. The cost of maintaining a home may not be added to the amount of child support to qualify for the increased allowances.

G. Adequate Support. When a court order or legal separation agreement does not establish support requirements, a Service member must provide a support amount that is at least equal to the BAH-Diff rate applicable to the Service member's grade. The support amount required to retain or receive a housing allowance for a dependent is not necessarily adequate to meet Service policies. The Service concerned may have additional requirements for support in the absence of a legal separation agreement or court order.

H. Increase in Support Required by Increase in BAH-Diff Rates. Whenever BAH-Diff rates increase, the minimum amount of dependent support required for housing allowance purposes increases to the new rate. A Service member receiving a housing allowance on behalf of a dependent must increase the amount of support within 60 days of the increase to continue receiving the housing allowance.

I. Settlement Agreement.

1. Property settlements made under a court order or written agreement are not considered support for housing allowance purposes.

2. Payments made under a settlement in place of support are considered support only for the period specified in the written agreement or court order.

3. A lump-sum settlement in place of support made under written agreement or court order is support for the period the lump sum would reasonably cover the dependent's support.

J. Interlocutory Decree of Divorce. If an interlocutory decree of divorce does not provide for support to the former spouse, the Service member is not authorized a housing allowance for the former spouse after the date of the decree unless the Service member provides proof of support.

100204. Dependent Parent

A. Determination. A parent's dependency is determined based on an affidavit submitted by the parent and any other evidence required under applicable regulations. A legal guardian may complete the form for a mentally incompetent parent. Table 10-13 specifies who determines a dependency relationship for the purposes of a housing allowance when the dependent claimed is a parent, including a person acting in loco parentis. If there is a question on whether the parent is or is not a dependent, then the authority in Table 10-13 submits a request through the appropriate chain of command to the authority in Table 10-11 for a dependency determination. When necessary, a request may be submitted through the appropriate chain of command to the [Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals \(DOHA\)](#) for a decision.

Table 10-13. Dependent Claimed is a Parent		
Service		Authority Who Determines Dependency
1	Army	Army disbursing officer or designee
2	Navy	DFAS-CL
3	USAF	USAF FSO or designee
4	USMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps

B. Dependency Requirement. A Service member is authorized a housing allowance on behalf of a parent who depends on the Service member for more than one-half of the parent’s support. The parent’s income, not counting the Service member’s contribution, must be less than one-half of the parent’s monthly living expenses and the Service member’s contribution must be more than one-half of the parent’s monthly living expenses. A parent’s residence in a charitable institution, public or private, does not prohibit the Service member from receiving a housing allowance for the parent when the following conditions are met as well as any other Service requirements:

1. Family Unit Rule. In determining a parent’s dependency, consider the total income and expenses of the family unit that includes the parent. Ordinarily, the Service member’s contribution to the expenses of the family unit must exceed one-half of its total expenses before any one person in the family unit can be considered dependent on the Service member. When application of the family unit rule results in manifest injustice, consider any other available evidence of dependency, and determination made according to principles of equity and good conscience.

2. Income. Unliquidated capital assets are not income, and parents are not required to deplete their capital assets to establish dependency on a Service member for housing allowance purposes. However, the following are considered income when determining whether a parent is dependent on the Service member:

- a. Proceeds derived from the liquidation of capital assets.
- b. Amounts placed in reserve for depreciation of property held for income ordinarily are available for a parent’s current living expenses.
- c. Contributions made to a parent by a charitable organization.
- d. Payments made to the parent from the Social Security Administration, unemployment compensation, and financial assistance from governmental agencies.
- e. Pensions received by the parent.
- f. Uninvested capital. If a parent has capital that is not invested, compute the income return at 5.25% a year.

C. Change in Dependent Status. If the parent becomes a dependent due to changed circumstances, and the Service member contributes over one-half of the parents’ support, a housing allowance is authorized from the date the contribution began. A Service member is authorized a housing allowance for any active-duty period when the parent is a dependent, whether the dependency occurred before or after the Service member entered service.

D. Stepparent. A stepparent or stepchild relationship ends upon divorce from the biological parent, but not necessarily upon the biological parent’s death. A housing allowance for a stepparent may

be established after the biological parent's death.

100205. Adopted Child, Stepchild, or Child Born out of Wedlock

An adopted child, a stepchild, and a child born out of wedlock are all considered primary dependents. As a result, a dependency determination is not required for these dependents.

A. Proof of Parentage. A Service member who claims a housing allowance for an adopted child, stepchild, or a child born out of wedlock must provide proof of parentage as follows:

1. For an adopted child, document showing the Service member is the child's legal parent.
2. For a stepchild, a marriage license showing the Service member is married to the child's legal parent and documentation showing that the Service member's spouse is the child's parent.
3. For a child born out of wedlock, a birth certificate with the Service member's name cited is required. If the Service member's name is not stated on the birth certificate or on a court order, obtain a signed statement of parentage from the Service member. If the child is not in the custody of the Service member parent, the case is treated as specified in the rules for BAH-Diff.

B. Support Requirements. A Service member may claim a dependent child, adopted child, stepchild, or out of wedlock child, for housing allowance purposes. The Service member is authorized a housing allowance if the Service member contributes to the dependent's support and that support is at least equal to the applicable BAH-Diff. This includes a Service member authorized BAH-Diff and a Service member assigned to single-type Government quarters when the child is in the physical custody of another person.

100206. Child Living with Service Member's Former Spouse

A. Former Spouse Married to Another Service Member

1. Child in Government Quarters. When a Service member's child resides in Government quarters not assigned to the divorced Service member parent, that Service member is not authorized a housing allowance for the child.

2. Child not in Government Quarters. A housing allowance may not be paid for a child to both the stepparent and the natural parent at the same time. The natural parent has priority to a housing allowance for that child if providing adequate support.

B. Service Member Marries Someone Other than a Service Member. The Service member is not authorized a housing allowance for the child living with the former spouse. Par. 100902-A2 does not apply in the case of a Service member who is required to support a child in the custody of a former spouse when the Service member remarries and is assigned to or occupies family Government quarters.

C. Service Member Marries Another Service Member

1. The Service member is not authorized a housing allowance for the child living with the former spouse when the Service member remarries another Service member and is assigned to or occupies Government family type quarters. Par. 100902-A2 does not apply in the case of a Service member who is required to support a child in the custody of a former spouse when the Service member

remarries another Service member and is assigned to or occupies family Government quarters.

2. A Service member is authorized a housing allowance for a child for whom the Service member is paying child support ([59 Comp. Gen. 681 \(1980\)](#)) if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. The Service member is required to support a child in the custody of a former spouse.
- b. He or she is married to another Service member with children born of this marriage.
- c. The Service member lived in family-type Government quarters with the Service member spouse and children.
- d. The Service member is assigned a permanent change of station (PCS) to a different PDS outside commuting distance.
- e. The Service member's current spouse—who is also a Service member—and children remain in Government quarters.
- f. The Government quarters' assignment is in or transferred to the remaining Service member's name.

Note: This is based on the rule that a Service member's housing allowance is determined independently of the uniformed spouse when the Service members are separated by orders and do not reside in the same household.

100207. Child Living with Service Member's Former or Estranged Spouse

A. Former or Estranged Spouse is Service Member Assigned Family Government Quarters. When the Service member with custody of the child is assigned to, or occupies, adequate family-type Government quarters with the child while receiving child support, the Service member paying child support is not authorized a housing allowance for the child.

B. Former or Estranged Spouse in Family Government Quarters Visits Service Member. When a child who normally resides in family Government quarters with a Service member's former or estranged spouse who is the custodial parent visits the Service member in a private-sector residence for 91 or more days, the visit is considered non-temporary. The Service member is then authorized a housing allowance for the child from the first day of the visit. If the visit is 90 or fewer days, a housing allowance for the child is not payable for any part of the visit.

100208. Dependent Confined in Penal or Correctional Institution

A. Housing Allowance Payable. Confinement of a Service member's spouse or unmarried minor child in a penal or correctional institution does not affect the Service member's authority for a housing allowance on the dependent's behalf, unless any of the following conditions apply:

1. The Service member refuses to support the dependent.
2. The Service member has been relieved from supporting the dependent.
3. The period of confinement may extend beyond 5 years.

4. The case is otherwise doubtful.

B. Doubtful Cases. Submit doubtful cases or cases involving a sentence extending beyond 5 years to the addresses specified in Table-10-11. Do not pay a housing allowance on behalf of the dependent pending a decision.

1003 SERVICE MEMBER MARRIED TO ANOTHER SERVICE MEMBER

In accordance with [37 U.S.C. §421](#), a dependent who is on active duty in a Uniformed Service and is entitled to basic pay cannot be a dependent for housing allowance purposes. See Table 10-14, Table 10-15, and Table 10-16 for housing allowances when two Service members married to each other are both entitled to basic pay. See par. 100901 for two Service members married to each other when one or both are serving on sea duty.

100301. Both Service Members Married to Each Other Entitled to Basic Pay

A. Family-Type Quarters. When Service members married to each other jointly occupy family-type quarters, neither Service member is authorized BAH or OHA, even if no dependent resides in the quarters, unless a dependent is prevented by a military order from occupying quarters.

B. Separate Households. When both Service members maintain separate households at or in the vicinity of their PDS or PDSs, each is individually authorized BAH or OHA. Only one Service member may receive BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate. When both Service members no longer share a common residence due to military orders, their authorization for increased allowances or assignment to Government quarters should be determined separately without regard to the general rule that all dependents of Service members are in the same class for the purpose of determining housing allowance authorizations. Each member is required to have physical custody of a dependent if both members are claiming a housing allowance authorization at the with-dependent rate. See pars. 100203 and 100303 for BAH or OHA for divorced or legally separated Services members.

C. Same or Adjacent Military Installations. Both Service members are considered to be stationed at the same or adjacent bases, or shore installations, when they are not prevented by distance from living together or they actually commute on a regular basis regardless of distance.

1. Each Service member is usually authorized BAH or OHA at the appropriate rate when family-type quarters are not assigned, notwithstanding the availability of adequate single quarters for either or both Service members.

2. When both Service members are authorized BAH or OHA at the same or adjacent military installation and are then separated geographically by orders, the Service member remaining at the old PDS ordinarily is authorized BAH or OHA continuation regardless of the availability of adequate single quarters.

D. Without Dependent. When neither Service member has other dependents and both are prevented by distance from living together, each is usually treated as a Service member without a dependent for BAH or OHA.

E. Family Quarters not Assigned. Tables 10-14, 10-15, and 10-16 specify BAH or OHA authorization at permanent stations for two uniformed Service members married to each other when family-type quarters are *not* assigned.

If...		Then...
1	single-type Government quarters are not assigned to either Service member,	each Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the without-dependent rate.*
2	single-type Government quarters are assigned to both Service members,	neither Service member is authorized BAH or OHA, but is authorized BAH-Partial (see 100403).
3	single-type Government quarters are assigned to one Service member,	the Service member who is not assigned to Government quarters is authorized BAH or OHA at the without-dependent rate.*
4	one Service member acquires a child* when single-type Government quarters are not assigned to either Service member,	one Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate and the other Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the without-dependent rate.*
5	one Service member acquires a child and single-type Government quarters are assigned to the Service member who did not acquire the child,	the Service member who acquired the child and was not assigned Government quarters is authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate and the other Service member is not authorized BAH or OHA.
6	one Service member acquires a child when single-type Government quarters are assigned to both Service members,	one Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate and the other Service member is not authorized BAH or OHA.
*When one Service member enters a non-pay status, the other Service member may claim the Service member not entitled to pay and allowances as a dependent and be authorized to draw BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate for the duration of the non-pay status, if otherwise authorized, unless a dependent is confined in a penal or correctional institution (see par. 100208).		

If...		Then...
1	single-type Government quarters are not assigned to either Service member,	the Service member with a dependent is authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent** rate and the other Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the without-dependent rate.*
2	single-type Government quarters are assigned to the Service member who has a dependent,	
3	single-type Government quarters are assigned to both Service members,	the Service member with a dependent is authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate and the other Service member is not authorized BAH or OHA. **
4	single-type Government quarters are assigned to the Service member without a dependent,	
5	one Service member acquires a child when single-type Government quarters are not assigned to either Service member,	the Service member with a dependent is authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate and the other Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the without-dependent rate.*
6	one Service member acquires a child when single-type Government quarters are assigned to him or her,	
*When one Service member enters a non-pay status, the other Service member may claim the Service member not entitled to pay and allowances as a dependent and be authorized to draw BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate for the duration of the non-pay status, if otherwise authorized, unless a dependent is confined in a penal or correctional institution (see par. 100208).		
**When the dependent is a child from a prior marriage or the Service member's child born out of		

Table 10-15. BAH or OHA when One Service Member Has a Dependent Other Than a Spouse	
If...	Then...
wedlock, the two Service members may elect for the Service member with a dependent to receive BAH or OHA at the without-dependent rate when not occupying single quarters and the other Service member to receive BAH or OHA for stepchildren as specified in par. 100205.	

Table 10-16. BAH or OHA when Both Service Members Have a Dependent Other Than a Spouse	
If...	Then...
1 single-type Government quarters are <i>not</i> assigned to either Service member,	one Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate and the other Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the without-dependent rate. The Service members must choose which one will receive BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate. If they cannot agree, then the senior Service member receives the with-dependent rate. The Service members may subsequently elect to transfer BAH authorization from one Service member to the other. Changes are effective as of the election date and may not be applied retroactively.
2 one Service member acquires a child*when single-type Government quarters are not assigned to either Service member,	
3 single-type Government quarters are assigned to both Service members and neither Service member acquires a child,	
4 single-type Government quarters are assigned to one Service member and he or she does <i>not</i> acquire a child,	
5 one Service member acquires a child when single-type Government quarters are assigned to both Service members,	
6 one Service member acquires a child when single-type Government quarters are assigned to one Service member,	
*When one Service member enters a non-pay status, the other Service member may claim the Service member not entitled to pay and allowances as a dependent and be authorized to draw BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate for the duration of the non-pay status, if otherwise authorized, unless a dependent is confined in a penal or correctional institution (see par. 100208).	

100302. Other Dependents

A. Dependent Parent. When one of the two married Service members is receiving a housing allowance at the with-dependent rate, the class of dependents includes either Service member's parent. Only one Service member is authorized a housing allowance at the with-dependent rate or BAH-Diff for the one class of dependents when the Service members are assigned to the same or adjacent bases.

B. Dependent Parent or Child from Previous Relationship. When one or both Service members are authorized housing allowances for a child from a previous relationship or on behalf of a dependent parent, and the Service members marry and are stationed in the same area, all children and dependent parents of either Service member are the same class of dependents. Therefore, only one housing allowance at the with-dependent rate (including BAH-Diff) is payable. Any child born of their marriage,

or adopted by them, is within the same class of dependents for housing allowances purposes.

1. If one Service member elects to stop receiving a housing allowance at the with-dependent rate, then the other Service member may claim the children for housing allowance purposes. A relationship determination is required, but ordinarily a dependency determination is not. In all instances of a Service member having a spouse on active duty, full details must be given showing the spouse's full name, Social Security number, duty station, and branch of Service.

2. This does not apply to two Service members living together but not married. Two unmarried Service members living together are each authorized a housing allowance based on each Service member's dependents.

100303. Dependent Custody Effects on Housing Allowances

A. Divorce or Legal Separation. The following rules apply when a divorce or separation occurred, or a decree or agreement was amended and the divorced or separated parents are both Service members. These rules apply in addition to those in par. 100203 and only when neither Service member is assigned to family-type Government quarters, unless otherwise specified.

1. Unless both Service members agree to the contrary, the custodial parent is authorized a housing allowance for the child, regardless of the child-support amount received by that Service member. In addition to the court order, a separate notarized agreement between the Service members must be provided for the non-custodial Service member to receive a housing allowance for the child.

2. When each Service member has legal *and* physical custody of one or more of the children of the marriage, each Service member is authorized a housing allowance for the children in their individual custody, regardless of child-support payments from one Service member to the other.

3. When a child of the marriage is in a third party's custody, only one Service member is authorized a housing allowance for the child, even if both Service members are paying sufficient child support to qualify for the housing allowance. The senior Service member is authorized a housing allowance for the child when the two Service members do not agree on which person claims the authorization. If the Service members are of equal rank, date of rank determines which one receives a housing allowance for the child.

4. In joint legal custody cases, when physical custody changes from one parent to another, each parent is authorized a housing allowance for the child during those periods the child is actually in that parent's physical custody.

5. When a non-custodial Service member pays child support to the custodial parent who also has another dependent who makes the Service member eligible for a housing allowance, there is a presumption that the custodial parent's authorization is based on the dependent other than the child of the marriage. The housing allowance authorization for the custodial and non-custodial parents is determined individually.

6. When the dependent is no longer in one class, the housing allowance authorization for the custodial and non-custodial parents is determined individually. For example, if the non-custodial parent pays child support to a non-active duty parent for a child from a previous marriage or non-marriage relationship, the non-custodial parent may qualify for a housing allowance based solely on the basis of the Service member's child support for the child (see par. 100201).

B. Voluntary Support Payments. Voluntary support payments must not be considered to determine housing allowance authorization unless there is a mutual agreement between the Service-member parents that the custodial Service member parent accepts the support payments.

1004 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING (BAH)

100401. BAH Rate Protection

The monthly BAH amount paid to a Service member must not be reduced due to changes in housing costs in the MHA, changes in the national monthly housing cost, or a Service member's promotion. The BAH rate for an RC member is also protected, provided the RC member does not have a break in active service of 1 or more calendar days. This includes transitions in service status from AGR duty to other active duty and back to AGR duty, or beginning a new active duty order or order extension without a break in active service. If the Service member is demoted or loses authority for BAH, then the Service member's BAH rate protection at the current amount stops when the eligibility to BAH for a given MHA or County Cost Group (CCG) ends. The current BAH rate at the current duty location becomes the Service member's new protected BAH rate.

100402. BAH Advance

A. Authority. Each Service must set regulations for advance BAH payment administration to include the preparation and disposition of vouchers and supporting papers. When allowed by Service regulations, a Service member's commanding officer, his or her designee, or another designated official may authorize an advance BAH payment to pay advance rent, security deposits, or initial expenses due to occupying other than Government housing. An advance may also be authorized at any time during a Service member's tour at the location concerned or when a Service member has relocated due to a PCS order. The Secretary concerned or the Secretary's designee may authorize an advance BAH payment in circumstances and conditions other than those specified in this paragraph. Service regulations must set repayment procedures for advances made under special circumstances.

B. Timing. Ordinarily, the advance should not be disbursed more than 3 working days before the date payment under the lease or rental agreement must be made. In extenuating circumstances, the officials listed in this Chapter may authorize disbursement more than 3 working days before the date payment must be made. The BAH advance may be paid before or after the expenses occur. A Service member must request the advance payment within 30 days after incurring the expense.

C. Requirements. Housing expenses must be documented. Required documentation includes copies of the lease, utility company statement, and any other pertinent documentation necessary to support the housing expenses.

D. Amount. The advance amount is determined by the Service member's current BAH rate, his or her ability to repay the advance, other advances of pay that may have been made, and any recurring pay deductions. The BAH advance is limited to a total of 3 months BAH that the Service member is expected to accrue. Expenses identified by a Service member used to purchase any real estate or living accommodations must not serve as a basis for authorizing or determining the amount of the advance.

E. Repayment. Repayment of the advance should be at a rate of at least one-twelfth of the amount advanced in equal monthly installments for the next 12 months. Collection action should begin on the 1st day of the month after the advance payment has been made.

1. When justified by the Service member and authorized by the Service member’s commanding officer, his or her designee, or another Service-designated official, start of collection action may be postponed for up to 3 months after the advance is made. Repayment may be spread over a period of more than 12 months, but must be limited to 24 months or the Service member’s scheduled tour at the location concerned, whichever is shorter.

2. Action must be taken immediately to recoup in a lump sum any BAH advance that the landlord has returned to the Service member upon receipt of information that the Service member has vacated the housing for which the advance was made. If the Service member chooses, he or she may repay in monthly installments any balance of an advance not returned by the landlord. The balance must be repaid during the months remaining on the existing loan repayment schedule.

100403. Partial Housing Allowance (BAH-Partial)

A. Conditions. Table 10-17 specifies the conditions for BAH-Partial.

Table 10-17. Conditions for BAH-Partial		
	If a Service member...	Then the Service member...
1	without a dependent assigned to single-type adequate Government quarters at the PDS and authorized BAH-Partial is subsequently sick in a hospital with no PCS involved,	continues to be authorized BAH-Partial while he or she is hospitalized.
2	in grade E-6 or below without a dependent is offered an assignment of adequate Government quarters, or is assigned Government quarters but elects not to occupy such quarters and resides in private quarters at own expense,	a. is considered to be assigned to Government quarters. b. is not authorized BAH or OHA. c. is authorized BAH-Partial.*
3	is occupying single-type Government quarters while a dependent resides in family-type Government quarters,	a. is not authorized BAH or OHA at the full rate. b. is authorized BAH-Partial, provided the family quarters are not assigned under the Service member’s eligibility.
4	married to another Service member, who has no dependents other than the spouse, assigned to single type Government quarters and is not authorized BAH or OHA,	is authorized BAH-Partial
5	married to another Service member with no dependents other than the spouse is assigned to family-type Government quarters,	is not authorized BAH-Partial.
	without a dependent is single and is assigned to family-type Government quarters,	
6	without a dependent assigned to Government single-type quarters (including Government leased quarters) that exceed the minimum standards of single quarters for the Service member’s grade,**	
7	without a dependent is confined in a guardhouse, brig, or correctional barracks who was assigned to single-type Government quarters before confinement and remains assigned to such quarters during confinement,	is authorized BAH-Partial unless forfeiture of allowances was directed.
8	without a dependent is restrained in a status of arrest in assigned single-type Government quarters,	a. is not authorized BAH or OHA; or
	without a dependent is ordered to PCS to confinement in a	b. is authorized BAH-Partial

Table 10-17. Conditions for BAH-Partial		
If a Service member...		Then the Service member...
	guardhouse, brig, correctional barracks, or to additional training in a retraining or rehabilitation facility and is assigned to certain quarters therein,	unless forfeiture of allowances was directed.
9	without a dependent is permanently assigned to a hospital for treatment and is assigned quarters in the hospital,	is authorized BAH-Partial.
	without a dependent assigned to single-type Government quarters between PDSs and not authorized BAH or OHA,	
10	married to another Service member, and neither has other dependents, is assigned to sea duty and occupies Government family quarters assigned to the spouse when the ship is in port,	a. is not authorized BAH or OHA. b. is authorized BAH-Partial.
11	is paying child support and receiving BAH-Diff,	a. is not a Service member without a dependent. b. is not authorized BAH-Partial.
<p>*See pars. 100905-A and 100901-D for exceptions. **This limitation does not apply to members on medical hold or holdover personnel receiving outpatient medical treatment who have been designated as requiring a live-in non-medical attendant. The Service determines the housing standards for such personnel based on medical condition, treatment, non-medical attendant, and other relevant factors.</p>		

B. Navy Barracks Privatization Test. Under the authority in [10 U.S.C. §2881a](#), the Navy is conducting a limited test of barracks privatization. The privatized barracks are defined as Government quarters for the purposes of the test. For a Service member occupying privatized barracks, a special BAH-Partial rate equal to a percentage of the PDS locality BAH at the without-dependent rate for the Service member’s grade is established. Table 10-18 specifies the applicable locations and percentages.

Table 10-18. Special BAH-Partial for Navy Barracks Privatization Test				
Starting Date	Location	Housing Type Occupied	Special BAH-Partial Percentage	
1 October 1, 2006	San Diego, California	existing dormitory-style unaccompanied housing:		
		a. double occupancy	34	
2 October 1, 2013		b. single occupancy	68	
		Pacific Beacon market-style housing:		
3 April 1, 2007	Hampton Roads, Virginia*	a. double occupancy	41	
		b. single occupancy	82	
		existing unaccompanied housing	66	
		new construction, privatized housing (two bedroom, two bath market style)	74	
*Including Hampton/Newport News and Norfolk/Portsmouth MHAs				

100404. BAH Differential (BAH-Diff)

A Service member assigned to single-type Government quarters or a single-type housing facility under a uniformed Service’s jurisdiction is not usually authorized more than BAH Partial. However, if the Service member is authorized BAH solely due to paying child support and the Service member is paying an amount equal to or greater than BAH-Diff, then he or she is authorized BAH-Diff. A Service

member is not authorized BAH-Diff if the child support payment is less than the Service member’s applicable pay grade BAH-Diff amount. See pars. 100206, 100207, and 100303 if child is in the custody of another active duty member.

100405. Temporary BAH Increase

The Secretary of Defense may prescribe a temporary increase in BAH rates in an area the President declared as a major disaster area or at an installation that experienced a sudden increase in the number of assigned Service members. Payment of the higher BAH is only effective for an MHA or specified ZIP Codes within a county cost group. This authority expires December 31, 2018.

A. Eligibility. A temporary increase in BAH rates results in two different BAH rates for Service members assigned to the same ZIP Code. To receive the higher of the two BAH rates, a Service member must certify to the Secretary concerned that he or she incurred higher housing costs in an approved area due to a major disaster or sudden increase of military personnel assigned to an installation. The certification must be in a form acceptable to the approval authority. The Service member’s certification must document rent, or mortgage expense in the case of a homeowner, and utility expenses.

B. Approval. The approval authority is at a level specified through the Secretarial Process. If the total housing expense—rent or mortgage plus utility expenses—from the Service member’s certification is less than the existing BAH rate, no increase is authorized. If the total housing expense from the Service member’s certification is higher than the BAH rate during that time, then the Service member is authorized the increased rate effective the approval date of the MHA for an increased rate or the date the Service member started incurring the increased expenses, whichever is later.

C. Locations. Locations approved for a temporary BAH rate increase are listed in Table 10-19.

Table 10-19. Locations Approved for a Temporary BAH Rate Increase			
	Authorized Location	Effective Date	Termination Date
1	None Listed		

D. Effect of Changes. Table 10-20 specifies how changes during the temporary rate increase period affect the BAH paid.

Table 10-20. Effect of Changes during Temporary Rate Increase Period on BAH		
	If a Service member receiving a temporary BAH rate increase...	Then the Service member must...
1	is promoted,	certify that housing costs exceed the standard BAH rate for the higher grade. Without certification, the standard BAH rate for the higher grade applies.
2	is demoted,	certify that housing costs exceed the standard BAH rate for the lower grade. Without certification, the standard BAH rate for the lower grade applies.
3	has a dependency change,	recertify housing costs to compare applicable rates.

E. Termination. The increased allowance is paid through the day before the effective date of the next standard BAH rate change for the area. The new standard BAH rate applies on the effective date. There is no rate protection for temporarily increased rates.

1005 OVERSEAS HOUSING ALLOWANCE (OHA)

100501. OHA Overview

OHA is designed to cover actual rental costs for 80% of the assigned Service members. A Service member is reimbursed actual rental costs, limited to the maximum OHA rate for each locality and grade. OHA is not intended and must not be used for the personal enrichment of a Service member by including costs incurred for procuring or adapting a residence to accommodate renters or for vacation purposes. Disciplinary action may apply when housing allowances are used for other than the purpose intended.

A. OHA Types. There are two housing-allowance types paid under OHA—an upfront, lump sum [Move in Housing Allowance \(MIHA\)](#) for those who qualify and a monthly OHA, which includes a utility and recurring maintenance allowance.

B. Requirements. A Service member authorized to live in private-sector leased or owned housing is authorized OHA provided a [DD Form 2367](#) (OHA Report) is completed and approved. Payment of OHA requires a lease agreement or a verifiable purchase price. The senior officer of the Uniformed Services in the country concerned, or the individuals or offices designated for that purpose by the senior officer has approval authority.

1. The reported housing must be the actual residence that the Service member occupies and from which the Service member commutes to and from work daily. If a Service member is assigned on an unaccompanied tour or has a Secretarial waiver and is authorized OHA for a dependent who lives separately, the reported housing must be the actual residence that the Service member's dependent occupies.

2. When a Service member is required to pay monthly rent at a specified fixed-exchange rate (dollar equivalency contract) for the lease duration because it is required by law or local custom, the Service member's commanding officer, or designee, must enter the following statement in [DD Form 2367](#) (OHA Report) Part B Certifications: "Dollar equivalency contract required. No other housing option available to the Service member." The Service member must enter the monthly rent equivalent in U.S. dollars into [DD Form 2367](#) (OHA Report) block 5b.

C. Monthly OHA Allowance. An OHAi paid monthly includes the rental allowance and the utilities and reoccurring maintenance allowance as specified in pars. 100502 and 100503.

D. MIHA. This is an up-front, lump sum payment for those who qualify, as specified in par. 100505 and in [Move in Housing Allowance \(MIHA\)](#). The MIHA for a specific location is based on the average move-in costs for a Service member. The four payment types of MIHA are specified in Table 10-26.

E. Allowance Payable. OHA rates are based on a Service member's PDS except as otherwise indicated in this chapter. OHA is not payable on the arrival day when MALT Plus is paid. Unless a special determination jointly issued by the Secretary concerned and the PDTATAC Chair authorizes a different rate due to special circumstances, the amount of OHA payable is as specified in this chapter.

F. OHA Unique Expenses. In some locations OCONUS, Service members incur housing expenses for items that are not incurred in the CONUS. Since not every Service member incurs these expenses and they vary in amount, do not occur monthly, and are significant, such expenses cannot be made a part of the average utility and recurring maintenance allowance calculation. For these expenses,

payment is a dollar for dollar reimbursement for a specifically authorized expense at designated authorized locations. Only the locations and expenses specified in Table 10-21 are authorized OHA unique expense reimbursement.

1. **Criteria.** A mandatory and excessive housing expense incurred periodically must meet all of the criteria below to be authorized as an OHA unique expense eligible for reimbursement. The Secretary concerned or Secretarial Process, at Service discretion, may reimburse OHA unique expenses for the locations and specific expenses specified below with no further PDTATAC action required. Each individual mandatory and excessive expense must meet all of the following criteria and be:

- a. Incurred by Service members receiving OHA at a duty station.
- b. An item or expense that exceeds 1% of [spendable income](#) for the typical Service member.
- c. An item or expense that is not purchased or paid by Service members based in the CONUS.
- d. Required by law.
- e. Authorized or approved by PDTATAC for reimbursement. These expenses must be verified by a valid receipt and paid on or after the effective date for the specific locations in Table 10-21. No expenses paid before this date can be reimbursed.

Table 10-21. OHA Unique Expense Locations		
Location	Expense	Effective Date
1	France	Mandatory Habitation Tax, excluding late payment fees
2	Denmark	Mandatory expenses associated with completely refurbishing quarters upon departure

2. **Submission.** PDTATAC does not accept requests from individual members for OHA unique expense authorization. All requests for specific expenses at specific locations must be forwarded through the Major Command level, then through the applicable Service representative to PDTATAC.

F. **OHA Responsibilities.** Commanders OCONUS, or their designees, must periodically provide data required for authorizing, changing, and terminating OHA for each locality OCONUS within their jurisdictions as specified by the PDTATAC. See [Station Allowance Reporting Procedures and Responsibilities](#) for the responsibilities of the Overseas Command or Commander, Senior Officer, and Country Allowance Coordinator.

100502. OHA Determining Monthly Rent

Monthly rent is the amount paid each month by a Service member for possession and use of private-sector housing, to include a mobile home or boat.

A. **Determine Rent.** The rent stated in the lease, or as otherwise agreed to by the landlord and the tenant in a written document, must be used in computing the OHA. The cost of parking at the duty location is not included in rent. The following rules apply for determining rent:

- 1. A recurring condominium or homeowner association fee paid by the Service member is

prorated to a monthly charge and incorporated into the Service member's rent.

2. A sharer's monthly rent is determined by dividing the total monthly rent by the number of sharers occupying the dwelling.

3. In an arrangement by which a Service member pays rent in advance and the landlord agrees to reimburse the Service member all or substantially all of the rental money at the end of the lease agreement, the amount of rent used in computing a Service member's OHA is zero.

4. If a Service member or dependent jointly occupy a dwelling with relatives or friends who own the dwelling, the rent amount is zero, even if there is a lease or written document. This restriction does not apply when the Service member or dependent leases lodging from a relative or friend with a bona fide, standard written lease, when the relative or friend concerned does not jointly occupy the leased dwelling and the relative or friend regularly rents the lodging involved. There is no authority to pay MIHA or the utility or maintenance allowance when living with relatives or friends.

5. The cost of a separate lease for parking at or in the vicinity of the private-sector housing is added to the housing lease amount in determining his or her total rent.

6. See par. 100502-C for a dwelling owned by a Service member.

B. Sharers. A sharer is authorized up to the maximum rental allowance set for a Service member without a dependent unless accompanied by one or more dependents (see Table 10-22). A sharer accompanied by a dependent is authorized up to the maximum rental allowance set for a Service member with dependents.

1. Compute the authorized OHA for each sharer by adding the sharer's prorated share of the rent paid or the maximum rental established for the sharer's grade and locality, whichever is less, and the prorated monthly [utility or recurring maintenance allowance](#).

2. A Service member authorized MIHA/Miscellaneous (see par. 100505) receives a full rather than prorated allowance. Only one sharer may claim reimbursement for any individual rent, security, or infectious-disease related expense.

3. A renter living in a completely separate unit of an owner-occupied multiplex dwelling owned by another Service member is not a "sharer," and OHA is determined as if the renter occupied an unattached unit.

C. Private-Sector Housing Owned

1. Divide the actual purchase price—not an appraised value—of the private-sector housing by 120 to derive the monthly calculated "rent" for a private-sector dwelling owned by a Service member. Settlement costs, fees for title search, other legal and related costs are not included in determining the actual purchase price. For a Service member in the Azores who purchased a home on or after January 1, 1999, divide the purchase price by 24.

2. The amount of any personal installment-type loans and real estate equity loans obtained for renovating or repairing the current dwelling place are added to the actual purchase price before determining the rent.

a. For this purpose, renovating means restoring to a previous condition, as by remodeling, and repairing means restoring to a sound condition after damage or injury, including fixing, setting right, renewing, or refreshing.

b. A loan used to furnish or decorate the home—including such things as the addition of a hot tub or pool to a home purchased without such an amenity—or a loan for personal reasons, including a credit card or line of credit loan must not be used.

c. To determine the monthly OHA rental equivalency when adding a loan described in this paragraph, add the loan amount to the original verifiable purchase price, divide the new total by 120 (24 for the Azores), and the new “rental equivalency” starts from the loan start date.

d. The Service concerned must adjudicate loans for purposes not specified above. The Service member’s command should submit the request with all documentation through the appropriate channel specified in Table 10-2.

3. If a Service member or the Service member’s dependent inherits a dwelling or residence or otherwise receives it without purchasing it, the dwelling or residence purchase price is \$0. In this case, the Service member is authorized to receive the [utility or recurring maintenance allowance](#). If a Service member obtains a mortgage on the inherited dwelling or residence specifically for home improvements or takes out a loan to pay inheritance taxes on the residence or dwelling, the mortgage or loan cost may be used as an OHA housing cost.

4. If the dwelling is a multiplex unit owned by a Service member, the allowance claimed is based on the percentage of the multiplex unit’s square footage occupied by the Service member and dependent. The allowance equals the purchase price multiplied by that percentage and divided by 120. Renters of other units within the multiplex unit are not sharers.

5. If the Service member-owned dwelling place is a mobile home or boat, the monthly lot rental or berthing fee paid is added to this amount.

D. [Maximum Rental Allowance](#). Use the [Overseas Housing Allowance Query](#) (OHA Query) to obtain the maximum amount of monthly rent considered. Maximum [OHA rental allowances](#) for each locality are based on reported actual rental cost data for Service members with dependents residing in private-sector housing. If utilities are included in the rent, see par. 100503. See the [DTMO website](#) for calculation examples.

Table 10-22. Maximum OHA Rental Allowance		
Rent Eligibility		
Allowable Rent		
1	Service member with dependent	the amount is the lesser of the Service member’s reported rent or the maximum allowable rent for the Service member’s grade at the PDS locality.
2	Service member without dependent	the amount is the lesser of the Service member’s reported rent or 90% of the maximum allowable rent for the Service member’s grade at the PDS locality.

E. [Rent Changes](#). Re-compute OHA if and when the rent changes.

100503. OHA [Utility or Recurring Maintenance Allowance](#)

A. [Monthly Allowance](#). When rent does not include utilities or the Service member is a homeowner, the Service member is authorized the utility or recurring maintenance allowance. The utility or recurring maintenance allowance for each OHA locality is based on the with-dependent reported expenses for Service members who pay all or a majority of their utilities. It covers the utility costs for 80% of the Service members assigned to an area. It is paid to sharers on a prorated amount of the net allowance. It is paid to a Service member without a dependent, who is not a sharer, at 75% of the with-dependent rate.

B. [Rent Includes All or Some Utilities](#). If any or all of the OHA utility component is included in the rent, then the amount is withheld from the utility or recurring maintenance allowance and then added to the Rental Allowance component before comparison with the Service member’s actual rent.

1. A Service member is not authorized the utility or recurring maintenance allowance when rent includes all utilities. However, when computing the OHA, the appropriate utility or recurring maintenance allowance is added to the Service member’s rental allowance.

2. When rent includes some utilities, the utility or recurring maintenance allowance is paid on a percentage basis. The locality climate code and the utility point score determine the percentage of the utility or recurring maintenance allowance that the Service member is authorized. However, when computing OHA, the amount for which the Service member is not authorized is added to the appropriate rental allowance ceiling.

a. Locality climate codes are specified on each [OHA locality table](#). The three climate codes are:

(1) [Code 1 \(Cold\)](#). Long-term mean temperature of 45 °F or colder.

(2) [Code 2 \(Moderate\)](#). Neither Code 1 nor Code 3.

(3) [Code 3 \(Hot\)](#). Long-term mean temperature of 69 °F or warmer, except when the long-term mean for 1 or more months of the year drops to 45 °F or colder. In such instances, a climate code of 2 is assigned.

b. Table 10-23 specifies the correct climate code to credit the Service member with appropriate points for each utility or service that is not included in the rent. Add the numbers to get the Service member’s total utility point score.

Table 10-23. Climate Code Utility Points			
Utility	Code 3 – Hot	Code 2 – Moderate	Code 1 – Cold
Electricity	3	3	3
Heating	1	2	3
Air Conditioning	3	2	1
Water	1	1	1
Trash Disposal	1	1	1

c. Table 10-24 specifies the correct percentage of the [utility or recurring maintenance allowance](#) to be paid after determining the total utility point score.

Table 10-24. Utility or Recurring Maintenance Allowance Payment Percentage	
Total Utility Points	Applicable Percentage
0	0
1-2	25
3-4	65
5-9	100

100504. OHA Computation Steps

Follow steps one through four in Table 10-25 to determine a Service member’s OHA.

Table 10-25. OHA Computation Procedure	
Directions (See DD Form 2367 (OHA Report) and utility or recurring maintenance allowance)	
1	Determine the Service member’s monthly rent as specified in the par. 100502.
2	Using the appropriate locality table, find the rental allowance for the Service member’s specific locality code and grade. For a Service member without dependent, multiply the with-dependent rate by 90 percent. If rent includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> all utilities (block 7b checked on DD Form 2367 (OHA Report), add the full utility or recurring maintenance allowance to the maximum rental allowance. some but not all utilities (block 7c checked on DD Form 2367 (OHA Report), add the amount computed in Step 3 to the maximum rental allowance.
3	Locate the utility or recurring maintenance allowance from the locality table. Use the rules specified in par. 100503 to determine the utility amount allowed based on the amount of utilities included in the rent, if any. Rent includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> all utilities (block 7b checked on DD Form 2367 (OHA Report)). The Service member receives no separate utility or recurring maintenance allowance; however, this allowance is added to the rental allowance determined in Step 2. no utilities (block 7a checked on DD Form 2367 (OHA Report)). A Service member with a dependent who is not a sharer receives the full utility or recurring maintenance allowance. A Service member without dependent who is not a sharer receives 75% of the with dependent utility or recurring maintenance allowance. A sharer, with or without a dependent, receives a prorated share of the utility or recurring maintenance allowance. some utilities (block 7c checked on DD Form 2367 (OHA Report)). Determine the “Climate Code” from the applicable OHA locality table. Use the “Climate Code” and “Utility Point Score” tables to determine the percentage of utility and recurring maintenance allowance payment. The amount the Service member does not receive is added to the maximum rental allowance determined in Step 2.
4	Compare the monthly rent computed in Step 1 with the rental allowance determined in steps 2 and 3. If the rent in Step 1 is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> less than the rental allowance in steps 2 and 3, then rent in Step 1 is used to compute OHA. greater than the rental allowance calculated in steps 2 and 3, then the rental allowance calculated in steps 2 and 3 is used to compute OHA.

100505. [Move-in Housing Allowance \(MIHA\)](#)

A. General. MIHA exists to defray the move-in costs associated with occupying private-sector housing covered under the OHA program, whether leased or owned. MIHA is not payable to a Service member occupying Government or Government-leased housing. MIHA does not cover move-out costs.

In most cases, a Service member authorized OHA is authorized MIHA. See [Move in Housing Allowance \(MIHA\)](#) for how to complete [DD Form 2556](#) (MIHA Claim). That form must accompany MIHA/Rent, MIHA/Security, or MIHA/Infectious Disease-related expenses. Various [OHA Surveys](#) are sent to Service members in private-sector leased housing to document utility and move-in expenses.

B. Rules and Information

1. To be authorized a MIHA, a Service member must be eligible for OHA.
2. An eligible Service member is authorized MIHA for one dwelling during a tour at a PDS unless a Government-funded local move occurs and the Service member occupies another dwelling covered by OHA.
3. There is no MIHA under any of the following circumstances:
 - a. A local move would otherwise initiate a second or subsequent MIHA payment request unless that move is Government funded.
 - b. A Service member complies with a PCS order but remains in the same dwelling, including an RC member called or ordered to active duty who is authorized OHA based on the primary residence at the time called or ordered to active duty.
 - c. A Service member moves from Government quarters to private-sector housing for separation or retirement (see Section 0519).
4. The four MIHA payment types are described in Table 10-26. See [Move in Housing Allowance \(MIHA\)](#) for qualifying areas and additional rules.

Table 10-26. Types of MIHA Payments		
Payment Type	Description	
1	MIHA/ Miscellaneous	The MIHA/Miscellaneous amount indicated on the OHA locality tables is based on expenses a Service member typically incurs associated when moving into privately leased or owned dwellings. The Move in Housing Allowance (MIHA) specifies reportable and non-reportable MIHA/Miscellaneous expenses. The OHA Calculator specifies the amount payable. Only one payment is authorized at a PDS unless otherwise specified in this paragraph.
2	MIHA/Rent	Homeowners are ineligible. MIHA/Rent covers all reasonable rent-related expenses. These are fixed, one-time, nonrefundable charges levied on behalf of the landlord or a foreign government that the Service member must pay before or upon occupying a dwelling. All unreasonable expenditures, as determined by the AO, must be disallowed. The following are not included in MIHA/Rent: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expenses deferred until lease termination, such as a real estate agent fee, a redecoration fee if paid up-front, or a one-time lease tax. b. Advance rental payments, refundable deposits, or recurring costs.
3	MIHA/ Security	MIHA/Security covers reasonable security related expenses for a Service member assigned to an area where dwellings requirement modification to minimize terrorist or criminal threat. See MIHA-Security locations .
4	MIHA/ Infectious Disease	Effective December 7, 2016, MIHA/Infectious Disease covers reasonable upgrades to the physical dwelling to prevent the spread of infectious disease, such as window or door screens, when the dwelling requires modification to minimize exposure to

	medical threats related to mosquito-transmitted diseases. See Move in Housing Allowance (MIHA) for MIHA Infectious Disease locations.
--	---

5. Sharer Eligibility. Each Service member classified as a sharer and authorized MIHA is authorized the full MIHA/Miscellaneous allowance. Only one sharer may claim the individual expense for MIHA/Rent, MIHA/Security, and MIHA/Infectious Disease. Acceptable claims for MIHA/Rent, MIHA/Security, or MIHA/Infectious Disease must include [DD Form 2556](#) (MIHA Claim) proper documentation, and detailed receipts for all expenditures.

C. MIHA/Miscellaneous Expenses. The purchase price of an item included in the list below is generally authorized for the MIHA/Miscellaneous component of the OHA unless an item is purchased with the intent to ship it from the present PDS. An item intended to be shipped is not reportable. These expenses are associated with items necessary to make housing habitable. Table 10-27 lists the vast majority of reportable expenses, and also lists certain expense items that are *not* reportable. These lists are not exhaustive, but contain the vast majority of items commonly contained in each group.

Table 10-27. MIHA/Miscellaneous Expense Items	
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Reportable MIHA/ Miscellaneous Expense Item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cabinets (for example, kitchen, medicine, bathroom). b. Plumbing and plumbing installation, hookups. c. Gas or electrical installation. d. Supplementary heating equipment. e. Painting, papering, and plastering (upon arrival only). f. Light fixtures, permanently installed. g. Wardrobes. h. Shelving. i. Telephone installation. j. Range, refrigerator, freezer, washer, or dryer. k. Air conditioners, dehumidifiers, fans. l. Screening. m. Transformers and voltage regulators. n. Commodes and sinks, when ordinarily not furnished. o. Burglar alarm, security bars, and supplementary door locks, when locally required. p. Water purification filters, when locally required. q. Pest fumigation, if required when housing is first occupied, otherwise include in recurring maintenance expenses. r. Repair of drain pipes and gutters.
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Non- Reportable MIHA/ Miscellaneous Expense Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rugs, carpets, curtains, and drapes. b. Lawn and gardening maintenance expenses. c. Dishwashers, microwave ovens, and other small, personal appliances. d. Televisions, cable TV installation, antennas, and similar expenses. e. Any recoverable deposit, such as a security deposit. f. Lightbulbs. g. Taxes of any kind, unless specifically required by the lease. h. Fencing, yard-related items. i. Any personal labor costs.

100506. OHA Advance Payment

See [Rental Advances](#) for detailed information on areas with rental advance protection under OHA.

Rental payments should be made on a month-to-month basis whenever possible to avoid the need for rental advances.

A. Authority

1. Advance Rent of Fewer than 4 Months, Security Deposits, or Initial Expenses. The Senior Officer in-country, or his or her designee, may authorize an advance OHA payment to pay advance rent, security deposits, or MIHA-related expenses due to occupying private-sector housing. The advance may be made at any time during the Service member's tour. It also may be authorized when a Service member has located housing due to a PCS order. Personal preference is not grounds for authorizing advance rent payment. Advance OHA is not authorized for lease arrangements in which the Service member lives rent free after making a one-time payment to the landlord with the anticipation that the rental amount is to be completely or substantially refunded at lease termination.

2. Advance Rent of 4 or More Months

a. Rental advances of at least 4 months, but no more than 12 months, may be made only for the locations authorized by PDTATAC. Once PDTATAC authorizes and lists a location for Rental advances, the Senior Officer in-country, or his or her designee, may authorize individual requests. Requests for approval are considered if the requirement for the advance rent exists for any of the following reasons:

(1) Law.

(2) Local custom for everyone, including local nationals.

(3) Economic or market conditions preclude availability of secure housing, as confirmed by the U.S. Embassy.

b. Requests to PDTATAC to add locations must be submitted through the Country Senior Officer or Command through the [Station Allowance Reporting Procedures and Responsibilities](#) and the Combatant Commander to "PDTATAC, SPP/Allowances Branch" at the address in the title page of this regulation.

B. Amount. The amount to be advanced must be determined based on housing expenses, including advance rent and a security deposit, and the authorized OHA. Housing expenses must be documented. Expenses identified by a Service member for purchase of real estate or living accommodations must not be considered. The Service member's ability to repay the advance must be considered in determining the advance amount. While the amount to be advanced should not exceed the estimated OHA total for 1 year, a larger amount may be authorized if needed to cover anticipated housing expenses. In no case may the advance payment exceed either of the following, whichever is less.

1. Anticipated housing expenses.

2. OHA anticipated to accrue for the Service member's tour at that PDS.

C. Repayment

1. Repayment within 12 Months. Monthly repayment installments should be at a rate of one-twelfth of the amount advanced over 12 months. Collection action should begin on the 1st day of the

month after payment of the advance.

2. Postpone Collection Start. When justified by the Service member and authorized by an official designated by the Service concerned, the collection start may be postponed for up to 3 months after the advance. Repayment may be spread over a period of more than 1 year, but must be limited to the Service member's tour at the PDS.

3. Advance Rent Repayment Postponement until the Service Member Vacates Housing. An official designated by the Service concerned may postpone repayment of advance rent until the Service member vacates the housing for which the advance rent was paid if earlier repayment would create an excessive economic burden.

4. Security Deposit Repayment Postponement until the Service Member Vacates Housing. An official designated by the Service concerned may postpone repayment of the entire amount of a security deposit of \$500 or more until the Service member vacates the housing for which the security deposit was paid if earlier repayment would create an excessive economic burden.

5. Recouping Lump Sum Returned by Landlord. Action to recoup in a lump sum of any OHA advance that has been returned to the Service member by the landlord must be taken immediately upon receipt of information that the Service member has vacated the housing for which the advance was made. Any balance of an advance not returned by the landlord may be repaid in monthly installments, if desired by the Service member, over the balance of the months remaining on the Service member's existing loan repayment schedule.

6. Currency Fluctuation Effects. The Service concerned absorbs any loss due to currency fluctuations when liquidating advance security deposits. The Service member must pay to the Service any gains due to currency fluctuations. These currency protection procedures for security deposits apply without regard to the provisions for protection of rent advances in 100507-D.

7. Pay System Reporting of Monthly Rent. In countries in which rate protection for advance rent has not been implemented the monthly rent entered in the respective pay system should be entered in dollars when a Service member has taken an advance for rent.

D. Advance Rent Currency Rate Protection. Rate protection may be provided for certain countries that have undergone a significant currency fluctuation. Countries previously authorized OHA Rental Advance Protection continue to have rent protected locality codes in the OHA Query until all previously protected Service members either permanently change stations or change quarters. Currency rate protection for additional advances is calculated using the exchange rate in effect at the time the new advance is paid. In countries in which rate protection for advance rent has been implemented, monthly rents for an advance rent are processed in dollars. See Service regulations for currency fluctuation loss or gain procedures. Rate protection is accomplished by comparing the OHA rate with the exchange rate in effect at the time the Service member received the advance with the greater of either of the following:

1. The rental allowance in effect at the time of the advance.
2. Any higher rental allowance implemented during the repayment period of the advance.

100507. Service Member Occupying a Government Trailer or Rental Guarantee Housing and OHA

Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, no housing allowance is payable to a Service member occupying housing constructed under the Rental Guarantee Housing Program as authorized in Section 302 of the Act of July 14, 1952, (66 Stat. 622) or Government trailers purchased under Section 408 of the Act of September 1, 1954, (68 Stat. 1126), or any other statute.

100508. OHA and Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) ([DSSR §130](#)) Paid Concurrently

A Service member is entitled to OHA at the with-dependent rate even if the Service member's dependent spouse receives a living quarters allowance (LQA) ([DSSR §130](#)) and the [DoDI 1400.25, Vol. 1250](#) (Civilian Employee Overseas Allowances and Differentials). Direct questions pertaining to LQA to the spouse's Civilian Personnel Office (CPO) or Civilian Personnel Advisory Center (CPAC). The JTR has no authority to determine or control eligibility or entitlement of LQA for a civilian employee.

100509. Observer to a UN Peacekeeping Organization

A Service member permanently assigned as an observer to a UN peacekeeping organization who receives a UN mission subsistence allowance, known as mission per diem, is also authorized a housing allowance under this Chapter. The housing allowance amount, when added to the UN mission subsistence allowance, cannot exceed the housing allowance of a Service member permanently assigned to other than a UN Peacekeeping Organization in the same area. This paragraph does not authorize a reduction in the UN mission subsistence allowance.

1006 FAMILY SEPARATION HOUSING (FSH) ALLOWANCE

FSH is payable to a Service member with a dependent for added housing expenses resulting from separation from the dependent. The separation must be caused by a Service member's assignment on military or uniform orders to either a PDS OCONUS on an unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour or a PDS in the CONUS to which concurrent travel has been denied.

100601. Administration of FSH Allowance

A. Eligibility. For FSH to be payable, all of the following conditions must be met:

1. Dependent transportation to the PDS is not authorized at Government expense under [37 U.S.C. §476](#).
2. Dependent does not reside in the PDS vicinity.
3. Government quarters are not available for assignment to the Service member.

B. Allowances

1. There are two types of FSH: FSH-B and FSH-O.
 - a. FSH-B is payable for an assignment at a PDS in Alaska or Hawaii or to a PDS in the

CONUS to which concurrent travel has been denied. FSH-B is payable in a monthly amount equal to the without-dependent BAH rate applicable to the Service member's grade and PDS. Payment starts upon submission of proof that Government quarters are not available and that the Service member has obtained private-sector housing.

b. FSH-O is payable for an assignment at a PDS outside the United States. FSH-O is payable in a monthly amount up to, and under the same conditions as, the without-dependent OHA rate applicable to the Service member's grade and PDS. OHA rules for determining monthly rent, utility or recurring maintenance allowance, MIHA, and advances apply to FSH-O.

2. A Service member may not be paid FSH-B or FSH-O in any of the following situations:

a. The Service member's only dependent is entitled to active duty basic pay.

b. The Service member has no dependents other than a dependent for whom he or she is paying child support, but the Service member does not have legal custody and control of that child. This situation is fundamentally different from a Service member who has a spouse or children. A Service member with a spouse or any children is authorized transportation of any dependents, but the nature of the tour or the PDS location prevents dependent transportation to the PDS. A Service member who has a dependent solely due to child support is not eligible for transportation of that dependent under [37 U.S.C. §476](#), because the Service member does not have custody and control. The ineligibility for transportation, as opposed to a tour or location denial, prevents payment of FSH.

c. The Service member is assigned to a PDS in the CONUS where concurrent travel is authorized.

d. The Service member elects to not occupy available assigned Government quarters and resides in a private-sector residence for personal convenience.

e. FSH-O or FSH-B is not authorized if all of the Service member's dependents reside in the PDS vicinity. If some, but not all, of the dependents voluntarily reside near the PDS, FSH-O or FSH-B continues.

3. FSH-O or FSH-B continues uninterrupted while a Service member's dependent visits at or near the Service member's PDS, but not to exceed 90 continuous days. Circumstances must clearly show that the dependent is not changing residence and that the visit is temporary and not intended to exceed 90 days.

a. If, for unforeseen reasons, such as due to illness or other emergency, a bona fide social visit lasts 91 or more days, FSH-O or FSH-B stops at the end of the 90-day period. FSH-O or FSH-B is authorized again on the day that the dependent departs from the PDS.

b. If one or more, but not all, dependents visit for longer than 90 days and the Service member is authorized a with-dependent housing allowance on behalf of the dependents who are not visiting or do not reside in the vicinity of the Service member's PDS, then he or she is authorized FSH-O or FSH-B.

Table 10-28. Conditions Affecting FSH		
When an eligible Service member...	Then FSH...	
1	arrives at a PDS outside the CONUS,	starts when private-sector housing is acquired.
2	departs upon reassignment from a PDS OCONUS,	continues through whichever day occurs first, the day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. before the Service member departs on a PCS. b. the Service member's lease ends.
3	no longer has an eligible dependent,	continues through the day before the date that the Service member no longer has an eligible dependent.
4	is assigned Government quarters,	continues through the day before the day that Government quarters become available for assignment.
5	enters a non-pay status,	continues through the day before the date that the Service member enters the non-pay status.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is in one of the following statuses for 60 or fewer days: b. on a TDY away from the Service member's PDS, including a TDY in the United States, hospitalized at or away from PDS, including hospitalization in the United States, c. on authorized leave, whether accrued or advance, at or away from the PDS, including leave in the United States, d. military confinement or otherwise restricted by military authority, 	continues for 60 or fewer days without a certificate from the Service member that he or she maintained private-sector housing at the PDS.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is in one of the following statuses for 61 or more days: a. on a TDY away from the Service member's PDS, including a TDY in the United States, b. hospitalized at or away from PDS, including hospitalization in the United States, c. on authorized leave, whether accrued or advance, at or away from the PDS, including leave in the United States, d. in military confinement or otherwise restricted by military authority, 	continues if payment is supported by the Service member's certification that the Service member maintained private-sector housing at the PDS.

1007 GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

Assignment to Government quarters affects a Service member's eligibility for BAH. A housing allowance, other than BAH-Partial or BAH-Diff, is not authorized for a Service member who is assigned to Government quarters appropriate to the Service member's grade, rank, or rating and adequate for the Service member and dependents, if any.

100701. Responsibility for Assignment or Termination

- A. Assignment or Termination of Government Quarters. The commander responsible for the

Government quarters has the authority to assign and terminate the assignment. The commander also determines when quarters are adequate and suitable for assignment based on appropriate directives. Government quarters or housing facilities under the Uniformed Services' control are considered to be assigned, suitable, and adequate whenever occupied by a Service member at the PDS without payment of rental charges. This includes under any of the following conditions:

1. When an organization or institution furnishes quarters to a Service member without charge on behalf of the United States.
2. When a foreign government furnishes quarters to a Service member without charge for the Service member's official use.
3. When the quarters, furnished to a Service member without charge, are jointly assigned to one or more Service members without a dependent.

B. Voluntarily Vacating Assigned Quarters. A Service member is still considered to be assigned to Government quarters when he or she voluntarily vacates assigned quarters without the installation commander's approval. A Service member in pay grade E-7 and above, without a dependent, may elect not to occupy assigned quarters unless denied permission by the Secretary Concerned.

C. Family Type Quarters

1. A Service member married to another Service member are both considered assigned to Government quarters when all of the following apply:
 - a. Both are stationed at the same or adjacent installations.
 - b. Both are able to reside in Government family quarters.
 - c. Government family quarters are assigned to one of the Service members.
2. However, if there is a separation agreement, pending divorce, or marital discord that requires one Service member to obtain alternative private-sector housing, to be authorized a housing allowance the Service member not occupying family quarters must obtain a statement from the installation housing officer that Government housing is not assigned.

D. Quarters Assignment Date for Housing Allowance. A housing allowance continues to accrue through the day before a Service member is assigned Government quarters or begins to occupy Government quarters at the PDS.

E. Quarters Termination Date for Housing Allowance. Housing allowance accrues from the date the assignment to Government quarters ends or the date that quarters are vacated.

100702. Government Quarters Assigned or Occupied

A. Government Quarters Adequacy. The Commander responsible for the Government quarters determines their adequacy and appropriateness for assignment.

B. Quarters not Designated as Family-Type Quarters. A Service member who is not assigned to and does not occupy Government quarters is authorized a housing allowance for a dependent even if the

dependent occupies Government quarters not designated as family-type quarters. Examples of such quarters include:

1. Dormitory quarters occupied by a Service member's child at a school for dependents of military personnel.
2. A hospital room occupied by a dependent under [10 U.S.C. §1077](#) (Dependents Medical Care Act). However, a Service member is not authorized a housing allowance when the dependent is hospitalized under the Dependent's Medical Care Act and the Service member is assigned to and occupies Government quarters while the dependent is hospitalized even though private quarters are retained.
3. Off-base housing or private-sector housing occupied by the Service member's civilian spouse due to employment overseas with the [DoD Education Activity \(DoDEA\)](#) as a schoolteacher. The Service member must be separated from the spouse by official orders.

C. Quarters Furnished on Behalf of the United States. A Service member is not authorized a housing allowance for a dependent if the Service member and dependent is furnished adequate family-type quarters without rental charge. Examples of such family-type quarters include:

1. Quarters furnished to a Service member in an official capacity by a foreign government.
2. Quarters furnished by a state, county, municipal, or privately owned hospital to an officer serving on active duty as an intern or resident physician.
3. Quarters furnished by a college, university, or research facility as part of a fellowship, scholarship, or grant.

D. Quarters Occupied by Dependent. A Service member furnished single-type quarters is *not* authorized a housing allowance for any of the following:

1. A spouse who is a sole dependent and is furnished quarters in kind as a civilian employee at a Government hospital.
2. A spouse who is a sole dependent and is furnished Government quarters while serving with the American Red Cross overseas.
3. A sole dependent who is a student nurse in training at a Government hospital. However, a housing allowance is payable on behalf of a dependent who is a student nurse in training at a civilian hospital.
4. A civilian spouse who is a sole dependent and is furnished Government quarters while assigned overseas with the [DoD Education Activity \(DoDEA\)](#) as a schoolteacher.
5. A dependent who occupies Government housing facilities and is evacuated to a safe haven. See par. 100702-F for an exception when the Service member must continue to pay for private-sector housing.
6. Any dependent, if one or more of the Service member's dependents occupy the quarters with the Service member on a permanent basis for more than 90 days, unless another dependent is officially prevented from residing with the Service member.

E. Rental Quarters (Other Than Inadequate Quarters). A Service member and a dependent who occupy the following facilities on a rental basis are authorized a housing allowance.

1. Any housing facilities, including trailers, under the Government's jurisdiction other than Government quarters constructed or designated for occupancy without charge. The Service member may sublease such quarters with or without charge to a temporary sublessee and neither the sublessor nor a Service member sublessee loses the right to a housing allowance.

2. A hotel on the grounds of a Service Academy. A Service member is authorized BAH while renting quarters in a hotel on the grounds of a Service Academy.

3. Quarters furnished to a Service member for service in a capacity other than that of a Service member.

F. Quarters at Safe Haven Temporarily Occupied by Dependents

1. A Service member is authorized a housing allowance for a dependent when both of the following occur:

a. The Service member's dependent occupies Government provided housing at a safe haven area after emergency evacuation from private-sector housing at the PDS.

b. Due to conditions beyond the Service member's control, the Service member is required to continue rent payment for the private-sector housing to keep the furnishings and belongings in the private-sector housing and to have housing available upon the dependent's return.

2. This authority continues until a dependent is authorized to return to the Service member's PDS or the dependent arrives at a designated place as specified in Chapter 6.

G. Lease on Private-sector Rental or Leased Housing. When a Service member makes a local move from private-sector rented or leased housing to Government housing, a housing allowance is not payable for the remainder of the lease on the private-sector housing even though the Service member is required to honor the lease.

H. Limitation on Quarters Occupied by Service Member

1. When adequate quarters are not furnished for a Service member's dependent, the Service member is not authorized BAH or OHA if the Service member occupies Government quarters that exceed the minimum standards for his or her grade "without dependent." This applies either at the PDS or TDY location unless the quarters are the only quarters available and either of the following conditions apply:

a. The quarters are not suitable for joint occupancy.

b. If suitable for joint occupancy, the quarters are jointly occupied with another Service member permanently assigned to the PDS.

2. This limitation does not apply to a Service member on medical hold or holdover personnel receiving outpatient medical treatment who have been designated as requiring a live-in non-medical attendant. The Service determines the housing standards for such personnel based on medical condition,

treatment, non-medical attendant, and other relevant factors.

I. Quarters Occupied during Special Duty Assignment. A Service member not accompanied by a dependent who is serving in a foreign location OCONUS in a duty assignment having official or diplomatic responsibilities involving officials of foreign governments, may be assigned to quarters that exceed the minimum standards for the Service member's grade without dependent without affecting the Service member's authorization for BAH or OHA. The local commander or major unit commander is the appropriate authority to decide whether an assignment entails official or diplomatic responsibilities involving officials of foreign governments. However, such quarters must not be available on a continuing basis for single occupancy if they are adequate for assignment as family housing to Service members of similar grade ([DOHA Case 9804021, May 15, 1998](#)).

J. Additional Room Assigned to Chaplain. Assignment of an additional room to a chaplain for spiritual purposes does not affect the Service member's authority for BAH or OHA. The chaplain must use the room for official duties and not as living quarters.

100703. Government Quarters Designated as Inadequate

A. Housing Allowance Authority. A Service member with dependents may be assigned Government quarters designated as inadequate on a rental basis without loss of BAH. This does not apply to bachelor officer quarters, visiting officer quarters, guesthouses, and similar type facilities, or to assigned Government quarters undergoing ordinary repairs. An order stating that quarters were inadequate while repairs were being made cannot serve to authorize BAH during the period involved.

B. Effect of Subleasing Inadequate Government Quarters. The Service member may share the Government quarters with others or permit occupancy by others while on leave. The Service member may also sublet the Government quarters on a rental basis without loss of BAH, regardless of the amount of rent.

C. Rental Charge for Inadequate Government Quarters. The authority controlling the inadequate Government quarters establishes the procedures for collecting rent from the Service member at the Government quarters' fair rental value. The rental charge for the Government quarters must be its fair rental value, limited to 75% of the Service member's with-dependent BAH rate (see [10 U.S.C. § 2830](#)). The rental charge is independent of the amount and type of BAH paid to the Service member.

D. Effective Date of BAH and Rental Charge. BAH and rental charge begin on the date of the Service member's assignment to such Government quarters or on the date the determination of inadequacy is effective, whichever is later.

E. Computation of BAH and Rental Charge. BAH and the rental charge are computed on a 30-day month basis and prorated at one thirtieth of the monthly rate for each day inadequate Government quarters are assigned. BAH is not paid for, nor is rent charged, for the 31st day of a month. When inadequate Government quarters are assigned on February 28, pay 3 days' BAH and charge 3 days' rent. Rent is not charged for the day the assignment ends; however, BAH accrues for the termination day.

F. Inadequate Government Quarters Re-designated Adequate. Rental charges and BAH end on the date rehabilitated inadequate Government quarters are re-designated as adequate Government quarters. If the Service member's assignment to inadequate Government quarters continued during the rehabilitation period, the adequacy re-designation is effective the 1st day of the month following the month in which the rehabilitation was completed.

G. Two Service Members Married to Each Other—Each Authorized BAH. When two Service members married to each other jointly occupy inadequate family quarters on a rental basis, use Table 10-14, Table 10-15, and Table 10-16 to determine their respective BAH rates. The rental charge for the Government quarters must be the assigned inadequate family-type Government quarters' fair rental value, but must never exceed 75% of the with-dependent BAH rate that would be payable to a Service member of the same grade and rank as the Service member under whose eligibility the Government quarters are assigned. The BAH paid to the respective Service members does not affect the rent amount charged, even if a Service member is receiving BAH at the with-dependent rate. BAH is collected as specified in Service procedures. For inter-Service marriages, the rental charge is collected as specified in the procedures of the Service furnishing the Government quarters.

1008 PRIVATIZED HOUSING

“Privatized housing” is defined in Appendix A and includes housing units on or near a military facility in the United States or its territories and possessions that are acquired by or constructed by private persons under the authority of [10 U.S.C. §2871-§2885](#). The Service Secretary determines which privatized housing is suitable for use as military family housing. Each Service member occupying privatized housing is authorized a housing allowance in the same manner as a Service member not assigned to Government quarters. See par. 100403-B for the Navy Barracks Privatization Test.

1009 ASSIGNMENT SITUATIONS

100901. Service Member Without Dependent

A Service member without a dependent entitled to basic pay is authorized BAH or OHA in the situations specified in Table 10-29 and as otherwise specified in this paragraph. Ordinarily BAH or OHA is based on the service member's PDS and paid when adequate Government quarters are not provided at the PDS.

A. Service Member away from PDS. A Service member away from the assigned PDS may occupy Government quarters designated for a Service member without-dependent at the TDY location without affecting the Service member's authority to receive BAH or OHA or to be assigned quarters at the Service member's PDS. Under such circumstances, a Service member may not occupy Government quarters that exceed the minimum standards specified for a Service member of that grade “without dependent,” unless they are the only quarters available and are available for joint occupancy with other Service members. This limitation does not apply to a Service member who is on medical hold or is receiving outpatient medical treatment and has been designated as requiring a live-in non-medical attendant. The Service determines the housing standards for these personnel based on medical condition, treatment, non-medical attendant, and other relevant factors.

B. Government Quarters. A Service member is not authorized BAH or OHA if assigned or occupies Government Quarters suitable and adequate for the member's grade at the PDS. Government Quarters occupied without payment of rental charges are deemed assigned as appropriate and adequate quarters. When not assigned to Government quarters at the PDS, BAH or OHA accrues while in a duty or authorized leave status not due to PCS. BAH or OHA continues if temporary Government quarters are occupied.

C. Service Member TDY. A Service member on TDY (including permissive travel) when no

PCS is involved, is authorized to continue to receive BAH or OHA if authorized prior to the TDY. For a Service member below grade E-7 on a TDY without a PCS involved, authority for BAH or OHA does not exist during the TDY if quarters are assigned or furnished at the PDS, even if the quarters are vacated at the beginning of the TDY. BAH or OHA does not accrue if assigned quarters at the PDS.

D. PCS between PDSs in proximity. Ordinarily a housing allowance is paid based on the Service member's PDS or the home port for a Service member assigned to a ship or afloat unit.

1. The Service may instead pay a housing allowance based on the old PDS rate in a situation involving a low or no-cost move. The determination of whether to base the housing allowance on the old PDS because it is inequitable to base it on the new PDS is made by the Secretary concerned or through the Secretarial Process.

2. When a Service member is ordered on a PCS between PDSs located in proximity to each other, housing allowances continue when the Service member continues to commute from the residence occupied while at the old PDS. The housing allowance continues from the time between the Service member's detachment from the old PDS and reporting to the new PDS, unless otherwise prohibited in this Chapter.

3. If a Service member is reassigned under the conditions of a low-cost or no-cost PCS and is not authorized an HHG move, the housing allowance is based on the old PDS under the following conditions:

a. The Service member requested the old PDS housing allowance.

b. The Service-selected decision process determines that it would be inequitable to base the Service member's allowances on the housing cost in the Service member's new PDS area.

E. Service Member in Grade E-7 or above not on Sea Duty. A Service member without a dependent in grade E-7 or above may elect at any time not to occupy Government quarters at the PDS and is authorized BAH or OHA unless the Secretary concerned or designee has determined that the Service member's exercise of this option would adversely affect a training mission, military discipline, or readiness.

F. Service Member in Grade E-6 not on Sea Duty. A Service member without a dependent in grade E-6 assigned to inadequate Government quarters or to a housing facility under the jurisdiction of a Uniformed Service that does not meet DoD adequacy standards, may elect to not occupy such quarters and receive BAH or OHA instead. The Secretary concerned, or the designee, may deny BAH or OHA on determining that the Service member's exercise of this option would adversely affect a training mission, military discipline, or readiness.

G. Service Member on Sea Duty. A Service member assigned on permanent duty to a ship ordinarily has Government Quarters available aboard that ship. The Secretary Concerned may determine that a ship or class of ships is inadequate for berthing a member in home port, in which case the ship or class of ships is not available as Government Quarters for housing allowance purposes. When quarters aboard a ship, deemed adequate for berthing, become temporarily unavailable due to maintenance or damage, Government Quarters are no longer available onboard the ship. The Service concerned provides guidance on payment of housing allowances or alternate berthing procedure for ships that become temporarily unavailable for berthing.

1. A Service member without a dependent in grade E-6 or above assigned to permanent sea duty aboard a ship may elect to not occupy assigned shipboard Government quarters and receive BAH or OHA. A Service member in pay grade E-6 or above is authorized to receive BAH or OHA after reporting to a deployed ship or afloat unit. (footnote 5)

2. A Service member without a dependent in grade E-5 assigned to permanent sea duty aboard a ship cannot elect to not occupy assigned shipboard Government quarters and receive BAH or OHA. Under Service regulations, the Secretary concerned may authorize BAH or OHA to a Service member without a dependent who is serving in grade E-5 and is assigned to sea duty. When preparing regulations under this paragraph, the Secretary concerned must consider Government quarters availability for a Service member serving in grade E-5.

3. A Service member without a dependent in grade E-4 assigned to permanent sea duty aboard a ship cannot elect to not occupy assigned shipboard Government quarters and receive BAH or OHA. Under Service regulations, the Secretary concerned may authorize BAH or OHA to a Service member without a dependent who is serving in grade E-4 and is assigned to sea duty. When preparing regulations under this paragraph, the Secretary concerned must consider Government quarters availability for a Service member serving in grade E-4.

4. A Service member married to another Service member who is in a pay grade below E-6 is authorized BAH or OHA if assigned to permanent sea duty.

If a Service member is...		Then BAH or OHA accrues...
1	assigned to a PDS,	a. while on a short period of special alert duty during which the Service member is furnished sleeping accommodations at the PDS where Government quarters are unavailable for assignment. b. while on a short training period during which, due to military necessity, the Service member is furnished sleeping accommodations at the PDS where Government quarters are unavailable for assignment.
2	initially assigned to active duty and is on a TDY at other than indoctrination or basic training location pending receipt of an order designating a PDS to which the Service member is to report upon TDY completion,	when Government quarters are not available for assignment and per diem is not payable.
3	in the accession pipeline,	between the initial TDY and the initial PDS. An RC member is authorized BAH or OHA based on the primary residence location at the time called or ordered to active duty while attending accession training. See par. 100911 for transit rules.
4	ordered home or to a place other than a military organization awaiting another order in connection with Physical Evaluation Board proceedings,	on and after the departure day from the hospital or old PDS through the discharge day, or day before retirement effective date.
5	ordered to report for a TDY in connection with the fitting out or conversion of a	if the Service member is not assigned to Government quarters at the old PDS or aboard ship (the new PDS),

Table 10-29. BAH or OHA Accrual for Service Member without Dependent Entitled to Basic Pay		
If a Service member is...	Then BAH or OHA accrues...	
	ship, then to permanent duty aboard the same ship when placed in commission,	but BAH or OHA does <i>not</i> accrue if the Service member is assigned to Government quarters at the old PDS or aboard ship (the new PDS).
6	on field duty and no PCS is involved,	if the Service member is receiving BAH or OHA at the PDS, but BAH or OHA does <i>not</i> accrue if assigned or occupying Government quarters at the PDS.
7	assigned to PCS to a unit on field duty,	if the commander certifies that the Service member was required to procure Government quarters at personal expense at the initial field duty site, but BAH or OHA does <i>not</i> accrue for the initial field duty in progress at the time of the PCS, unless the Service member is required to procure quarters at personal expense at the field duty site.
8	being treated at hospital TDY en route during a PCS,	if the Service member is not assigned Government quarters, but BAH or OHA does <i>not</i> accrue if the Service member is assigned Government quarters in the hospital.
9	assigned to PCS directly to a hospital for treatment,	
10	in travel status during a PCS, including a non-travel status under a permissive travel authorization, a TDY en route, leave en route, and proceed time,	if the Service member is <i>not</i> assigned Government quarters while at the old or new PDS, but BAH or OHA does <i>not</i> accrue if the Service member is assigned Government quarters while at the old or new PDS.
11	assigned PCS and is on authorized leave or duty at the old or new PDS,	
12	assigned PCS and is on authorized leave or duty at the old or new PDS,	if the Service member is not assigned Government quarters while at the old or new PDS, but BAH or OHA does <i>not</i> accrue for the Government quarters occupancy period not due to a PCS.
13	training for, attending, or participating in Pan Am or Olympic games, or any other international amateur sports competition,	if not furnished quarters by the Government or by an agency sponsoring the Service member's participation, but BAH or OHA does not accrue if furnished quarters by the Government or by an agency sponsoring participation.
14	a medical officer on active duty in an intern or resident physician status at a state, county, municipal, or private hospital,	if <i>not</i> furnished Government quarters without charge, but BAH or OHA does <i>not</i> accrue if furnished quarters without charge by the hospital. Such Government quarters are considered furnished on behalf of the United States.
15	a Nurse Corps officer or Nurse Corps candidate attending a course of instruction or affiliating with a state, county, municipal, or private hospital	
16	a student training on a fellowship, scholarship, or grant,	if <i>not</i> furnished Government quarters by the college, university, or research facility, but BAH or OHA does <i>not</i> accrue if furnished Government quarters by the college, university, or research facility. Such quarters are considered furnished on behalf of the United States.
17	in a hospital or on sick leave from a hospital and a PCS is not involved,	continues if the Service member is receiving BAH or OHA at the PDS.

100902. Service Member with Dependent

A. Authorized BAH or OHA. Except for a Service member paying child support and assigned to Government quarters, a Service member with a dependent, who is entitled to basic pay is authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate when any of the following conditions are met:

1. Adequate Government quarters are not furnished for the Service member and dependent without a rental charge payment.
2. Adequate Government quarters are not furnished for the Service member's dependent, or not all of the Service member's dependents are authorized to occupy Government quarters assigned to the Service member. This does not apply when the child is living with the former spouse and the Service member has remarried.
3. A dependent is not en route or does not accompany the Service member to the PDS, or the PDS vicinity, which prevents assignment of family quarters. This situation does not prevent the Service member from receiving BAH or OHA for a dependent.
4. A single or divorced Service member who maintains legal and physical custody of a child before receipt of a PCS authorization or order to an unaccompanied tour may continue to be paid BAH at the with-dependent rate for the last PDS, or designated place, as specified in this paragraph. The divorce decree must state the specific period during which the Service member has legal and physical custody. BAH at the with-dependent rate is authorized only for the period the Service member would have the custody of the child if not serving on the unaccompanied tour. The Service member must, for military necessity, place the child in the physical custody of a relative or caregiver designated by the Service member, to be authorized BAH or OHA at the with-dependent rate.
5. A Service member, classified as with-dependent for housing purposes solely because the Service member is paying child support, is not authorized a housing allowance other than BAH-Diff if he or she is assigned to Government quarters or both of the following apply:

- a. The Service member is assigned to sea duty in a grade above E-3.
- b. The Service member is authorized to and does not occupy the assigned, unaccompanied Government quarters by choice.

B. Location Rate. Ordinarily a housing allowance is based on the Service member's PDS, or the home port for a Service member assigned to a ship or afloat unit. However, the Service may determine that a Service member's assignment to a PDS, or the circumstances of that assignment, requires a dependent to reside separately. Authorization or approval of a housing allowance based on the dependent's location or old PDS is through the Service Secretary or through the Secretarial Process.

1. Low or No-Cost Moves. A Service member may pay BAH or OHA based on the old PDS rate in situations involving low or no-cost moves and for situations in which the Service member and dependent are residing separately. The determination of whether it is inequitable to pay BAH or OHA based on the new PDS is through the Secretarial process. When a Service member is ordered on a PCS between PDSs located in proximity to each other, continues to commute from the residence occupied while at the old PDS BAH or OHA continues when the Service member reports to the new PDS from the time between the Service member's detachment from the old PDS and reporting to the new PDS, unless otherwise prohibited in this Chapter. A Service member ordered on PCS with TDY en route is authorized BAH or OHA during that period. If

a Service member is reassigned under the conditions of a low-cost or no-cost PCS and is not authorized an HHG move, BAH or OHA is based on the rate for the old PDS if both the following conditions are met:

a. It was requested by the Service member.

b. The decision of whether it would be inequitable or not to base the allowance on the housing cost in the new PDS area to which the Service member is reassigned, is determined through the Secretarial Process.

2. Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Assignment OCONUS

a. BAH or OHA is based on the old PDS in a situation in which the Service member is making a PCS to a dependent-restricted or unaccompanied assignment OCONUS and the dependent remains at the Service member's old PDS.

b. If the dependent of a Service member assigned to an unaccompanied tour moves to a designated place, the Service member is authorized BAH or OHA based on the dependent's location. Payment based on the old PDS is not authorized.

3. Location Rate Changes. Situations when location rate changes may be routinely authorized or approved when a Service member is:

a. assigned to a PDS in an area at which sufficient housing quantities do not exist.

b. In receipt of a PCS order to a unit with a promulgated change of home port and dependents relocate to the announce home port (or authorized designated place in the United States) before the effective date of the home port change.

c. assigned to "unusually arduous sea duty" and a dependent resides at or relocates to a designated place in the United States.

d. assigned to or is in receipt of a PCS authorization or order to a ship entering overhaul involving a home port change and his or her dependent is not relocated due to the home port change.

e. disadvantaged due to reassignment for reasons of improving mission capability and readiness of the unit, in receipt of a PCS authorization or order between PDSs located in the same proximity, and disallowed HHG movement. A determination must be issued through the Secretarial Process that implementing this policy in the interest of correcting an inequity incurred due to movement of the Service member for purposes of improving mission capability and unit readiness.

f. assigned to an intermittent TDY or a TDY pending further orders.

g. assigned to a Professional Military Education or training course that is scheduled for a duration of 1 year or less.

4. Multiple Dependent Locations. In instances when dependents are in multiple locations, the Service member must designate the dependent's primary residence. The housing allowance rate is based on this primary residence.

5. Ship or Home Port

a. A Service member assigned to duty aboard a ship or other afloat unit is authorized a dependent allowance when supported by a statement of the Service member's commanding officer, or an officer designated by the commanding officer. The statement must specify that the dependent has established a residence at or in the home port vicinity. The applicable dependent allowance is payable even though the Service member is quartered in kind aboard a ship with his or her afloat unit. The rate payable is the rate applicable to the ship's or afloat units' home port.

b. Change the housing allowance to the new home port rate on the effective date of the home port change if the Service member is currently assigned to, or is in receipt of a PCS order to a ship or other afloat unit with an announce home port change and his or her dependent is authorized travel to the new home port.

6. Other Circumstances. The Secretary concerned may determine that other circumstances may require a dependent to reside separately from the Service member and authorize or approve a housing allowance payment based on either the dependent's location or the old PDS. If the Secretary concerned determined that an additional reason for a BAH or OHA waiver was acceptable, the Secretarial Process may then be used to authorize or approve individual cases based on that determination.

C. During Leave, Travel Status, Separation, and Other Situations. Table 10-30 and par. 100911 specify BAH or OHA accrual for a Service member entitled to basic pay with a dependent. In Table 10-30, the phrase "due to a PCS" refers to whether or not the Service member is en route to a new PDS under a PCS authorization or order.

Table 10-30. BAH or OHA for a Service Member Entitled to Basic Pay with Dependent	
If a Service member is...	Then BAH or OHA...
1 in a duty status or on authorized leave status not due to a PCS (includes accrued, advanced, or convalescent leave),	a. authorization continues when he or she is authorized BAH or OHA at the PDS. b. is <i>not</i> authorized when he or she is <i>not</i> authorized BAH or OHA at the PDS.
2 not authorized BAH or OHA at the PDS,	is <i>not</i> authorized.
3 in a duty, travel, or leave status due to a PCS, including a TDY en route, and such status is under a permissive travel authorization, *	is authorized unless permanent Government quarters are assigned or occupied.
4 on a TDY <i>not</i> due to a PCS, including when the status is under a permissive travel authorization, *	authorization continues as long as the PDS remains unchanged when he or she is authorized BAH or OHA at the PDS, except as restricted by par. 100702.
5 absent due to disease (as distinguished from injury) from alcohol or drugs, causing loss of pay	a. authorization continues when he or she is authorized BAH or OHA at the PDS. b. is <i>not</i> authorized when he or she is <i>not</i> authorized BAH or OHA at the PDS. However, if quarters assignment at the PDS ends during an absence, BAH or OHA accrues on and after the end date.

6	home on a PCS awaiting further orders in connection with physical evaluation board proceedings,	authorization continues until the Service member's retirement or discharge.
*Includes status under a permissive travel authorization.		

100903. Service Member with Acquired Dependent

When a Service member acquires a dependent, for example, through marriage, birth, or adoption, a with-dependent housing allowance is authorized as of the date the dependent is acquired.

A. PDS in the CONUS. When the Service member is assigned to a PDS in the CONUS, the housing allowance is authorized based on the PDS. He or she may request through the Secretarial Process a housing allowance based on the dependent's residence location. Table 10-31 specifies the changes in BAH or OHA when a Service member acquires a dependent while assigned in the CONUS.

Table 10-31. Changes in BAH or OHA when a Service Member Assigned in the CONUS Acquires a Dependent		
If a dependent is located...	And Government quarters are...	Then...
1	in the CONUS, Alaska, or Hawaii (BAH area) and at or near the PDS	a. available for the Service member, start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.
	b. not available for the Service member,	(1) stop BAH at the without-dependent rate the day before the dependent is acquired. (2) start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.
2	in the CONUS, Alaska, or Hawaii (BAH area) and <i>not</i> at or near the PDS	a. available for the Service member, start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.
	b. not available for the Service member,	(1) stop the allowance at the without-dependent rate the day before the dependent is acquired. (2) start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.
3	outside the CONUS, Alaska, or Hawaii (OHA area) and at or near the PDS	a. available for the Service member, start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.
	b. not available for the Service member,	(1) stop the allowance at the without-dependent rate the day before the dependent is acquired. (2) start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.

4	outside the CONUS, Alaska, or Hawaii (OHA area) and <i>not</i> at or near the PDS	a. available for the Service member,	start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.
		b. not available for the Service member,	(1) stop the allowance at the without-dependent rate the day before the dependent is acquired. (2) start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.

B. PDS OCONUS. When a Service member is assigned at a PDS OCONUS and the dependent does not reside at or near the PDS OCONUS, the housing allowance is based on the dependent’s location. If the dependent does reside at or near the PDS OCONUS, the housing allowance is based on the PDS OCONUS.

Table 10-32. Changes in BAH or OHA When a Service Member Assigned OCONUS Acquires a Dependent

If a dependent is located...		And Government quarters are...	Then...
1	in the CONUS, Alaska, or Hawaii (BAH area) and at or near the PDS	a. available for the Service member,	start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.
		b. not available for the Service member,	(1) stop BAH at the without-dependent rate as of the day before the dependent is acquired. (2) start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS as of the date the dependent is acquired.
2	in the CONUS, Alaska, or Hawaii (BAH area) and <i>not</i> at or near the PDS	a. available for the Service member,	start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent’s location as of the date the dependent is acquired.
		b. not available for the Service member,	(1) stop BAH at the without-dependent rate the day before the dependent is acquired. (2) start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent’s location on the date the dependent is acquired. (3) start FSH-B or FSH-O based on the PDS on the date the dependent is acquired.
3	outside the CONUS, Alaska, or Hawaii (OHA area) and at or near the PDS	a. available for the Service member,	start OHA, based on the PDS the date the dependent is acquired.
		b. not available for the Service member,	(1) start OHA at the with-dependent rate based on the PDS the date the dependent is acquired. (2) stop the without-dependent allowance on the day before the dependent is acquired.
4	outside the CONUS, Alaska, or	a. available for the Service member,	start OHA at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent’s location on the date the dependent is acquired.

	Hawaii (OHA area) and <i>not</i> at or near the PDS	b. not available for the Service member,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) start OHA at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent’s location on the date the dependent is acquired. (2) stop the without-dependent allowance on the day before the dependent is acquired. (3) start FSH-B or FSH-O based on the PDS on the date the dependent is acquired.
--	---	--	--

C. FSH Eligibility. Table 10-33 specifies FSH authorization for a Service member assigned to a PDS OCONUS. FSH eligibility is effective the date the dependent is acquired.

Table 10-33. FSH Eligibility—Service Member Assigned to a PDS OCONUS		
	If...	Then...
1	the dependent resides in the PDS vicinity OCONUS,	an FSH is <i>not</i> authorized and the Service member is only authorized the with-dependent housing allowance based on the PDS OCONUS.
2	single-type Government quarters are not available for a Service member assigned to a PDS OCONUS and the dependent does not reside in the PDS vicinity,	FSH is also authorized.
3	a Service member assigned to a PDS OCONUS is residing in private-sector quarters, and single-type Government quarters are available at the Service member’s PDS OCONUS,	FSH is <i>not</i> authorized.
5	a Service member is assigned to a PDS in the CONUS,	FSH is <i>not</i> authorized unless the Service member is assigned to a PDS to which dependent travel is delayed or restricted (see Chapter 5).
6	a dependent visits a Service member at a PDS OCONUS for 90 or fewer days,	there are no changes to allowances.
7	a dependent visits a Service member at a PDS OCONUS for 91 or more days,	it is no longer a visit, but a change of the dependent’s permanent residence. The with-dependent allowance is then based on the PDS location. FSH, if being paid, stops.
8	a dependent’s permanent residence had changed due to a visit exceeding 90 days and the dependent departs the PDS area after with-dependent allowances are changed and FSH stopped,	the with-dependent allowance and FSH previously authorized are reinstated as of the dependent’s departure date.

100904. Service Member with Dependent Serves Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Tour or “Unusually Arduous Sea Duty”

A Service member with a dependent who serves an unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour OCONUS or “unusually arduous sea duty” outside the United States is authorized a with-dependent housing allowance based on the dependent’s location. The housing allowance may be based on the old PDS if the dependent remained in the residence shared with the Service member before the PCS, did not relocate, and is not in Government quarters. The housing allowance for the dependent’s location may be authorized or approved to be effective on the date of the lease.

A. FSH Authorization. If the Service member is serving an unaccompanied or dependent-

restricted tour and single-type Government quarters are not available for assignment at the PDS OCONUS, and the dependent does not reside at or near the PDS, then FSH-O or FSH-B is also authorized. A Service member assigned to “unusually arduous sea duty” is not authorized FSH since Government quarters are available for assignment.

B. Dependent Visit. Table 10-34 specifies changes made to allowances when a dependent visits a Service member serving an unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour. If the Service member is in a BAH area, in Alaska or Hawaii, then the allowance specified in Table 10-34 is either BAH or FSH-B, as applicable. If the Service member is outside the United States, then the allowance is either OHA or FSH-O, as applicable. If all of a Service member’s dependents arrive at his or her PDS OCONUS and stay beyond 90 days, the Service member is not authorized OHA simply because the dependent is present. To be paid OHA the Service member must provide the required documentation (a completed and approved [DD Form 2367](#) (OHA Report)) for private-sector leased or owned housing.

Table 10-34. Dependent Visits Service Member who is Serving an Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Tour		
If Government quarters are available and the dependent visits...		
Then...		
1	for 90 or fewer days,	there is no change to the allowance.
2	for 91 or more days,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stop the with-dependent allowance based on the dependent’s location on the 90th day. b. start the with-dependent allowance based on the PDS on the 91st day.
3	for 91 or more days, and later departs the PDS after the 91st day to take up residence elsewhere,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stop the with-dependent allowance based on the dependent’s location on the 90th day. b. start the with-dependent allowance based on the PDS on the 91st day. c. stop the with-dependent allowance based on the PDS on the day before the dependent departs. d. reinstate the with-dependent allowance based on the dependent’s location as of the departure day.
If Government quarters are not available and the dependent visits...		Then...
4	for 90 or fewer days,	start FSH based on the PDS as of the date private-sector housing is acquired at the PDS.
5	for 91 or more days,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stop the with-dependent allowance based on the dependent’s location on the 90th day. b. stop FSH on the 90th day. c. start with-dependent BAH or OHA based on the PDS on the 91st day.
6	for 91 or more days, and later departs the PDS after the 91st day to take up residence elsewhere,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stop the with-dependent allowance based on the dependent’s location on the 90th day. b. stop FSH on the 90th day. c. start with-dependent BAH or OHA based on the PDS on the 91st day. d. stop BAH or OHA based on the PDS on the day before the dependent departs. e. reinstate the with-dependent allowance based on the dependent’s location and FSH as of the departure day.

C. Initial Tour of Duty. When a Service member serves an unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour at the first PDS, in other words, the initial PDS when coming on active duty, payment of a with-dependent housing allowance is based on one of the designated locations specified in par. 050814 if the dependent has been authorized or approved to reside at one of those locations.

D. Transfer between Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Tours. A Service member transferred between unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tours, whose dependent does not move, continues to be authorized a with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location. A Service member is authorized a with-dependent rate based on the dependent's new location if the Service member is transferred between unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tours and the dependent moves from either:

1. The Service member's old PDS (the PDS before the Service member was assigned on the first unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour) to a designated place.
2. A designated place to another designated place if the move is authorized or approved.

E. Dependent Relocates to Other OHA Location. If a dependent relocates from a designated place at personal expense to any other OHA location that is not in the vicinity of the Service member's PDS, start OHA based on the new location effective the date private-sector housing is obtained once the required documentation is provided. If the dependent departed from an OHA area, stop the with-dependent allowance based on the designated place effective the day before the dependent departed that location. If the dependent departed from a BAH area, stop the with-dependent allowance the day before the dependent arrives at the new location.

F. Dependent Relocates to Other BAH Location. If the dependent relocates at personal expense from a designated place in a BAH area to a different location in a BAH area that is not at or near the Service member's PDS, continue BAH based on the previously authorized location (either the old PDS or dependent location before the move). If the dependent relocates from a designated place in an OHA area to a location in a BAH area, start BAH based on the new location on the dependent's arrival date and stop the OHA the day before dependent's departure.

G. Situation-Based Rate for Housing Allowance. Table 10-35 specifies situation-based rate information. A housing allowance must not be paid if a Service member is assigned adequate family-type Government quarters at the PDS. Do not start the housing allowance until the Service member terminates the family-type Government quarters assignment.

1. If a Service member is assigned to an unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour at a PDS OCONUS and he or she is required to perform a TDY anywhere in the world, due to a transfer to another unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour, and the dependent continues to reside at the same location then continue to pay the housing allowance based on the dependent's permanent residence.

2. If a Service member is assigned to an unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour at a PDS OCONUS and the Service member is required to perform a TDY due to a transfer to the United States, and the dependent continues to reside at the same location then continue to pay a housing allowance based on the dependent's permanent residence location through the day before the Service member's reporting day to the new PDS. Start BAH or OHA based on the new PDS, the day the Service member reports at that PDS.

3. If a Service member is assigned to "unusually arduous sea duty" in the United States and

the dependent is not residing with the Service member at the unit's home port then pay BAH based on the unit's home port. The Service member may request a waiver through the Secretarial process for BAH or OHA to be based on the old PDS if the dependent remained in the residence shared with the Service member before the PCS, or based on the dependent's current location.

Table 10-35. Dependent Retains Permanent Residence when Service Member Assigned to Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Tour at a PDS OCONUS or "Unusually Arduous Sea Duty" outside the United States		
If the dependent retains the permanent residence in the United States and ...		Then...
1	remains at the Service member's old PDS,	continue to pay BAH based on the old PDS.
2	is at a U.S. location other than the old PDS, and the Service member is receiving BAH based on a Secretarial waiver,	continue the BAH previously being paid.
3	is at a U.S. location other than the old PDS that is <i>not</i> a location for which the Service member had a Secretarial waiver,	stop old PDS-based BAH the day before the Service member's departure. Pay BAH-Transit starting on the Service member's departure day until the day before the Service member's reporting day at the new PDS. Start BAH based on the dependent's location the day the Service member arrives at the new PDS.
If the dependent retains the permanent residence outside the United States and...		Then...
4	remains at the Service member's old PDS,	continue to pay OHA based on the old PDS.
5	is at a location OCONUS other than the old PDS and the Service member is receiving OHA based on a Secretarial waiver,	continue the OHA previously paid.
6	is at a location OCONUS other than the old PDS that is <i>not</i> a location for which the Service member had a Secretarial waiver,	stop OHA the day before the Service member's departure. Pay BAH-Transit starting on the Service member's departure day until the day before the Service member's reporting day at the new PDS. Start OHA based on the dependent's location the day the Service member arrives at the new PDS.

Table 10-36. Dependent Relocates when Service Member Assigned to Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Tour at a PDS OCONUS or "Unusually Arduous Sea Duty" outside the United States		
If the dependent..	And...	Then...
1	relocates the permanent residence	travels with the Service member,
2	from the United States to another location in the United	
		travels after the Service member,

Table 10-36. Dependent Relocates when Service Member Assigned to Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Tour at a PDS OCONUS or “Unusually Arduous Sea Duty” outside the United States		
If the dependent..	And...	Then...
	States at Government expense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Start BAH based on the old PDS, the day the Service member reports to the new PDS and continue it until the day before the dependent arrives at the new residence location. d. Start BAH based on the dependent’s location, the day one or more dependents arrive at the new residence location.
3	relocates the permanent residence at Government expense from outside the United States to the United States	travels in advance of the Service member,
4		travels with the Service member,
5		travels after the Service member,
6		travels in advance of the Service member,
7		travels with the Service member,
8		travels after the Service member,

Table 10-36. Dependent Relocates when Service Member Assigned to Unaccompanied or Dependent-Restricted Tour at a PDS OCONUS or “Unusually Arduous Sea Duty” outside the United States			
If the dependent..	And...	Then...	
			d. Start OHA based on the dependent’s location, the day the dependent starts incurring permanent lodging costs at the new residence location.
9	travels in advance of the Service member,		start OHA based on the dependent’s location, the day the dependent incurs permanent lodging costs at the new residence location. BAH based on the old PDS, or BAH-Transit continues through the day before OHA based on the dependent’s location begins.
10	relocates the permanent residence at Government expense from the United States to a location outside the United States	travels with the Service member,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stop BAH based on the old PDS, the day before the Service member departs. b. Start BAH-Transit the day the Service member departs the old PDS. c. Start OHA based on the dependent’s location, the day the dependent incurs permanent lodging costs at the new residence location. d. Stop BAH-Transit the day before OHA based on the dependent’s location begins.
11		travels after the Service member,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stop BAH based on the old PDS, the day before the Service member departs. b. Start BAH-Transit on the day the Service member departs and continue it through the day before the Service member’s reporting day at the new PDS. c. Start BAH based on the old PDS, the day the Service member reports to the new PDS. d. Start OHA based on the dependent’s location, the day the dependent starts incurring permanent lodging costs at the new residence location. e. Stop BAH based on the old PDS, the day before OHA based on the dependent’s location begins.
12	relocates the residence at personal expense while the Service member is serving an unaccompanied or dependent-restricted tour,	moves to an OHA area,	pay the rate for where the dependent retains the permanent residence (in or outside the United States) through the day before a dependent arrives at the new permanent residence location. OHA authority at the rate applicable to the new permanent residence location begins the day a dependent arrives at that location.
13		relocates between BAH locations,	continue BAH based on the rate for the previously authorized location—either the old PDS or the dependent’s location—before the move.
14		relocates from a designated place outside the United States (OHA area) to a U.S. location,	discontinue OHA based on the previously authorized location the day before the dependent departs. Start BAH based on the new permanent residence location, the day a dependent arrives at that location.

100906. Reserve Component (RC) Member

A DoD retired Service member ordered to active duty is authorized the same housing allowances as an RC member. A lease agreement or verifiable purchase price is required before OHA payment.

A. Order Duration. An RC member called or ordered to active duty for 30 or fewer days is authorized the [RC rate \(BAH-RC\)](#), except for contingency operations or for an Active Guard Reserve (AGR) member. A Service member called or ordered to active duty for 31 or more days, except a Service member without a dependent during initial entry training, is authorized BAH or OHA. An RC member initially on a tour of 30 or fewer days who receives an order modification or assignment extension with a prospective, new active-duty period of 31 or more days receives BAH or OHA on the modification date. If the new period is 31 or more days, BAH-RC stops the day before the amendment or modification and BAH or OHA based on the primary residence starts on the modification date. Periods of active duty previously served may not be added together to meet the requirement for BAH or OHA that active duty exceed 30 days. See par. 100911 for the rate for a Service member in accession pipeline travel.

1. Called or Ordered to Active Duty for 30 or Fewer Days. If the RC member is called or ordered to active duty for 30 or fewer days and the duty is *not* in support of a contingency operation, then start BAH-RC on the first day of active duty. If the duty is in support of a contingency operation, then start BAH or OHA based on the primary residence at the time called or ordered to active duty beginning on the first day of active duty.

2. Called or Ordered to Active Duty for Other than Training or Active Duty for Training (ADT) for 31 or More Days. An RC member called or ordered to ADT for a period lasting between 31 and 139 days, receives BAH or OHA based on the primary residence at the time called or ordered to ADT beginning on the first day of active duty. An RC member called or ordered to active duty for other than training for a period lasting between 31 and 180 days, except if he or she is without a dependent during initial entry training, is authorized BAH or OHA based on the primary residence beginning on the first day of active duty. This rate continues for the tour duration except as otherwise specified in this chapter.

3. Called or Ordered to ADT for 140 or More Days or Other Than Training for 181 or More Days and Authorized HHG Transportation. Except when supporting a contingency operation, the initial rate ends on the day before the RC member reports at the duty location specified in the active-duty order. Whether or not the duty is in support of a contingency operation, BAH or OHA based on the primary residence starts at the time called or ordered to active duty for training, beginning on the first day of active duty and continues through the day before arrival at the PDS. BAH or OHA based on the PDS location begins on the day the RC member reports at that location. An RC member called or ordered to ADT for 140 or more days at one location or other than training for 181 or more days is authorized BAH or OHA in the same manner as a Service member already on active duty. OHA or BAH is not authorized for an RC member assigned adequate Government quarters to his or her grade and dependency status at the PDS.

4. Called or Ordered to ADT for 140 or More Days but *not* Authorized HHG Transportation. If the RC member is not authorized HHG transportation (e.g., duty is not performed for 140 or more days at one location), he or she receives BAH or OHA based on the primary residence at the time called or ordered to active duty, except as specified for an RC member OCONUS without a dependent. An RC member without a dependent authorized PCS allowances but not HHG transportation to a location OCONUS and Government quarters are not available, receives BAH or OHA based on the primary residence, unless the rate at the PDS is authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process.

5. Called or Ordered to Active Duty Other than Training for 181 or More Days but *not* Authorized HHG Transportation. An RC member called or ordered to active duty for other than training for 181 or more days who is not authorized HHG transportation for a PCS receives BAH or OHA based on the primary residence, except as specified for an RC member OCONUS without a dependent in subpar A6 below. The member must be residing at any of the following locations at the time called or ordered to active duty:

- a. At locations outside the local commuting distance of the RC member's primary residence and the duty is not for more than 180 consecutive days at one location.
- b. At a location other than the RC member's primary residence but authorized TDY allowances as specified in Chapter 3.
- c. At a location to which the RC member commutes from his or her primary residence.
- d. At a location OCONUS for a prospective period of less than 12 months.

6. RC Member without Dependent OCONUS. An RC member without a dependent—or who has no dependents other than for whom he or she is paying child support—and who is not authorized FSH as specified in Section 1006 receives BAH or OHA based on the primary residence. If the following conditions apply:

- a. The RC member is authorized PCS allowances to a location OCONUS.
- b. The RC member is not authorized PCS HHG transportation because the prospective period is less than 12 months. HHG transportation under a TDY order, as specified in Chapter 2, does not affect this housing allowance authority.
- c. Government quarters are *not* available at the PDS.

The Service may determine that it is inequitable to pay a housing allowance based on the primary residence. A housing allowance based on the PDS may be authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process. If Government quarters are available for assignment to the RC member at the PDS, he or she receives only BAH or OHA based on the primary residence.

7. Called or ordered to Active Duty for Contingency. An RC member called or ordered to active duty in support of a contingency operation is authorized BAH or OHA based on the primary residence beginning on the first day of active duty. This rate is authorized even for duty of 30 or fewer days. This rate continues for the duration of the tour unless the RC member is authorized PCS HHG transportation, in which case the rate for the PDS would apply on the day the RC member reports to the PDS.

8. Injured or Physically Disabled While on Active Duty or on Inactive-Duty Training

a. An RC member injured or physically disabled due to an injury, illness, or disease incurred or aggravated in the line of duty during any of the following is authorized BAH or OHA:

- (1) Performing active duty.
- (2) While on inactive-duty training, other than work or study in connection with a

correspondence course of an armed force, or attendance in an inactive status at an education institution under the sponsorship of an armed force or the USPHS.

(3) While authorized incapacitation pay, which may include BAH or OHA under [DoDI 1241.01](#) (RC Line of Duty Determination for Medical and Dental Treatments and Incapacitation Pay Entitlements).

b. BAH or OHA is based on the primary residence and is paid beginning on the date the RC member becomes entitled to incapacitation pay. BAH or OHA for an eligible RC member may not be paid for more than 6 months except when, in the interest of fairness and equity, the Secretary concerned or the Secretary's designee extends incapacitation pay. For offsets, see [37 U.S.C. §204\(g\) and \(h\)](#), and [DoDI 1241.01](#) (RC Line of Duty Determination for Medical and Dental Treatments and Incapacitation Pay Entitlements).

9. Order Modification or Amendment. When an RC member receives an order modification or amendment extending his or her assignment, the prospective new active-duty period determines the authority for housing allowances. If the prospective period is 140 or more days for training or 181 or more days and HHG are authorized for the PCS, the BAH-RC or BAH or OHA based on the primary residence stops the day before the modification or amendment and BAH or OHA based on the PDS begins on the modification date.

B. Contingency Operation. An RC member called or ordered to active duty in support of a contingency operation is authorized BAH or OHA for the duration of the tour. If the RC member receives a PCS order authorizing HHG transportation, BAH or OHA is based on the new PDS. However, if the Service member is called or ordered to active duty and a PCS order is not issued, BAH or OHA is based and paid on the primary residence location at the time called or ordered to active duty except for an AGR member.

C. AGR Member. An AGR member's BAH or OHA is based on the PDS, even when the Service member is mobilized for active duty other than for AGR duty, provided the Service member does not have a break in service. The rate based on the PDS applies for the duration of the tour. If the AGR member receives a PCS order authorizing HHG transportation, BAH or OHA is based on the new PDS. However, if the Service member is called or ordered to active duty without a break in service and a PCS order authorizing HHG transportation is not issued, BAH or OHA is based and paid on the PDS location at the time called or ordered to active duty. A break in service occurs when 1 or more calendar days between active-duty service periods do not qualify as active-duty service. If an AGR member has a break in service when called to active duty for other than AGR duty, then the Service member is paid a housing allowance as for any other RC member (for example, the primary-residence rate).

D. RC Member Married to Service Member. Unless an RC member is assigned to a contingency operation or is an AGR member when he or she is called to active duty for 30 or fewer days, the RC member is authorized the RC rate (BAH-RC) without-dependent rate if he or she is not assigned to Government quarters and is married to another Service member on active duty without a dependent. For such an RC member on active duty for 31 or more days, each Service member is authorized BAH or OHA at the without-dependent rate. If a Service member in this situation has a dependent, BAH or OHA is paid as for an active-duty member.

100907. Government Defers Dependent Travel

A. When the Government defers dependent travel at Government expense to a Service member's

new PDS pending housing availability, in the CONUS or OCONUS, a with-dependent housing allowance continues to be paid at the old PDS rate, or at the rate for the dependent’s location if the dependent relocated there at Government expense. In a case in which the Secretarial Process previously authorized a housing allowance based on the dependent’s location, that rate continues.

B. FSH-O or FSH-B for the Service member’s location starts when the Service member obtains private-sector housing.

C. The payment of the with-dependent allowance and FSH-O or FSH-B continues for 60 days after dependent travel is authorized. If the 60-day time period expires, a dependent has not arrived at the Service member’s PDS, and an extension to the 60-day period has not been granted through the Secretarial Process, a housing allowance is not authorized for the dependent’s location. However, the Service member is authorized a with-dependent allowance based on the PDS location.

D. Table 10-37 specifies changes to a housing allowance when the Government defers a dependent’s travel to a duty station OCONUS.

	If...	And...	Then...
1	the expected travel delay is at least 61 days but less than 20 weeks, the dependent did not relocate at Government expense,	arrives within 60 days of being given authorization to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS upon the Service member’s departure. b. Start FSH-O or FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH the day before the dependent arrives. d. Stop the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS the day before the dependent arrives. e. Start OHA or BAH in Alaska or Hawaii at the with-dependent rate on the dependent’s arrival date.
2	the expected travel delay is 20 or more weeks, the dependent did not relocate at Government expense,	does <i>not</i> arrive within 60 days of being given authorization to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue the with-dependent allowance, based on the old PDS upon the Service member’s departure. b. Start FSH-O or FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH at 24:00 on the 60th day from the date travel is authorized to begin. d. Change the with-dependent allowance to the rate based on the new PDS on the 61st day.
3	the expected travel delay is 20 or more weeks, the dependent did not relocate at Government expense,	arrives within 60 days of being given authorization to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS upon the Service member’s departure. b. Start FSH-O or FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH and the with-dependent allowance the day before the dependent arrives. d. Start OHA, or BAH in Alaska or Hawaii, at the with-dependent rate the day the dependent arrives at the Service member’s PDS.
4	the expected travel delay is 20 or more weeks, the dependent did not relocate at Government expense,	does <i>not</i> arrive within 60 days of being given authorization to travel to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. continue the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS, upon the Service member’s departure. b. Start FSH-O or FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH-O or FSH-B at 24:00 on the 60th day from the date travel is authorized to begin.

Table 10-37. Changes when Government Defers Dependent Travel to Duty Station OCONUS		
If...	And...	Then...
	the PDS OCONUS,	d. Change the with-dependent allowance to the rate based on the new PDS on the 61st day.
5	the dependent is relocated at Government expense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Change the rate of the with-dependent allowance from the rate of the old PDS to the rate of the designated location, the day the dependent arrives at the designated location. b. Start FSH-O or FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the PDS. c. Stop FSH the day before the dependent arrives. d. Stop the with-dependent allowance, based on the dependent's location, the day before the dependent arrives at the Service member's PDS. e. Start OHA, or BAH in Alaska or Hawaii, at the with-dependent rate the day the dependent arrives at the Service member's PDS.
6	does <i>not</i> arrive within 60 days of being given authorization to travel to the PDS OCONUS,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Change the rate of the with-dependent allowance from the rate of the old PDS to the rate of the designated location, the day the dependent arrives at the designated location. b. Start FSH-O or FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH-O or FSH-B at 24:00 on the 60th day from the date travel is authorized to begin. d. Change the with-dependent allowance from the rate of the old PDS to the rate of the new PDS on the 61st day.

E. Tables 10-38 and 10-39 specify changes, based on location and expected travel delay, when the Government defers dependent travel to a duty station in the CONUS when the area has been declared a concurrent dependent travel application area (see par. 051205).

Table 10-38. Government Defers Dependent's Travel to PDS in the CONUS for 139 or Fewer Days and Old PDS is in the United States		
If the dependent is not relocated at Government expense and...	Then...	
1	arrives within 60 days of travel authorization,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. upon the Service member's departure, continue the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS. b. Start FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH the day before the dependent arrives. d. Stop the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS the day before the dependent arrives. e. Start BAH at the with-dependent rate the day the dependent arrives at the Service member's PDS.
2	does <i>not</i> arrive within 60 days of travel authorization,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. upon the Service member's departure, continue the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS. b. Start FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH at 24:00 on the 60th day from the date travel is authorized to begin. d. Change the with-dependent allowance from being based on the old PDS to being based on the new PDS on the 61st day.

Table 10-39. Government Defers Dependent’s Travel to PDS in the CONUS when the Old PDS is outside the United States <i>or</i> the Old PDS is in the United States and the Expected Travel Delay is 140 or More Days (20 Weeks)		
If the dependent is not relocated at Government expense, and...		
Then...		
1	arrives within 60 days of travel authorization	a. Upon the Service member’s departure, continue the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS. b. Start FSH-B on the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH on the day before dependent arrival. d. Stop the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS on the day before the dependent arrives. e. Start BAH at the with-dependent rate as of the day the dependent arrives at the Service member’s PDS.
2	does <i>not</i> arrive within 60 days of travel authorization	a. Upon the Service member’s departure, continue the with-dependent allowance based on the old PDS. b. Start FSH-B on the date private-sector housing is acquired at the PDS. c. Stop FSH-B at 24:00 on the 60th day from the date travel is authorized to begin. d. Change the with-dependent allowance from being based on the old PDS to being based on the new PDS on the 61st day.
If the dependent is relocated at Government expense, and		
Then...		
3	arrives within 60 days of travel authorization	a. Change the rate of the with-dependent allowance from the rate of the old PDS to the rate of the designated location, the day the dependent arrives at the designated location. b. Start FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at PDS. c. Stop FSH the day before the dependent arrives. d. Stop the with-dependent allowance based on the dependent’s location, the day before the dependent arrives at the Service member’s PDS. e. Start BAH at the with-dependent rate for the Service member’s PDS the day the dependent arrives at the Service member’s PDS.
4	does <i>not</i> arrive within 60 days of travel authorization	a. Change the rate of the with-dependent allowance from the rate of the old PDS to the rate of the designated location, the day the dependent arrives at the designated location. b. Start FSH-B the day private-sector housing is acquired at the new PDS. c. Stop FSH-B at 24:00 on the 60th day from the date travel is authorized to begin. d. Change the with-dependent allowance from being based on the dependent’s location to being based on the new PDS on the 61st day.

100908. Dependent Travels Before or After Service Member

When a PCS order has been issued, the Service member's family may perform PCS travel at a different time than the Service member.

A. Housing Allowance Based on Dependent's Location or Old PDS. Unless otherwise authorized or approved, a Service member's housing allowance is based on the PDS. If authorized or approved through the Secretarial Process, a Service member may be authorized a housing allowance based on the location at which a dependent maintains a permanent residence or the old PDS. Situations that are routinely authorized or approved at a lower level than the Service Secretary are listed in par. 100902-B. An example of advance travel is the member's family travels ahead to get settled before school starts. An example of delayed travel is the family remains at the old PDS until the school year ends.

B. Secretarial Determinations. The Secretary concerned may determine that other circumstances may require a dependent to reside separately from the Service member and authorize or approve a housing allowance payment based on either the dependent's location or the old PDS. If the Secretary concerned determined that an additional reason for a BAH or OHA waiver was acceptable, the Secretarial Process may then be used to authorize or approve individual cases based on that determination.

C. Rates Applicable

1. If a dependent relocates, the rate applicable to the dependent's new residence location is effective on the date the dependent arrives.

2. If the dependent does *not* relocate, the with-dependent allowance is based on the higher of the rates for the dependent's location or the Service member's old PDS and continues until the dependent departs the authorized or approved location.

3. A Service member is generally authorized BAH-Transit while on leave and travel between PDSs. However, in situations in which the Secretary concerned has authorized or approved an advance or delayed travel situation, the authorized or approved allowance at the with-dependent rate applies. In delayed travel situations, when the dependent departs the authorized or approved location, the allowance changes to the new PDS if the Service member has already arrived there or to the BAH-Transit if the Service member is still in transit.

D. Advance Travel. In all cases of advance travel, if the Service member is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS and a housing allowance has not been approved by the Secretarial process for the dependent's location, do not start either BAH or OHA.

1. Table 10-40 specifies changes to housing allowances when the old PDS and new PDS are in the United States (BAH area).

Table 10-40. Advance Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old PDS and New PDS Are in the United States (BAH Area)		
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance..	Then...
1 is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	Start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location on whichever is later: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Arrival date. b. The date Government quarters assignment terminates. c. The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document.
2 is not assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location on whichever is later: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The arrival date. (2) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document. b. Stop BAH based on the current PDS as of the day before BAH starts based on the dependent's location.
3 is not assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	continue BAH based on the current PDS until the Service member's departure.

2. Table 10-41 specifies changes to housing allowances when the old PDS is in the United States (BAH area) and the new PDS is outside the United States (OHA area).

Table 10-41. Advance Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old PDS Is in the United States (BAH Area), New PDS is outside the United States (OHA Area)		
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance..	Then...
1 is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	start OHA at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location on whichever is later: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The date private-sector housing is obtained at the new PDS. b. The date Government quarters assignment terminates. c. The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document.
2 is not assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Start OHA at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location on whichever is later: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The date private-sector housing is obtained at the new PDS. (2) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document. b. Stop BAH based on the current PDS, the day before OHA starts based on the dependent's location.
3 is not assigned Government	has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial	continue BAH based on the current PDS until the Service member's departure.

quarters at the old PDS	Process for the dependent's location,	
-------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

3. Table 10-42 specifies changes to housing allowances when the old PDS is outside the United States (OHA area) and the new PDS is in the United States (BAH area).

Table 10-42. Advance Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old PDS Is outside the United States (OHA Area), New PDS is in the United States (BAH Area)		
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance..	Then...
1 is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	Start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location on whichever is later: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Arrival date. b. The date Government quarters assignment terminates. c. The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document.
2 is not assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Start BAH at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location on whichever is later: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The arrival date. (2) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document. b. Stop OHA based on the current PDS, the day before BAH starts based on the dependent's location.
3 is not assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	continue OHA based on the current PDS, until the Service member's departure.

4. Table 10-43 specifies changes to housing allowances when both the old and new PDS are outside the United States (OHA area).

Table 10-43. Advance Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old and New PDS outside the United States (OHA Area)		
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance..	Then...
1 is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	start OHA at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location on whichever is later: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The date private-sector housing is obtained at the new PDS. b. The date Government quarters assignment terminates. c. The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document.
2 is not assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Start OHA at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location on whichever is later: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The date private-sector housing is obtained at the new PDS. (2) The effective date specified by the authorizing

Table 10-43. Advance Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old and New PDS outside the United States (OHA Area)		
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance..	Then...
		<p>or approving document.</p> <p>b. Stop OHA based on the current PDS, the day before OHA starts based on the dependent's location.</p>
3 is not assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	continue OHA based on the current PDS until the Service member's departure.

E. Delayed Travel

1. Table 10-44 specifies changes to housing allowances when the old PDS and new PDS are in the United States (BAH area).

Table 10-44. Delayed Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old PDS and New PDS Are in the United States (BAH area)		
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance...	Then...
1 is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	<p>a. start BAH based on the higher of either the old PDS or the dependent's location on whichever is later:</p> <p>(1) The day Government quarters assignment terminates.</p> <p>(2) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document.</p> <p>b. base the allowance on the new PDS the day the dependent departs if the Service member has arrived at the new PDS or change it to BAH-Transit if the Service member is still in transit.</p>
2	has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	start BAH based on the new PDS, the day Government quarters assignment terminates if the Service member has arrived at the new PDS or start BAH-Transit if the Service member is still in transit.
3 is <i>not</i> assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	<p>a. continue BAH based on the higher of either the old PDS or on the dependent's location on whichever is later:</p> <p>(1) The day the Service member departs from the old PDS.</p> <p>(2) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document.</p> <p>b. base the allowance on the current PDS the day the dependent departs if the Service member has arrived at the new PDS or change it to BAH-Transit if the Service member is still in transit.</p>

4		has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	stop BAH as of the day before the Service member's departure.
---	--	--	---

2. Table 10-45 specifies changes to housing allowances when the old PDS is in the United States (BAH area) and the new PDS is outside the United States (OHA area).

Table 10-45. Delayed Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old PDS in the United States (BAH Area), New PDS Outside the United States (OHA Area)			
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance...	Then...	
1	is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	a. start BAH based on the highest of either the old PDS or the dependent's location on whichever is later: (1) The day Government quarters assignment terminates. (2) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document. b. base the allowance on the new PDS the day the dependent departs if the Service member has arrived to the new PDS or change it to BAH-Transit if the Service member is still in transit.
2		has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	a. start OHA based on the new PDS, the day Government quarters assignment terminates if the Service member has arrived at the new PDS. b. start BAH-Transit if the Service member is still in transit.
3	is <i>not</i> assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	a. start BAH based on the highest of either the old PDS or the dependent's location on whichever is later: (1) The day the Service member departs from the old PDS. (2) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document. b. base the allowance on the new PDS the day the dependent departs if the Service member has arrived at the new PDS or change it to BAH-Transit if the Service member is still in transit.
4		has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,	stop BAH the day before the Service member's departure.

3. Table 10-46 specifies changes to housing allowances when the old PDS is outside the United States (OHA area) and the new PDS is in the United States (BAH area).

Table 10-46. Delayed Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old PDS Outside the United States (OHA Area), New PDS in the United States (BAH Area)		
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance...	Then...
1	is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location and the dependent moves to the new PDS after Government quarters terminates,
2	is assigned Government quarters	has <i>not</i> been approved by the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location
3	is <i>not</i> assigned Government quarters at the old PDS	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,
4		has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location,,

4. Table 10-47 specifies changes to housing allowances when the old PDS and new PDS are outside the United States (OHA area).

Table 10-47. Delayed Dependent Travel when Service Member's Old and New PDS Outside the United States (OHA Area)		
If the Service member...	And a housing allowance...	Then...
1	has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location and the dependent moves to the new PDS after Government quarters terminates,	start OHA based on the new PDS if the Service member has arrived, or BAH-Transit if in transit.
2	is assigned Government quarters at the old PDS has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location and the dependent moves to private-sector housing after Government quarters terminates,	a. start OHA based on the old PDS on whichever is later: (1) The date Government quarters terminates. (2) The date private-sector housing is obtained. (3) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document. b. change to OHA based on new PDS, the day the dependent departs if the Service member has arrived to the new PDS or to BAH-Transit if the Service member is in transit.
3	has <i>not</i> been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location	start OHA based on new PDS if the Service member has arrived, or BAH-Transit if in transit, when the Government quarters assignment terminates.
4	is <i>not</i> assigned Government quarters at the old PDS has been approved through the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location	a. continue OHA based on old PDS on whichever is later: (1) The Service member's departure date from the old PDS. (2) The effective date specified by the authorizing or approving document. b. change to OHA based on new PDS, the day the dependent departs if the Service member has arrived to the new PDS or to BAH-Transit if the Service member is in transit.
5	has <i>not</i> been approved by the Secretarial Process for the dependent's location	stop OHA on the day before the Service member's departure.

100909. Early Return of Dependent

A. Early Return at Government Expense

1. When *all* of a Service member's dependents are returned from a PDS OCONUS at Government expense not due to a PCS, regardless of the reason for the return, the Service member is authorized a housing allowance at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's permanent residence location effective on the arrival day. If the dependent's location is in an OHA area, start OHA on the date private-sector housing is acquired.

2. OHA, or BAH in Alaska or Hawaii, at the with-dependent rate for the Service member's

PDS OCONUS stops on the day before the day the rate for the dependent's permanent residence starts. If the Service member resides in private-sector housing after the dependent's departure and single-type Government quarters are not available, FSH-O or FSH-B for the Service member's PDS location is authorized effective on the day the rate for the dependent's permanent residence location begins. If Government quarters are assigned or made available to the Service member following a dependent's departure, no housing allowance is payable for the Service member's PDS.

3. Whether or not a Service member is assigned family Government quarters:
 - a. If the dependent's location is in a BAH area, start with-dependent BAH based on dependent residence location as of the dependent's arrival date.
 - b. If the dependent's location is in an OHA area, start OHA on the date private-sector housing is acquired for the dependent (based on the paperwork).
4. When a Service member assigned to Government family-type quarters terminates the quarters assignment and single-type Government quarters are not available, start FSH effective on the termination date or the date private-sector housing for the Service member is acquired (based on the paperwork for OHA), whichever is later.
5. If a Service member is not assigned to Government family-type quarters then stop the with-dependent rate based on the PDS on the day before the allowance rate based on the dependent's location starts. If single-type Government quarters are not available, start FSH-O or FSH-B the day the allowance based on the dependent's location starts.

B. Early Return at Personal Expense. When *all* of a Service member's dependents returned early from a PDS OCONUS at personal expense, the Service member is *not* authorized a second housing allowance and the housing allowance at the with-dependent rate based on the Service member's PDS continues without change, unless there is an OHA-related paperwork change. If the Service member vacates family-type Government quarters that were occupied by the dependent before the dependent's departure, the Service member is authorized an allowance at the with-dependent rate for the Service member's PDS. If a Service member assigned family Government quarters at the PDS OCONUS terminates a Government quarters assignment:

1. If in a BAH area, start with-dependent BAH based on the PDS as of the termination date.
2. If in an OHA area, start with-dependent OHA based on the PDS as of the date (based on the paperwork) private-sector housing is acquired or the termination date, whichever is later.

100910. Evacuation of a Service Member's PDS

A. Service Member with a Dependent

1. PDS OCONUS—Command-Sponsored Dependent (see Chapter 9)
 - a. A Service member, whose command-sponsored dependent is evacuated and who was authorized a with-dependent housing allowance on the evacuation date, continues to be paid that allowance while the Service member's PDS remains unchanged and the Service member continues to maintain private-sector housing, as long as the command-sponsored dependent is receiving evacuation allowances.

b. If a dependent, command sponsored for [OCONUS COLA](#), is authorized to return to the PDS after being evacuated, no housing allowance actions are required, whether or not the Service member is assigned quarters at the PDS.

c. If a dependent's return to the PDS is not authorized or approved, then the dependent must select a designated place and will continue to receive evacuation allowances as specified in Chapter 6. A Service member is authorized a with-dependent allowance based on the location of the designated place beginning the day after the evacuation allowance ends, whether or not the Service member is assigned Government quarters at the PDS.

(1) If the Service member is not assigned Government quarters at the PDS, OHA or BAH based on the PDS OCONUS stops on the day before the allowance based on the designated place starts.

(2) If Government quarters are not available for the Service member at a PDS OCONUS, start FSH-O or FSH-B based on the PDS on the same day as the with-dependent allowance based on the designated place starts.

2. PDS OCONUS—Non-Command Sponsored Dependent

a. If the evacuation occurs 89 or fewer days after a dependent arrived at the Service member's PDS OCONUS and the Service member is still being paid a with-dependent allowance based on the dependent's permanent residence or designated place as well as FSH-O or FSH-B based on the PDS OCONUS rate, then no changes in housing allowances are required. Whether the Service member is assigned Government quarters at the PDS is not a factor.

b. If the evacuation occurs 90 or more days after a dependent arrived at the Service member's PDS OCONUS and the Service member is now being paid a with-dependent allowance based on the PDS, reinstate OHA or BAH based on the dependent's prior permanent residence or designated place on the dependent's departure day from the PDS. Stop the with-dependent OHA or BAH allowance based on the PDS the day before the dependent departs. If after the dependent departs and Government quarters are not available for the Service member, then start FSH based on the PDS on the day the dependent departs the PDS.

3. PDS in the CONUS

a. A Service member who was authorized a with-dependent BAH on the date the dependent was evacuated continues to be paid BAH as long as the dependent is receiving evacuation allowances when both of the following conditions apply:

(1) The Service member's PDS remains unchanged.

(2) The Service member continues to maintain private-sector housing.

b. If a dependent is authorized to return to the PDS after being evacuated, no housing allowance actions are required. Whether the Service member is assigned Government quarters at the PDS is not a factor.

c. If the return of a dependent to the PDS is not authorized or approved, the dependent is

directed to select a designated place and continue to receive evacuation allowances as provided in Chapter 6 until he or she establishes a permanent residence. A Service member is authorized a with-dependent allowance based on the designated place beginning the day after evacuation allowances end. BAH based on the PDS stops the day before evacuation allowances end.

B. Service Member without Dependent. A Service member without a dependent, who was authorized OHA or BAH at the PDS on the date an evacuation is ordered or authorized, and who continues to maintain a private-sector residence, continues to be authorized the allowance even though the Service member temporarily may be required to occupy Government quarters or be sent on a TDY. When the commanding officer believes the Service member will not be permitted to return to the private-sector housing in the foreseeable future, the commander must encourage the Service member to end the private-sector housing at the earliest practical date and end OHA or BAH concurrent with the private-sector housing termination.

100911. Service Member in Transit

BAH-Transit is a temporary housing allowance paid while a Service member is in a travel or leave status between PDSs, provided the Service member is not assigned Government quarters while at the old or new PDS. If the Service member performs a TDY en route at the new PDS, BAH or OHA for the new PDS begins the day of arrival in a TDY status at the new PDS. If the Service member performs a TDY en route at a location near, but outside the limits of, the new PDS or to the home port of a ship, afloat staff, or afloat unit, per diem stops as specified in Chapter 5. BAH or OHA for the new PDS begins the day per diem stops.

A. Old PDS in the United States. A Service member's old PDS is the PDS for BAH purposes from the day the Service member departs the old PDS through the day before the Service member reports to the new PDS in compliance with a PCS order. If the Service member had been residing in Government quarters at the old PDS, the Service member is authorized BAH as of the Government quarters termination date.

B. Old PDS outside the United States. When a Service member's old PDS is outside the United States, and the Service member is not assigned Government quarters, the Service member is authorized OHA through the day before departing the PDS outside the United States. The day the Service member departs, OHA is no longer authorized and the Service member is authorized [BAH-Transit](#) if the Service member is not receiving a with-dependent housing allowance for a dependent residing separately. If the Service member is being paid BAH at the with-dependent rate for a dependent residing separately, that BAH rate continues until the Service member arrives at the new PDS. If the Service member is being paid OHA at the with-dependent rate for a dependent residing separately, that OHA rate continues provided the dependent remains at the location outside the United States. If the dependent also performs PCS travel, [BAH-Transit](#) applies.

C. New Accession. A Service member in the accession pipeline includes a Service member who is undergoing initial entry training, including an RC member, a student—includes Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) and Officer Candidate School—without prior military Service, or a Service academy graduate upon graduation, until arrival at the first PDS. The Service member remains in the accession pipeline until the Service member arrives at a PDS, including a training location of 20 or more weeks. An RC member remains in the accession pipeline until he or she completes entry-level training or arrives at a PDS, whichever occurs first.

1. Service Member without Dependent. A Service member in the accession pipeline without

a dependent is authorized BAH-Transit when in a travel, leave en route, or proceed time status while transferring from the initial entry training location, between training locations, and to the first PDS. For BAH authorization only (not locality rate), the training sites are defined as a PDS except for an RC member without a dependent. A Service member without a dependent is not authorized BAH (except BAH-Partial) while at the training locations since Government quarters are assigned at the PDS. An RC member without a dependent attending accession training is authorized BAH or OHA based on the primary residence location at the time called or ordered to active duty if the Service member maintains a residence and continues to be responsible for rent, or owns the residence.

2. Service Academy or ROTC Graduate without Dependent. A Service academy or ROTC graduate without a dependent is authorized a housing allowance at the without-dependent rate for the graduation or commissioning location through the day before departure en route to the training location, if he or she:

a. Remains on active duty at the graduation or commissioning location following graduation and commissioning before proceeding to another duty station.

b. Is not assigned Government quarters.

3. Service Member with a Dependent. The BAH rate for a new accession with a dependent is based on the dependent's location if the location is in the United States. If dependent is located outside the United States, BAH is based on the training site location. If an officer who was previously authorized a housing allowance at the without-dependent rate for the graduation or commissioning location specified in par. 100912-C2 acquires a dependent, the officer's housing allowance at the with-dependent rate becomes based on the dependent's location effective the date the dependent is acquired.

D. Retirement or Separation

1. From a PDS in the United States. A Service member's old PDS is the PDS for BAH purposes from the day the Service member departs the old PDS through the separation or retirement date. If the Service member had been residing in Government quarters at the old PDS, the Service member is authorized BAH beginning the date Government quarters are terminated provided the Service member is still on active duty.

2. From a PDS outside the United States

a. Establishes residence outside the United States. A Service member at a PDS outside the United States, who is processing for retirement or separation or on leave after processing, and who intends to establish a residence in an OHA-based area after retirement or separation, is eligible for OHA. To be paid OHA under any of the circumstances listed below, the Service member must provide a lease and a completed and approved [DD Form 2367](#) (OHA Report).

(1) If the Service member continues to occupy private-sector leased or owned housing at or in the PDS vicinity, OHA continues until the date of separation or retirement.

(2) If the Service member occupies private-sector leased or owned housing after vacating Government quarters or moves to different private-sector housing in the same country, OHA starts on the date the Service member obtains private-sector housing and stops on the date of separation or retirement.

(3) If a Service member at a PDS outside the United States moves to a different country that is an OHA area to establish a residence after separation or retirement, the Service member is eligible for a housing allowance based on the residence location. OHA starts on the day the Service member obtains private-sector housing and stops on the date of separation or retirement. However, if the Service member is being paid OHA at the with-dependent for dependents residing separately, that OHA rate continues provided the dependents remain at the location OCONUS.

b. Returns to a U.S. processing station. If not assigned Government quarters, a Service member separating or retiring at a PDS outside the United States, who returns to the United States for retirement or separation processing, is authorized OHA through the day before departing the PDS outside the United States. The day the Service member departs that PDS, OHA is no longer authorized. The Service member is authorized the BAH rate for the retirement or separation processing location if he or she is not receiving a with-dependent housing allowance for a dependent residing separately. If the Service member is being paid a with-dependent BAH rate for a dependent residing separately, that BAH rate continues until the Service member separates or retires. NOAA's Marine and Aviation Operations and Commissioned Personnel Centers are the processing stations for NOAA.

c. Returns to the United States after completing separation or retirement processing overseas. If not assigned Government quarters, a Service member retiring or separating at a PDS outside the United States, who returns to the United States after completing retirement or separation processing at the overseas PDS, and who does not have a processing location within the United States, is authorized OHA through the day before departing the PDS outside the United States. The day the Service member departs that PDS, OHA is no longer authorized. The Service member is authorized the BAH rate for the leave address provided as part of the final processing if he or she is not receiving a housing allowance at the with-dependent rate for a dependent residing separately. If the Service member is being paid a BAH at the with-dependent rate for a dependent residing separately, that BAH rate continues until the Service member separates or retires.

E. Decision Process for a Service Member in Transit

1. In all cases for a Service member in transit:

a. If a Service member is assigned Government quarters adequate for the Service member and the dependent, if applicable, the Service member is not authorized BAH or OHA. Start BAH or OHA effective the date of quarters termination, if applicable.

b. If the Service member has a Secretarial waiver to pay BAH based on the previous PDS, or BAH based on the dependent's location, then continue that rate until the Service member arrives at the new PDS. If a Secretarial waiver is for an OHA location, continue the OHA rate if the dependent remains at the OHA location.

c. Payment of OHA requires a lease agreement or a verifiable purchase price.

2. If a Service member is participating in the Educational Leave Program Relating to Continuing Public and Community Services, and the Service member is authorized BAH or OHA, start BAH or OHA based on the designated unit of assignment during scheduled school breaks or leave periods.

3. If a Service member receives an appropriate authorization or order associated with a prolonged hospitalization determination and is transferred from any PDS to a hospital in the United States

for observation or treatment, pay BAH based on the hospital location if the Service member is authorized BAH.

4. Table 10-48 specifies housing allowances for a Service member in transit on a PCS. Table 10-49 specifies housing allowances for a Service member who is a new accession. Table 10-50 specifies housing allowances for a Service member awaiting final discharge or in processing for separation or retirement.

Table 10-48. Housing Allowance for Service Member in Transit on a PCS			
If the Service member is en route...		And...	Then...
1	from a PDS in the United States,	Government quarters at the old PDS were not assigned	a. continue BAH based on the old PDS, through the day before the Service member reports to the new PDS, to include TDY en route. b. start BAH or OHA based on the new PDS, the day the Service member reports to the new PDS.
2	from a PDS outside the United States,		a. start BAH-Transit the day the Service member departs the OHA area through the day before the Service member reports to the new PDS, to include TDY en route. b. start BAH or OHA based on the new PDS, the day the Service member reports to the new PDS.
3	from a PDS in the United States,	was not paid BAH or OHA at the old PDS	a. start BAH based on the old PDS, the day the Service member terminates Government quarters. b. start the new PDS rate the day the Service member reports to the new PDS.
4	from a PDS outside the United States,	because Government quarters were assigned,	a. start BAH-Transit the day the Service member departs the old PDS through the day before the Service member reports to the new PDS. b. start BAH or OHA based on the new PDS, the day the Service member reports to the new PDS.

Table 10-49. Housing Allowance for Service Member in Transit for New Accession			
If the Service member is...		And the Service member...	Then...
1	newly inducted, enlisted, reenlisted, or an officer candidate	has a dependent located in the United States,	a. start BAH based on the dependent's location beginning the date of enlistment, entry on active duty, or the date active duty pay begins through the day before the day the Service member reports to the first PDS, including a training location for 20 or more weeks. b. start BAH or OHA based on the PDS on the day the Service member reports to the first PDS.
2		has a dependent located outside the United States,	a. start BAH based on the training location beginning the date of enlistment, entry on active duty, or the date active duty pay begins through the day before the day the Service member reports to the first PDS, including a training location for 20 or more weeks. b. start BAH or OHA based on the PDS on the day the Service member reports to the first PDS.
3	in the pipeline in a travel, leave	has no dependents,	a. start BAH-Transit when the Service member is in a travel status between duty or training stations and start the new BAH or OHA based on the PDS the day the Service member reports to the new

Table 10-49. Housing Allowance for Service Member in Transit for New Accession			
If the Service member is...		And the Service member...	Then...
4	en route, or proceed time status while transferring from the initial training location, between training locations, and to the first PDS		<p>PDS, including a training location for 20 or more weeks.</p> <p>b. for an RC member, pay BAH or OHA based on the primary residence location at the time called or ordered to active duty for the accession training duration, if the Service member maintains a residence and continues to be responsible for rent or owns the residence.</p>
		has a dependent in the United States,	<p>a. continue BAH based on the dependent's location in the United States through the day before the Service member reports to the new PDS.</p> <p>b. start BAH or OHA based on the first PDS the day the Service member reports to the first PDS.</p>
		has a dependent outside the United States,	<p>a. continue BAH based on the training site through the day before the Service member reports to the new PDS.</p> <p>b. start BAH or OHA based on the first PDS the day the Service member reports to the first PDS.</p>
5	an Academy or ROTC graduate remaining at the graduation or commission location awaiting follow-on training and not assigned Government quarters	has no dependents,	<p>a. pay BAH based on the graduation or commission location through the day before departure en route to the training location.</p> <p>b. apply BAH-Transit thereafter. See rule above for a Service member in the pipeline in a travel, leave en route, or proceed time status while transferring from the initial training location, between training locations, to the first PDS, and has no dependents.</p>

Table 10-50. Housing Allowance for Service Member in Transit for Final Discharge, Separation, or Retirement			
If the Service member is...		From...	Then...
1	in a leave status away from the PDS awaiting final discharge	a PDS in the United States,	continue BAH based on the old PDS through the date of discharge.
2	is processing for	a PDS in the United States,	continue BAH based on the old PDS through the date of separation or the day before the effective date of retirement.
3		a PDS outside the	a. start BAH based on the retirement or separation processing

Table 10-50. Housing Allowance for Service Member in Transit for Final Discharge, Separation, or Retirement			
If the Service member is...		From...	Then...
4	separation or retirement	United States with a processing location in the United States,	location beginning the day the Service member departs the PDS through the date of separation or the day before the effective date of retirement. b. continue BAH based on a dependent's location, if applicable, through the separation or retirement date.
		a PDS outside the United States and returns to the United States after processing OCONUS,	a. start BAH based on the leave address provided as part of the final out-processing, beginning the day the Service member departs the PDS through the date of separation or day before effective date of retirement. b. continue BAH based on a dependent's location, if applicable, through the separation or retirement date.
5	is processing for separation or retirement	a PDS outside the United States and remains at the PDS,	continue OHA based on the PDS outside the United States, provided the Service member continues to occupy private-sector leased or owned housing.
6		a PDS outside the United States and the Service member remains OCONUS but moves to a different country,	a. stop OHA based on the PDS when the Service member stops paying rent or when the Service member departs the PDS area. b. start OHA based on the location OCONUS the Service member moves to establish a residence on the day the Service member obtains private-sector housing. c. continue OHA through the date of separation or day before effective date of retirement. d. continue OHA based on a dependent's location, if applicable, through the separation or retirement date provided the dependents remain at the location OCONUS.

100912. Service Member in a Missing Status

A. Service Member without Dependent. A Service member without a dependent carried in a missing status is authorized without-dependent BAH. Pay BAH at the without-dependent rate based on the PDS for a Service member whose PDS is in the United States. If the Service member had a Secretarial waiver to receive BAH based on the former PDS due to a low-cost or no-cost PCS, then that BAH rate continues. Pay BAH at the without-dependent rate based on the home of record (HOR) location for a Service member whose PDS is outside the United States. If the Service member's HOR and PDS are outside the United States then pay the without-dependent BAH-Transit rate. See [DoD 7000.14-R, Vol. 7A, Chapter 34](#) (Pay Entitlement of Members Missing, Missing in Action, Interned, and Payments to Dependents)).

B. Service Member with Dependent. A Service member with a dependent continues to receive the housing allowance authorized upon entering the missing status. If the dependent relocates, pay the housing allowance at the with-dependent rate based on the dependent's location.

100913. Service Member in Confinement

Pretrial confinement, restraint other than confinement, or an adjudged sentence of restriction alone does not affect a Service member's BAH authority.

A. Transferred to a Confinement Facility. When a Service member who is serving a court-martial sentence to confinement is transferred to a confinement facility, then the BAH or OHA rate is based on the dependent's location if the Service member is authorized a housing allowance, other than BAH partial, while confined. A Service member is not authorized a housing allowance unless authorized basic pay. All rules concerning whether a Service member in civil or foreign confinement, including pre-trial, is authorized basic pay are covered in [DoD 7000.14-R, Vol. 7A, Chapter 1](#) (Creditable Service). This rule does not address a Service member's authority for a housing allowance when civil or foreign authorities confine the Service member.

B. In Confinement

1. BAH or OHA does not accrue while the Service member is confined pursuant to a court-martial and the sentence is effective or approved or when the Service member was not receiving BAH or OHA on the day before confinement and Government quarters assignment was not terminated before or during confinement. Service procedures must specify how and by whom Government quarters termination must be certified. Confinement imposed pursuant to a court-martial sentence begins the date the sentence is adjudged ([10 U.S.C. § 857\(a\), \(b\)](#)).

a. If a Service member is in confinement in a guardhouse, brig, or correctional barracks pursuant to a court-martial—not including pretrial confinement, restraint other than confinement, or an adjudged sentence of restriction alone—then the Service member's BAH or OHA accrues if the sentence is set aside or disapproved. The Service member must be otherwise authorized to receive BAH or OHA.

b. A Service member without dependents who is confined in a guardhouse, brig, or correctional barracks, was assigned to single-type, Government quarters before confinement, and remains assigned to such quarters during confinement is authorized BAH-Partial unless forfeiture of allowances was directed. If he or she is restrained in a status of arrest in assigned single-type Government quarters, and therefore not authorized BAH or OHA, then the Service member is authorized BAH-Partial unless forfeiture of allowances was directed.

2. For FSH, a Service member in military confinement or otherwise restricted by military authority continues FSH for 60 or fewer days without certificate from the Service member. The FSH may continue for more than 60 days, but payment must be supported by the Service member's certification that he or she maintained private-sector housing at the PDS.

100914. Housing Allowance Following Service Member's Death

BAH or OHA continuation or payment to the surviving dependent of a Service member who dies on active duty is authorized for 365 days. It is paid to the dependent when, on the date of the Service member's death, the dependent either does not occupy Government quarters, is occupying Government quarters on a rental basis, or vacates Government quarters within 365 days of the Service member's death.

A. Not Payable. The housing allowance is not payable to a dependent who killed the Service member, unless there is evidence that clearly absolves the dependent of any felonious intent. It also is not payable to a surviving dependent of an RC member if that RC member dies while on inactive duty.

B. Payment Priority. Payments to a surviving dependent are made first to the current spouse. If there is no current spouse, the housing allowance is divided equally among the dependents on whose behalf the deceased Service member was receiving a with-dependent housing allowance.

C. Payment Amount and Method. The housing allowance is paid in the same amount and in the same manner as the deceased Service member would have been paid. The housing allowance may be paid quarterly as an advance payment, but must be reconciled. Housing allowance payments to the dependent are not subject to collection of any debts owed by the deceased Service member to the United States.

D. Surviving Service Member Spouse. ([37 U.S.C. § 403\(l\)](#)) The allowance in this paragraph may be paid to a deceased Service member's spouse even if the spouse is also a Service member entitled to basic pay. The allowance is paid to the surviving Service member spouse in addition to any other pay and allowances to which the surviving Service member spouse is authorized as a Service member. The following payment rules apply:

1. Dual housing-allowance payments are authorized for a surviving Service member spouse.
2. When any dependents other than a surviving Service member spouse are involved, the housing allowances are paid in the same manner that was provided for before the Service member's death. If the surviving Service member spouse was drawing the without-dependent housing allowance on the Service member's date of death, that rate would continue for 365 days. On day 366, the surviving Service member spouse's housing allowance could change to the with-dependent rate.
3. If the family vacates Government quarters, the surviving Service member spouse is paid the housing allowance that would have been paid to the deceased Service member, as well as the housing allowance to which the surviving Service member spouse is authorized. In this case, the surviving Service member spouse may determine on whose behalf the with-dependent and the without-dependent housing allowances are paid.
4. If the deceased Service member was receiving a with-dependent housing allowance solely for a dependent who may not be claimed by the surviving Service member spouse, the surviving Service member spouse is only authorized housing allowance continuation at the without-dependent rate. The remainder—the difference between the with-dependent and without-dependent rates—is divided equally among the dependents on whose behalf the deceased Service member was receiving the with-dependent rate.

E. Rate Defining Location

1. If a Service member with a dependent dies on active duty while assigned to a PDS in the United States, then the housing allowance for the dependent is based on the deceased Service member's PDS, regardless of the location where the dependent chooses to reside unless the dependent is in receipt of a Secretarial waiver.
2. If a Service member with a dependent dies on active duty while assigned to a PDS outside the United States, then the housing allowance for the dependent is based on the location where the dependent resides, or chooses to reside, in the United States. If the dependent stays overseas, the housing allowance is based on the OHA rate—and the documented cost—for the location where the dependent resides. It then changes to BAH based on the United States location where the dependent later decides to reside on the date that any dependent arrives there or the date that all dependents have departed the PDS location, whichever is later. Authority exists for 365 days after the Service member's death.
3. If a Service member with a dependent dies on active duty and a dependent resides in

Government quarters, then the housing allowance for the dependent is based on the dependent's location the day that the Government housing facilities were vacated. That rate continues for 365 days, less the number of days the Government housing facilities were occupied following the date of the Service member's death. If the Government housing was outside the United States, pay the housing allowance based on the location where the dependent chooses to reside.